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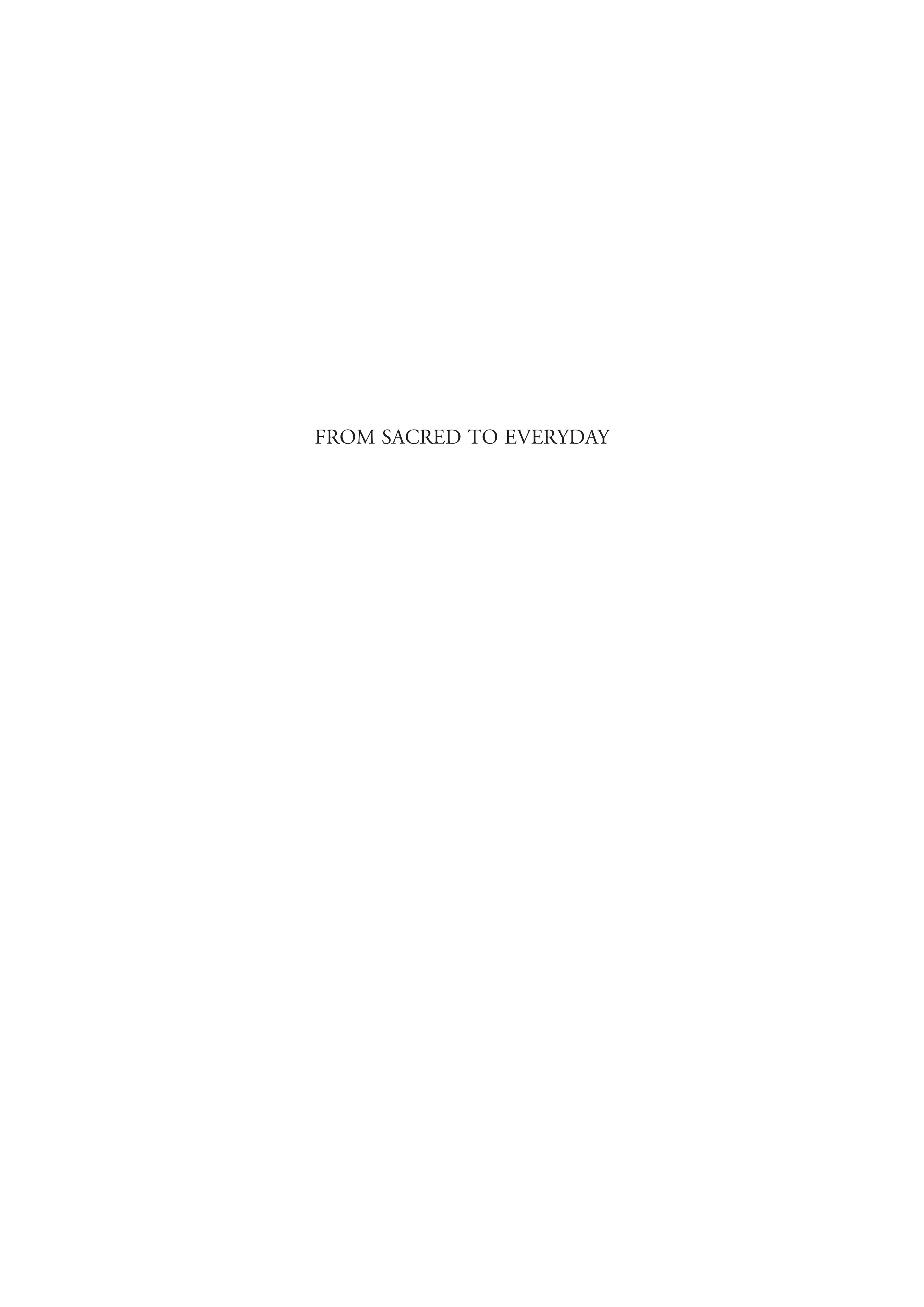
Urszula Wicenciak
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FROM SACRED TO EVERYDAY

Common wares and amphorae from Chhim in the Sidon hinterland



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FOREWORD

The present volume is the outcome of intermittent studies on the archaeological pottery assemblage excavated from Chhim, an ancient village site in the mountains of Lebanon. It is the first such comprehensive presentation of common wares and amphorae from the rural hinterland of Phoenicia in classical Antiquity and the Late Antique period. Unbecoming at first glance, these ceramics, which are the fabric of everyday life, tell their own story. Presented in the cultural and economic context of central Phoenicia, taking into consideration local and regional histories, as well as evolving pottery-making traditions over time, these relatively modest vessels mirror a dynamic transition of the ancient village from a hallowed but isolated hilltop sanctuary to a thriving production site, the biggest producer of olive oil in the Sidon hinterland, and its ultimate decline.

The remains of the ancient village are among the best-preserved archaeological sites in Lebanon and extensive studies of the architecture and the finds of material culture, pottery included, coupled with the results of field surveys in the vicinity, have confirmed not only its major role in the olive oil economy of the region, but also its significance as a centre for the production of pottery related in part to this industry. The ceramics recovered from the site embody an unspoken record of 2200 years of history, specific administrative and political events, as well as broader issues of regional and supraregional economy, trade relations, and the property status of the local community. These aspects are addressed in ongoing studies of other categories of ceramics not included in this volume.

The author has been involved in the Chhim excavation project run by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw, in cooperation with the Lebanese Directorate General of Antiquities, practically from the beginning. The study has been ten years in the making and reflects the author's first steps in the field of pottery research and her growing confidence in identifying and interpreting the material. Not surprisingly, errors were not avoided, especially in the first publications, which have now been rectified in this volume. The research has also benefited greatly from consultation with pottery specialists working at other sites in Lebanon, at Beirut, Yanouh, Sidon, Tyre, Baalbek and Kamid el-Loz. Paul Reynolds, Abdallah Ala'Eddine, Dominique Pieri, John W. Hayes, Hannah Hamel, Andrei Opait and Francisco J. Núñez have generously shared their knowledge and expertise. The author also gratefully acknowledges the opportunity to personally evaluate the ceramic material from the sites listed above, and to make her own comparisons with the assemblage from Chhim.

The volume is the third in a series of publications of the Polish-Lebanese archaeological project in Chhim and Jiyeh/Porphyreon, published jointly by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology University of Warsaw (PCMA) and the Directorate General of Antiquities of Lebanon (DGA). Two monographs have already been published: Tomasz Waliszewski's on the production of olive oil in the Roman and Byzantine Levant (2014) and the author's own work on the Hellenistic and early Roman pottery production in Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b). A variety of articles has also been published on various topics by team members (a regularly updated reference list can be found at https://pcma.uw.edu.pl/2018/01/10/chhim/).

The individual authors are to be commended for their dedication, steadfastness and talent, but it is the team spirit that is responsible for the success of this work. This is a good opportunity to thank the head of the project, Tomasz Waliszewski, as well as all of the members of the project over the years and, in particular, those who participated in the process of pottery selection and documentation: Mahmoud El-Tayeb, Krzysztof Domżalski, Zofia Kowarska, Francisco J. Núñez, Abdallah Ala' Eddine, Marek Puszkarski and Malwina Piorun.

Ingrid Périssé-Valéro, who is a dear friend, is to be thanked for her exceptional work in the area of the temple and temenos. She used her results in her doctoral dissertation on Roman temples in Phoenicia as well as in many studies that have structured to some extent the parts of this volume on the Hellenistic and early Roman material, as well as the Late Antique cistern deposit C.VI.

The project owes a debt of gratitude to the Ministry of Culture of Lebanon and the DGA, along with successive directors Camille Asmar, Frédéric Husseini and Sarkis Khoury, who have shown generous and effective assistance at every step. Special thanks go to the DGA Saida office heads, the late Renata Ortali Tarazi, Messrs Bahija Traboulsi and Myriam Ziadé, who were directly responsible for the excavations at Chhim.

The author is particularly grateful to friends and colleagues from the Institut français du Proche-Orient in Beirut for their hospitality and generosity, as well as access to their extensive library.

On the Polish side, the PCMA UW has unfailingly supported the team's planning and logistics, and generally supervised the organization of the project. Thanks are due to the successive directors of the PCMA UW, Prof. Michał Gawlikowski and Prof. Piotr Bieliński. The current PCMA director, Dr. Artur Obłuski, has kindly given the green light for the publication of this volume in the *Polish Publications in Mediterranean Archaeology* series published by Peeters supported by the Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Poland under the agreement MNiSW/2019/DWM201. Iwona Zych's translation and her advice regarding the editorial side of the plates have enhanced the presentation. The volume owes much to the thorough editing and copyediting by Paul Reynolds and Agnieszka Szymczak, for which the authors are extremely grateful. Malwina Piorun spent many hours on the technical aspect of the plates, which are supplemented by the running header design of Konrad Krajewski to help navigate through this extensive material. Last but not least, Ewa Czyżewska-Zalewska checked and enhanced some of the figures included in this publication.

Last but not least, a very special thanks to my husband Paco for his substantive advice and support, but foremost for his patience.

Warsaw, June 2021 Urszula Wicenciak-Núñez

ABBREVIATIONS

Ath.	*Athenaeus, The Deipnosophists, or Banquet of the learned* III, edited by C.D. Yonge. London: H.G. Bohn, 1854
BAAL	*Bulletin d'archéologie et d'architecture libanaises*
BAH	*Bibliothèque archéologique et historique*
BAR IS	*British Archaeological Reports, International Series*
BASOR	*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
FIFAO	*Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale*
Hdt.	*Herodotus, The Histories* I, transl. by A. D. Godley. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1975
IGLS	*Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie*. Paris: Geuthner, 1929–
Joseph. AJ	*Josephus, Jewish Antiquities* IX (=*Loeb Classical Library* 456), transl. by L.H. Feldman. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1965
PAM	*Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean*
Plin. HN	*Pliny the Elder, Natural history*, transl. by H. Rackham. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2006
Strab.	*Strabo, Geography*, transl. by H.L. Jones. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2006

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THE SIDONIAN HINTERLAND FROM A HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

Introduction (*by Tomasz Waliszewski*)

For many centuries the history of Phoenicia and its culture were shaped largely by regional geography and topography, which have never been conducive to the formation of a unified state. In the time covered by this volume, Hellenistic Phoenicia was composed of independent city-states squeezed into the coastal strip between the various large centres dominating the scene, such as Tyre and Sidon. The territorial range of these city-states and later, the political and administrative developments in the Roman and Byzantine periods, had a direct effect on the economy of Phoenicia.

During the Hellenistic period, Phoenicia was alternately ruled by the Seleucids and the Ptolemies. A new political and military player—Rome—appeared in the East in 64/63 BC and from that moment Phoenicia came under the direct Roman rule, having been incorporated into the Roman province of Syria,. The city-states from the Hellenistic period largely maintained their independence, but Tyre and Sidon were downgraded in favour of *Colonia Berytus* newly established in 15/14 BC (Hall 2004; Paturel 2019). The province was repeatedly divided into smaller administrative districts (Butcher 2003: 83–86, Figs 22.2, 23, 24). When the province of *Syria Palaestina* was created under Hadrian (AD 117–138), Phoenicia remained within the old province, with the border near Akko/Ptolemais (Butcher 2003: 83, Fig. 22.2). In the new division under Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), the province of Syria was further divided into two administrative districts: *Syria Coele* in the north, and *Syria Phoenice* in the south, the latter extending from the city of Arados to Akko/Ptolemais. The border between the two still ran south of Akko/Ptolemais, while the northern border was close to the port of Paltus. Diocletian (AD 284–305) initiated a further division of the empire into even smaller units, but clear administrative borders were established only after his death, in the mid and late 4th century AD (Aliquot 2019: 122). *Syria Phoenice* was then divided along a north–south axis into *Phoenicia Prima* (*Foenice*/*Phoenicia Maritima* [*Paralia*]) in the west, covering the coastal plain and the Lebanon Mountains, and *Phoenicia Secunda* (*Foenice Libani*/Lebanese Phoenicia) in the east, occupying the area of the Beqa'a Valley and the Anti-Lebanon Mountains.

Phoenicia covered a relatively small area stretching along the east coast of the Mediterranean, from southern Syria to northern Palestine [*Fig. 1*]. During the Hellenistic period, it corresponded to the area of the independent coastal city-states (*poleis*), which also had rural territories of their own (*chorai*). During the Roman period these units received one by one the status of Roman colonies: Berytus around 15/14 BC, Tyre in AD 197/198, and Sidon around AD 218–222 (Sartre 1997: 375; Butcher 2003: 190). The countryside played a key role in the economy of these urban centres. The agricultural hinterland was in the case of each of these cities a source of income, food and surplus products that were subsequently traded locally, regionally and long-distance (Elayi 1980: 16; Butcher 2003: 136). Tracing the boundaries of particular city

regions is largely approximate for the Iron Age and somewhat better informed for the later periods. For the Roman period, Kevin Butcher indicates four types of sources and archaeological finds that can help define the territories of the city-states with greater precision. These are: border stones, dating formulae (the so-called civic era) (Butcher 2003: 122), distribution of coins issued by independent city centres, and the distribution of llocally produced amphorae (Butcher 2003: 234–236). The last category has been studied in detail by Paul Reynolds and was used to create a model of the so-called 'city amphora' for the provinces of Cilicia, Phoenicia and Palaestina (Reynolds 2005b: 567–568).

Tyre and Sidon were the most important city-states in Phoenicia during the Hellenistic period, enjoying considerable independence at the end of the 2nd century BC, during the reign of the Seleucids and losing their leading role in the region with the onset of Roman authority. Over the centuries, their economic interests were focused mainly on maritime trade, although various types of crafts were also intensively developed. Like other harbour cities, they depended economically on their maritime supply chains, their sanctuaries attracting visitors from afar and their agricultural base in the countryside.

At the beginning of the Roman period, the eastern provinces, including Phoenicia, were urbanized in a very uneven pattern with most cities being located on the coast and very few inland. One of the first Roman emperors to implement an extensive investment programme in the East was Octavian (63 BC–AD 14). He focused his efforts on the reestablishment of already existing urban centres, transforming some of them into Roman colonies, primarily for the purpose of settling Roman army veterans (Strab. 16, 2, 19; Aliquot 2019: 114). Rome's political dominance in the region during the early Roman Empire was not tantamount to the end of free and legally independent cities. The concept of a city received a new meaning, becoming the basic administrative unit of each province. Cities competed against each other in the quest for the title of a colony and, subsequently, metropolis, the most important city of a province.

The territorial fragmentation of Hellenistic times and the changes in the administrative divisions during the Roman and Byzantine periods are reflected in the pottery production of Phoenicia, much like the mixed cultural influences streaming in from various directions (Wicenciak 2016b). Differences in fabric (paste), forms and types are visible in the locally produced ceramic vessels from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods. Production centres are loated inland as well as on the coast, and those on the coast are either south or north of Berytus. This supports the division of Phoenicia of the Hellenistic and early Roman periods (about mid-4th century BC through early 2nd century AD) into four zones: southern, central, northern, and the hinterland with the Lebanon mountains and the Beqa'a Valley [see *Fig. 1*] (Wicenciak 2016a: 676–681). The border separating southern Phoenicia from its central part runs south of Sidon, near Sarepta, while the northern border of the central zone touches Berytus and its *chora,* and is marked by the Damouras/Nahr Damour river (Wicenciak 2016a: 620, Fig. 1). Production sites and distribution routes for the late Roman (late 2nd to mid-4th centuries AD) and Byzantine (late 4th–7th centuries AD) periods were also highlighted by the pottery evidence, which is now believed to reflect the administrative and territorial changes that were aimed at centralizing the economy of the area.

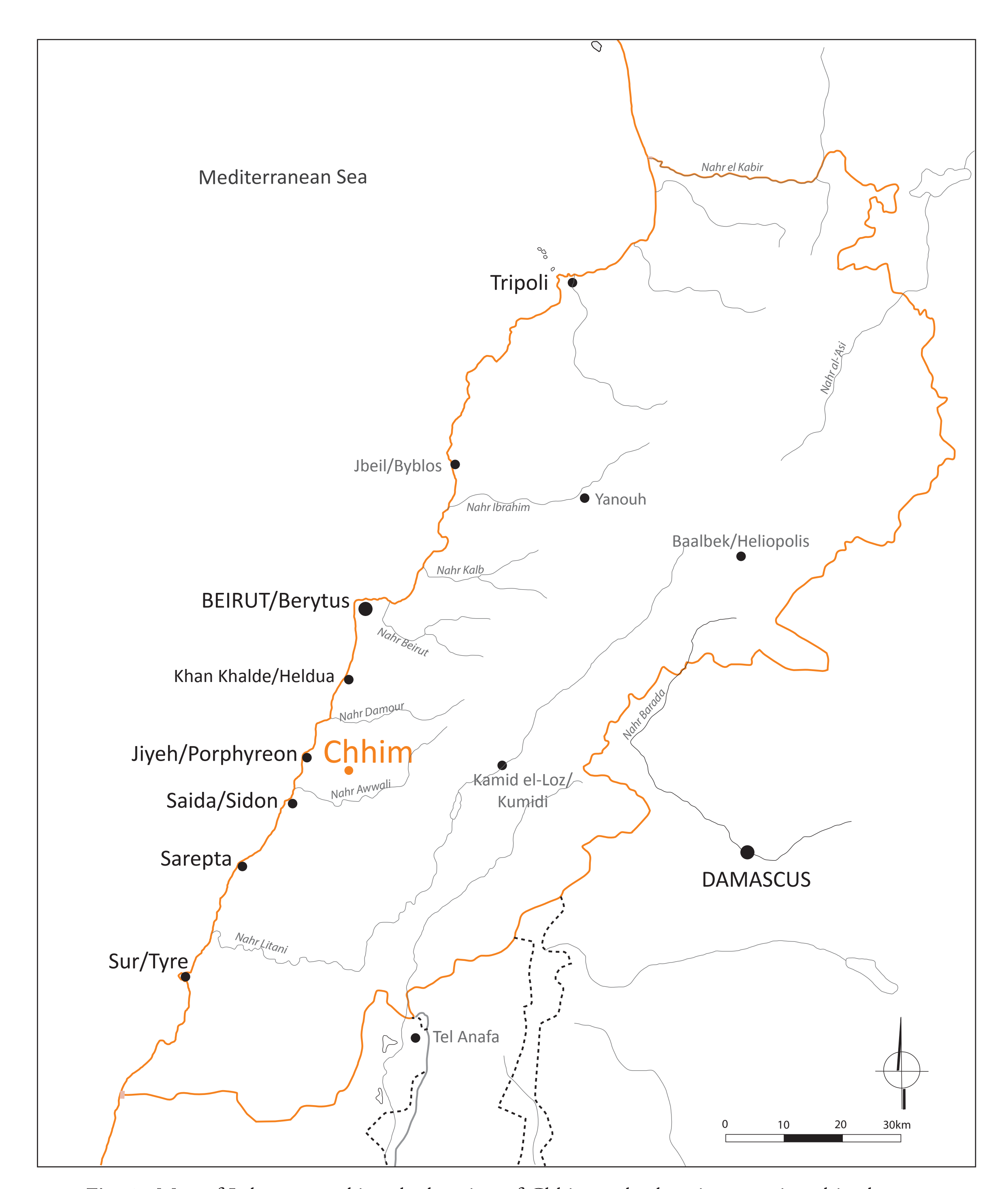


Fig. 1. Map of Lebanon marking the location of Chhim and other sites mentioned in the text

Central Phoenicia

Central Phoenicia is the main object of the narrowed focus presented in this volume. It stretched from Sarepta in the south to Berytus in the north, and included the inland area up to the Beqa'a Valley. The territory was divided among the two major cities, Berytus and Sidon.

Territory controlled by Berytus

Roman Berytus was the first Roman colony in the province of Syria and one of the most important Phoenician cities in the region. Even so, the date of its establishment is clouded in uncertainty and has long been the subject of scholarly dispute (Mouterde 1964: 23, 163–66; Lauffray 1978: 144–145; Rey-Coquais 1978: 51–52; *IGLS*, IV, 34, note 9; Roddaz 1984: 433; Sartre 1997: 371, Note 179; Hall 2004: 46–47). According to Strabo (16, 2, 19), *Colonia Berytus* was founded four years after the visit of Antonius to the East, that is, around 15/14 BC. Along with Roman colonial status, it received certain rights and privileges defined under the *Ius Italicum.* Its official name was changed to *Colonia Iulia Augusta Felix Berytu*s, which it retained until the mid-3rd century AD.

Its economic rivalry with Tyre, fuelled by Rome's favouritism, continued until AD 201 when Tyre became a colony under the *Ius Italicum* and was designated the capital of the province of *Syria Phoenicia* (Chéhab 1969: 17; Sartre 2001: 727; Hall 2004: 45–49; 2007: 73–89). At this time, Heliopolis/Baalbek was given colonial status as Colonia Iulia Augusta Felix and took over a part of the Beqa'a Valley that had been mainly under Berytian jurisdiction until AD 194. This significantly reduced Berytian territory (Jones 1971: 466–467; Butcher 2003: 166; Sawaya 2009: 186–197; Abou Diwan and Doumit 2017). The southern border of the city remained on the Damour River. A Byzantine inscription from the settlement of Heldua (Khalde), giving a date in the Berytian era, leaves no doubt that the site remained within the boundaries of Berytus (Rey-Coquais 1982: 405–408, Nos 9–12).

The expansion of a road network connecting the coast to the inland territories gave the port of Berytus a very convenient connection with inland Syria (Abou Diwan and Doumit 2017). However, in the Roman period, the Berytians were no longer merely intermediaries in trading goods manufactured outside the city but actual exporters of their own products, such as wine and olive oil. According to Pascal Arnaud and Jean Rougé, the downside was the rapid decline of the significance of the ports of Sidon and Tyre in the period in question, reflecting a general decline in long-distance trade (Arnaud 2001: 182; Rougé 1966: 127).

Territory controlled by Sidon

The *status quo* of the lands of Sidon and Tyre was upheld in the reign of Augustus (Joseph. *AJ* 15, 95). The *chora* of Sidon still ended on the Damouras/Damour River in the north and the Litani/Litas/Nahr el-Qasimiyyeh in the south and east. Part of the Iturian principality adjacent to the eastern border was also included in the territory of Sidon at the time (Sartre 2001: 469). It consisted of a narrow strip of land north of Mount Hermon, extending along the road from Sidon to Damascus (Jones 1971: 270; Apicella 2002: 125–147). During the reign of Caligula (AD 37–41),

the territory subordinate to Sidon was once again enlarged in all likelihood, this time to cover territories in Upper Galilee (Kasher 1990: 242–243). According to Josephus, the *polis* bordered Damascus in the east (Joseph. *AJ* 18, 6, 3, 153, as interpreted by Jones 1971: 270), meaning that it stretched beyond the Litani/Nahr el-Qasimiyyeh river in the east and covered the Beqa'a Valley in the south, probably all the way to Mount Hermon. A large number of temples and epigraphic material known from the southern part of the Beqa'a Valley and the northwestern slopes of Mount Hermon could corroborate this idea (after Millar 1996: 285–287, see Alt 1939: 209). However, Sidon's importance was conditioned not only by the extent of its territory or supremacy over a significant section of the coast along with its commercial ports; the city also benefited from controlling the main land routes leading towards the Beqa'a Valley. From the Persian period on, one of the routes—used among others by the army of Antiochus III—ran through the modern towns of Chhim, Barouk, Dahr el-Baïdar and Zahle, and all the way to Heliopolis/Baalbek (Dussaud 1927: 44; Apicella 2002: 125–147). Sidon's control of the passage between the wadis of Barouk and Beiteddine also gave the city supremacy over the main trade routes running from north to south and from west to east (Dussaud 1927: 43; Elayi 1982: 94). This particular trail leading inland to the Beqa'a Valley was used to supply the city with food. The convenient location also allowed Sidon to distribute commodities along the coast, including exporting them to Syria and in the opposite direction, to Palestine.

Jiyeh/Porphyreon, located about 13 km north of Sidon, was part of its territory from the 7th century BC onwards (Wicenciak 2016b: 20–21). In the early Roman period, Porphyreon was still part of the Sidonian *chora* (Strab. 16, 2, 19). This deduction is based on the town's location about 5 km south of the Damouras/Damour River, which was the border between Berytus and Sidon upheld by Mark Antony's and Octavian' decisions not to change the *status quo* regarding the territory of Sidon. This administrative subordination of Porphyreon is further confirmed by two Greek inscriptions found in the basilica there, one from AD 506 and the other from AD 595, with dates written according to the Sidonian era (Honigmann 1924: 33; Dussaud 1927: 45–46; Grumel 1958: 216–217; Donceel-Voûte 1988: 407–410, 469, note 16; Aliquot 2008: 17–18; Waliszewski et al. 2008, 27–34; Abou Diwan 2014). The territory of Sidon, and consequently, Porphyreon's place in it, remained unchanged until the 5th century AD (Jalabert 1907: 278, No. 69).

The Roman settlement, which until the reign of Augustus had occupied mainly the coastal region of Phoenicia, expanded inland reaching all the way to the forested mountains of Lebanon. The territory of the modern province of Kharoub and the Awali Valley (in the mountains in southern Lebanon) was surveyed by the Polish-Lebanese archaeological expedition in an effort to gain more data on this little-known part of Phoenicia. Excavations on the northern outskirts of the modern town of Chhim, which started in 1996, were part of this extended project (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 5–107). Assuming that a locality called Isihimme, mentioned in an inscription of king Esarhaddon of the 7th century BC (Salamé-Sarkis H. 2005: 141; Wicenciak 2016b: 20), is indeed Chhim, the site could have been part of the territory controlled by Sidon in the 7th century BC (Wicenciak 2016b: 20–21). Certainly, the territory subordinate to Sidon, as outlined above, would include Chhim. Analysis of the ceramic material from the early Roman layers of the site further corroborates this statement, evincing a close relationship with the coastal town of Porphyreon which remained under the rule of Sidon throughout its history. Another source attesting the

continuous affiliation of Chhim to Sidon is a Greek inscription on the mosaic floor at the entrance to the southern aisle of the basilica in Chhim. Unfortunately, the village is not mentioned in any other known written source. The date on the mosaic, which refers to the time when it was laid, was calculated according to the Sidonian era and in relation to the act of recalculating income tax (the indiction); it corresponds to the year AD 498 (Alpi 2002: 99). The analysis of the content of the inscription, mentioning bishop Andrew of Sidon, shows that the village was subject to the bishopric of Sidon in the Byzantine period.

The village of Chhim in the mountains

The archaeological site of Chhim is located in the Chouf mountains, on a hill about 450 m asl (Waliszewski et al. 2004; Waliszewski and Wicenciak 2015), 8 km east in a straight line from the Mediterranean coast and roughly 20 km northeast of Sidon [see *Fig. 1*]. In the Roman and Byzantine periods, it was one of the largest oil production centres currently known from central Phoenicia and, thus, within the territory controlled by Sidon. However, there were more villages of the like in the foothills of Sidon in ancient times. A survey in this region has shown it was densely populated in the Roman and Byzantine periods, as evidenced by the remains of settlements, cemeteries and single tombs, as well as wine and olive oil presses (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 10–11).

The site is one of the best-preserved ancient villages in Lebanon, including houses, streets and five oileries, all built of dressed blocks of a local hard limestone. It has escaped the fate of many other ancient settlements in the vicinity, which have been disassembled stone by stone in the centuries following their abandonment (even though reused ancient blocks and elements of presses can be seen in the walls of nearby modern houses). The building remains that have been studied archaeologically, while not representing the whole site, are sufficient to reconstruct a model village from the Roman and Byzantine periods in Phoenicia (Waliszewski and Wicenciak 2015: 392) [*Fig. 2*].

Topography of the site

Fieldwork undertaken in 1996 by the Polish-Lebanese expedition concentrated primarily in five sectors: the area of the ancient temenos (Sector A), the Christian basilica (Sector B), the Roman-period temple (Sector C), and the area encompassing the ancient village with five olive oil presses (Sectors E and F) [see *Fig. 2*]. These sectors roughly correspond to the village topography of the Roman and Byzantine periods. For 600 years, starting from the 1st century AD, the village developed from a nucleus of buildings most probably surrounding a Hellenistic sanctuary that itself had roots in a tradition dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages. At the peak of its development, the settlement covered approximately 90 m by 120 m, that is, more than one hectare. Single-floor houses built of stone formed rows following the line of the slope. These dwellings consisted of two-room units without courtyards, the latter compensated for by a terrace roofs accessible via staircases. Scattered irregularly among the houses were at least five oileries, containing most often two presses each. The streets and alleys between the buildings were never more than 1–1.5 m wide, and they crisscrossed the village, running up and down the slope and across.

The sanctuary was located on a long and wide terrace in the southern part of the agglomeration, practically independent of the village [*Fig. 3*]. It consisted of a large temenos with a temple standing in its northwestern part and the so-called Tower (Sector D), which is associated with the presence of an altar for offerings. It was most certainly a sacred space. Remains of walls and pavements from the Iron Age (Sectors A and D), as well as Persian, Hellenistic and early Roman periods (Sector C) are interpreted as elements of religious architecture (Périssé-Valéro 2009). The village on the slope started to grow at the turn of the era. In the 2nd century AD, another temple was built, replacing the earlier shrine. With the advent of Christianity and the change in religious practice, a church was built in the village and the Roman-period temple was deconsecrated and turned into a wine-producing installation.

The village and the sanctuary functioned thanks to water from a nearby stream and rainwater collected from house roofs and stored in subterranean cisterns. Burial grounds must have surrounded the village. One of them (Necropolis G), associated with early Roman occupation, existed to the west, north and east of the settlement. Another burial ground is known to have been located on the rising slope and peak of the hill south of the agglomeration (Ortali-Tarazi and Stuart 2004).

Stratigraphy and issues of site chronology based on the pottery evidence

The stratigraphy of the site was in many places disturbed, owing to geological conditions as much as human-related events, both in the past and today. Moreover, the sacred enclosure and the village on the slope did not share the same history and phasing. Within the sanctuary (Sectors A, B, D) [see *Fig. 2*], modest remains of structures appeared directly on bedrock, which was never more than one meter below the Roman-Byzantine level. These remains could be dated by finds, pottery among others, to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The Hellenistic period is attested by a wall running under the north wall of the Roman temple (another wall of Hellenistic date was uncovered under a floor in the Late Antique house E.VII in the village). Hellenistic contexts were also identified by the pottery finds. In Sector C, identified as the location of successive shrines, the stratigraphy was disturbed by each new building project cutting into older occupational levels. The same can be said of Sectors A and D, tigether constituting an open sacred space, which was also reorganized when new shrines were built. The church constructed at the end of the 5th century in Sector B destroyed all earlier remains. The archaeological material from the layer accumulated on the mosaic floor of this building is not associated with its period of use.

In the village (Sector E), 600 years of uninterrupted occupation of the houses and oil presses resulted in a series of changes and modernizations that disturbed earlier occupational contexts, for example, when rooms were subdivided and technological innovations introduced. Nonetheless, in most of the excavated houses (e.g., E.VII, E.XIV and E.XIX), the same basic stratigraphy was recorded: early Roman floors, often in the form of a layer of lime mortar on a bedding of gravel and pebbles, laid directly on soil covering the bedrock and the occasional remains of earlier structures. A floor from the second phase, which was the main occupational phase, was found usually 0.20 m above the first one. Judging by the finds of coins and pottery, this later phase should be dated to the Late Antique period, specifically, the Byzantine phase. The accumulated deposit on these floors consisted of soil mixed with lime and stone blocks from the tumbled walls. The layer represents most likely a collapsed traditional roof made of tamped earth on a wooden structure.

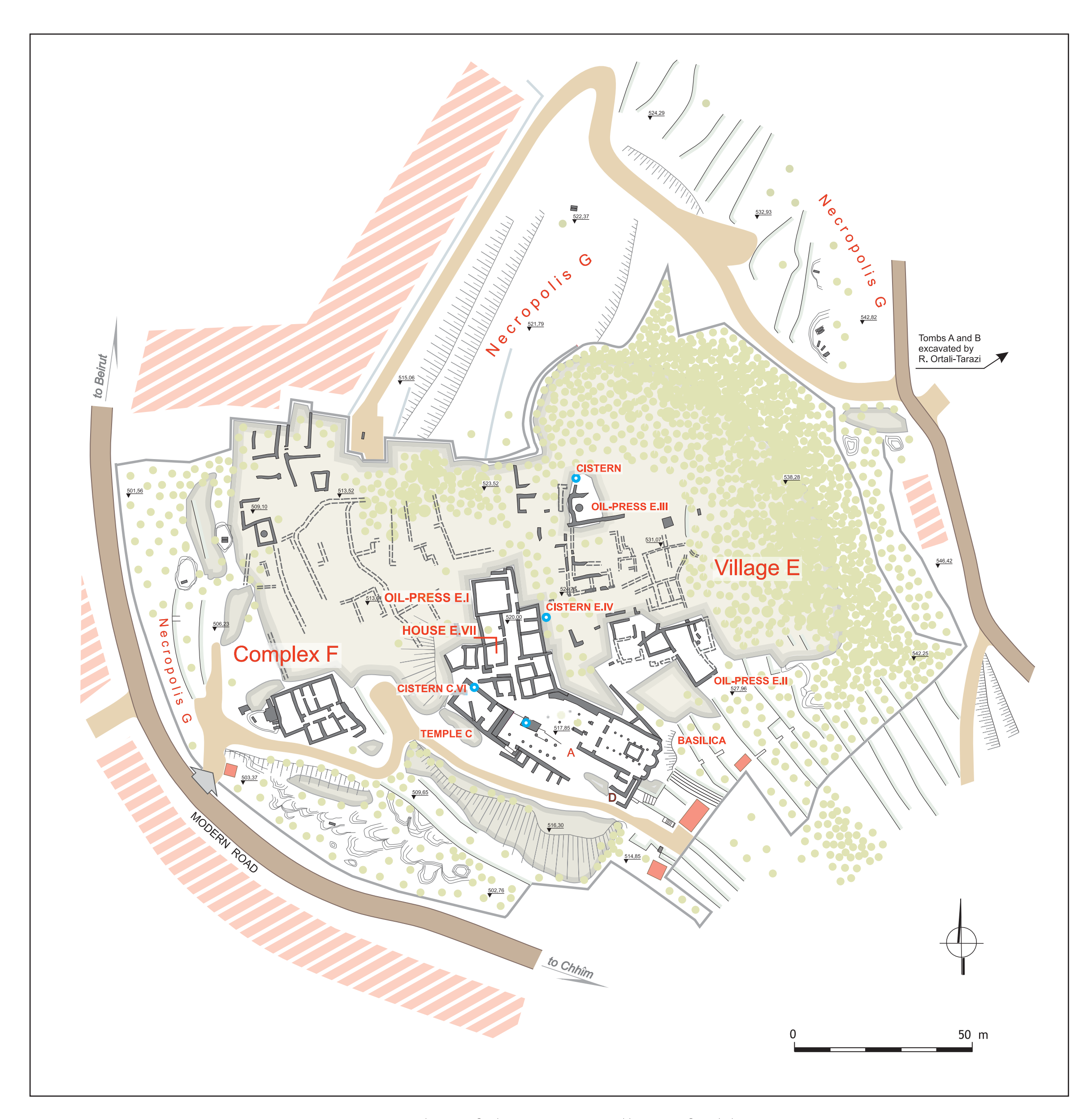


Fig. 2. Plan of the ancient village of Chhim

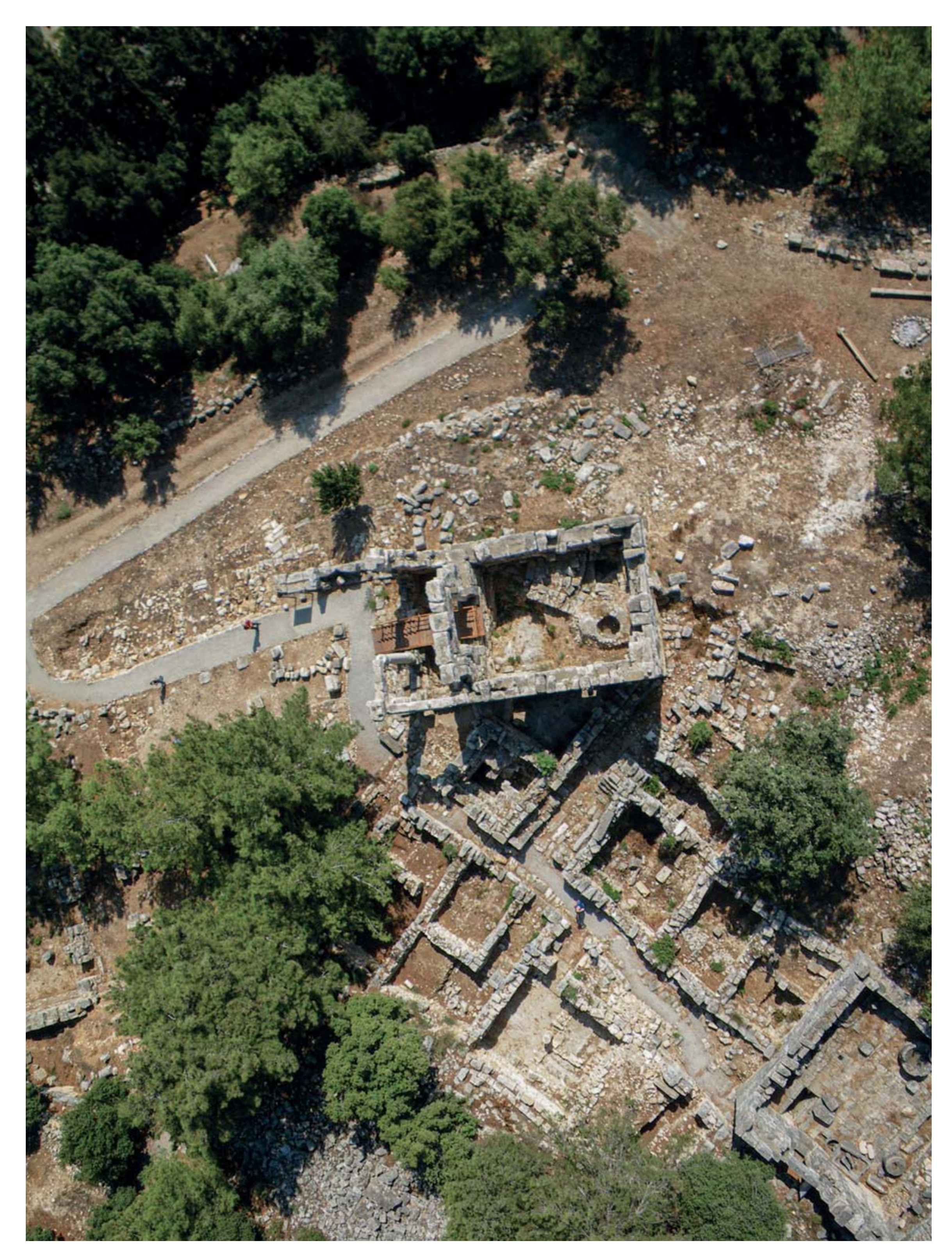


Fig. 3. Top view of the central southern part of the village (north is at bottom right): the temple (Sector C) and the temenos (Sector A), the narthex and entrance to the basilica (Sector B) and part of the village (Sector E) (see plan)

Once the buildings were abandoned, these roofs would ultimately collapse, bringing down the walls and filling the interiors with rubble.

Complex F must be considered a separate unit, as it lay far from the village centre, on its fringes, downhill from the temple. It was built later than the buildings on the upper terrace, partly superimposed on tombs from the early Roman cemetery.

The assemblages from the excavations could have also been disturbed by the earthquake of AD 551, which destroyed Berytus and Tyre. The damages in Chhim were cleared away, and the village continued to exist for a couple more generations. A large ceramic deposit found inside cistern C.VI under the Roman temple—about 4000 sherds of coarse ware, fine ware and lamps—which has been dated to the third quarter of the 6th century, could be an illustration of the clearing up processes, perhaps in the next-door church and the area directly next to it.

In a few cases, problems with disturbed stratigraphy are due to earlier fieldwork at the site, carried out in the 1970s in preparation for the restoration work by Lebanese specialists under the drection of Haroutune Kalayan from the DGA. This concerned some of the oil-press installations and the basilica itself. For example, the fill of oil press E.II, 2 m thick in a room that is 16.70 m long and 6.30 m wide, yielded the greatest number of local and imported vessels, both in quantitative terms and in the variety of shapes (Waliszewski 2014: 426–427) [see *Fig. 2*], but photographic documentation made by Kalayan's team reveals that the unit was cleared of rubble and then backfilled without making any documentation. This explains why the assemblage contained sherds from the early Roman to the Byzantine periods, and a few late Hellenistic fragments thrown in for good measure. The only chronologically homogeneous contexts from the early Roman period, containing also single sherds of local amphorae, were recorded in units E.VI, E.VII, E.XIX, a test trench dug in street E.XXV leading to oil press E.II and in the cellar of oil press E.I. The remaining contexts with local amphorae also yielded pottery material from the late Roman and Byzantine periods. When oil press E.I was restored in the 1970s, it was cleared of rubbish, which was then dumped inside cistern E.IV situated on the terrace above E.XVIII. This modern deposit contained soft beverage cans, plastic combs and elements of packaging. Most probably, Sector F was also explored at this time. At the time of the arrival of the Polish expedition, the chambers in this insula were empty of the fill that had accumulated there over the centuries.

The interpretation of the final phase of the village is based on flimsy evidence. Thin layers accumulated on the latest floors, directly under the collapsed roofs and walls, suggesting that the process of dilapidation and destruction of the buildings started quite soon after the inhabitants had left the place in a peaceable way as indicated by the modest small finds from this phase. The absence of Islamic pottery, except for a few sherds found inside the temenos, shows that the village was deserted in the late Byzantine or early Islamic period. The only sound evidence for later human presence at the site are oil lamps from the 8th century, found in a robber trench in the presbytery of the church, and a burial, presumably Christian, in the southern aisle of the deserted basilica where an oil lamp from the 9th–12th century was found.

Chapter 1

COMMON WARES AND AMPHORAE FROM CHHIM: A DIACHRONIC APPROACH

The choice of common wares and amphorae for the present study was governed by two factors. First, these two categories at the site encompass specific vessel groups that were produced in both a local and regional fabrics, and in the case of the amphorae, also outside the Levant. Semi-fine wares manufactured in the region were also taken into consideration in view of their significance for the Hellenistic phase of the site. And second, the prevalence and abundance of common wares and amphorae in all of the historical phases throughout the site made them a perfect choice for a diachronic approach to the said vessel groups.

A trained eye can read from vessel forms and fabrics a record of the economic activity of a local population, the dietary habits and contacts with the outside world. Therefore, a changing pottery repertoire is a signal of changing times and practices, whether on the microscale of a single household or the macroscale of a whole settlement or region. The assemblage, considered from a diachronic point of view, has helped to interpret the character of the ancient settlement in Chhim, and the cultural and economic transitions that took place over time. It has filled in the picture where other sources were lacking, positioning the settlement within the greater framework of the region's political, administrative and economic history.

1.1 State of research

The assemblage in question is significant for studies of the still underinvestigated category of Late Antique pottery from Phoenicia. The pottery, especially the common wares, from sites like Chhim, situated in the rural hinterland of the modern Lebanese parts of Phoenicia and neighbouring regions, has not generated much dedicated research. Ten years back, when this study was initiated, comparative material was forthcoming chiefly from the excavations in Beirut and was mainly restricted to amphorae (Reynolds 1999; 2000). The publication of the material from Tel Anafa in Israel (Berlin 1997b), a site in the territory of Tyre on the route to Damascus, was an important source at the time, guiding the author in the identification of the Hellenistic and early Roman assemblages. On the whole, however, utilitarian pottery wares from the mountainous regions of central and southern Lebanon are poorly recognised and published.

For years investigations have been focused on the coastal urban centres with no regular long-term excavations in the hinterland. Therefore, the relatively limited body of data from Beirut, Jiyeh/Porphyreon, Baalbek and Tel Keisan in northern Galilee has served as a the base for the current knowledge of Late Antique pottery from Phoenicia. The publication of finds from these sites have been correlated with a discussion of stratigraphy and with evidence of vessel production. However, not much has been published on cooking wares beyond Lebanon—from Syria, Jordan, Israel and Palestine—the results of intensive archaeological work being presented primarily as

Table 1. Phasing the occupation of the village at Chhim

PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
	PRE-CLASSICAL PERIOD	
I	Early Bronze Age	3300–2200 BC
	Late Bronze Age	1650–1100 BC
	LBA–IA I transition	1100–1050 BC
	Persian	539–331 BC

Bronze figurine of Baal from Sector C

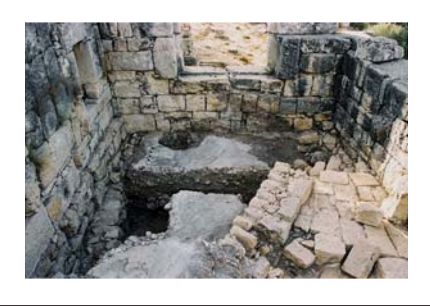
PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
CLASSICAL: HELLENISTIC TO LATE ANTIQUE PERIOD		
II	Hellenistic	4th/3rd to late 1st century BC
II.1	Early Hellenistic	End of 4th to mid-2nd century BC
II.2	Late Hellenistic	Mid-2nd to late 1st century BC

Remains of a wall from the Hellenistic period in Sector C (inside the temple)

PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
III	Early Roman	End of 1st century BC to 2nd century AD



Top view of the southern central part of the village (Sector E)

CHHIM: EVENTS AND ARCHITECTURE	HISTORICAL CONTEXT
PRE-CLASSICAL PERIOD	
Occupation of indeterminate character • Architectural remains (units: A, E.VII, E.XVI, D) • Mention of the locality $^{\text{uru}}$*I-si-ḫi-im-me* alāni $^{\text{meš(.ni)}}$ • *ša li-me-et* $^{\text{uru}}$*ṣi-du-un-ni* on Esarhaddon's cylinder (673 BC)	• Egyptian domination • Levantine city-states • Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian hegemony
	Remains of structures from the pre-Classical period in Sector D
CLASSICAL: HELLENISTIC TO LATE ANTIQUE PERIOD	
SANCTUARY	
• Architectural remains (Sectors A, C, D, E) • Hilltop sanctuary	• Alexander the Great and his legacy • Ptolemaic and Seleucid domination
	Cross-section with layers from the Hellenistic period in Sector C (inside the temple)
Beginning of village and oil industry • First phase of the Roman temple • Establishment of a village • Construction of oil presses • Beginning of local pottery production	• Phoenicia within the Roman province of Syria • Battle of Actium (31 BC) • Roman colony in Berytus (about 15/14 BC)
	Oil press E.I (Sector E)

PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
IV	Late Antique	3rd to 7th century AD
IV.1	Late Roman	3rd to mid-4th century AD



Oil press F.VIII (Sector F)

PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
IV.2	Byzantine	Mid-4th to 7th century AD



Mosaic floors of the Christian basilica (Sector B)

POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD

PHASE	PERIOD	DATING
V	Islamic and later	Mid-7th century on



Exploration of a grave in the Christian basilica (Sector B)

CHHIM: EVENTS AND ARCHITECTURE	HISTORICAL CONTEXT
FLORUIT AND DECLINE	
Prosperity of the village and oil industry • Second phase of the Roman temple • Development and modernization of the oil presses • Local pottery workshops working at full capacity	• Phoenicia within the Roman province of *Syria Phoenicia* (about AD 194) with the capital in Tyre (Roman colony AD 197/198–201) • Roman colony in Sidon (AD 218–222) • Diocletian's reign and the beginning of the Tetrarchy (284–305 AD)



The Roman village with Rooms E.XVII and E.VII, Street E.XXII and Roman temple (Sector E)



CHHIM: EVENTS AND ARCHITECTURE	HISTORICAL CONTEXT
Rebuilding after quake and decline • Desacralisation and partial dismantling of the Roman 'second temple' • Christianisation and building of a church • Earthquake (AD 551) and cleaning up: filling of cistern C.VI • Abandonment	• Christianity as the official state religion • *Syria Phoenicia* divided into *Phoenicia Prima* and *Phoenicia Secunda*





The wine vat in the temple (Sector C)
Exploration of Cistern C.VI

CHHIM: EVENTS AND ARCHITECTURE	HISTORICAL CONTEXT
POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD	
• Gradual deterioration of the village ruins • Late burials in the southern aisle of the church and narthex • Reconstruction work in the 1970s • Directorate General of Antiquities of Lebanon (DGA)	• Arab conquest • Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem and other Frankish states • Ottoman rule – French mandate • Republic of Lebanon





Excavations of the DGA Lebanon in front of the temple in 1967; reconstruction of the temple façade in 1970

catalogues of finds from particular seasons of fieldwork. This narrows down the search for parallels for the southern and central Phoenician cooking ware industry, which developed obviously in the same cultural sphere. The available information on pottery-making concerns mainly Hellenistic fine tableware and amphorae from outside the Levant, as well as containers produced regionally from some of the vibrant economic centres of *Syria Phoenicia* and Palestine (Gaza, Caesarea, Akko, Beth Shean/Scythopolis, Beirut/Berytus, Ras al-Basit). The study of imported vessels found at Lebanese sites is essential to determine the extent of their influence on Phoenician pottery production and to investigate issues of trade and exchange between the territories of Phoenicia, Syria, Palestine and Transjordan in antiquity. For this purpose, the results of the excavations in Chhim and its vicinity are definitely among the most important data from recent years.

The author's study of the pottery production centre at the site of Jiyeh/Porphyreon, a town just 10 km west of Chhim on the Mediterranean coast (excavated by a PCMA team intermittently from 2004) (Wicenciak 2016b), cleared the way for a better understanding of the role of Porphyreon ceramics in the Chhim assemblage. A joint consideration of data from the two sites was given a broader perspective, allowing the two settlements to be placed within the wider Sidonian economic network (Wicenciak 2021). The material from ground surveys in the vicinity of Chhim was very useful, as was also the study of unpublished material from other sites in the region (Khalde/Heldua, Saida/Sidon, Sur/Tyre, Kamid el-Loz/Kumidi). The resumed archaeological excavations in Tyre, in sectors with classical-period stratigraphic sequences (Gatier et al. 2012), have also contributed data.

Not much is known about the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine ceramics from the Beqa'a Valley. Published research is restricted mainly to material from the northern part of the Beqa'a Valley and Baalbek (Hamel 2008; 2010; 2012; 2014; Wicenciak 2016a: 672), but vessels made there in a lime and calcite fabric with black and grey inclusions, and fired very hard (identified as BA01; Hamel 2008: 204, Fig. 3) did not reach the coast, although they are present in the vicinity of Homs (Reynolds 2014). The results of laboratory analyses of pottery from a survey in the vicinity of Homs highlighted the distribution range of vessels produced in Baalbek and, more importantly, provided data for tracing patterns of goods exchange between the coast and inland territories (Reynolds 2014: 53). Kamid el-Loz in the southern part of the valley is the only investigated site, which has yielded vessels of the CW 34 group in the Hellenistic and Roman assemblages (Reynolds 1999: 48; Kulemann-Ossen, Leicht, and Heinz 2007–2008). Pottery workshops operate today, as they did in the early Roman period, in the southern part of the valley, at Rashaiya al-Fouhar (Reynolds and Waksman 2007; Wicenciak 2016a: 675, Note 19). Just as in Ottoman times, they still make large containers for the production of the alcoholic beverage *arak*, as well as cooking vessels and painted jugs in kaolinitic clay. Once recent findings of projects in the northern Beqa'a Valley are published, they may contribute important new evidence. The investigations at Hosn Niha in 2011–2012 have yet to present in published form the categories and types, as well as vessel provenance (Newson and Young 2012).

The outcome of analyses of material from the Chouf mountains will also be of key importance for reconstructing the ties between the Phoenician coast and inland territories in the Beqa'a Valley. Ground surveys and excavations at the Hellenistic fort of Qasr Swayjani (district of Chouf al-Swayjani) (Khalil 2012), approximately 15 km east of Chhim, yielded a rich pottery assemblage from the end of the 3rd to the mid-1st century BC (Khalil 2012: 72–73; work at the site lasted through 2015 but the results have not been published). The SIDON 2/JIYEH 1 TYPE amphorae from the site, known to have been produced in Porphyreon in the late Hellenistic

period (see Wicenciak 2016b: 43–44), were made of a fabric that was probably of local origin (R. Skaff, personal communication, doctoral dissertation on the pottery material in progress).

The ceramic material from the Beirut excavations in the 1990s, published especially by Paul Reynolds, John W. Hayes and Abdullah Ala Eddine, Emmanuel Pellegrino, and Dina Frangié-Joly, continues to be a key assemblage for comparative studies, both in terms of providing an overall characteristic and typology of the local Berytian pottery production, and because of the quantity and diversity of vessels that found their way to Berytus from other parts of Phoenicia in the Hellenistic through Byzantine periods.

A wide programme of archaeometric analyses implemented in recent years has indicated potential production centres of many wares of previously unidentified provenance. From the point of view of the Chhim assemblage, two of these groups are very numerous at the site. These are domestic vessels and containers for goods, such as wine, brought to the site in amphorae (the issue of amphora reuse will be addressed once the results of organic residue analysis are in).

Two major production groups were represented in the third phase. One of these, the CW 34 group, is a pinkish ware from the 2nd–4th century AD with production centres probably located in the southern Beqa'a Valley. Products included mostly cooking vessels, jugs, bowls, pots and casseroles, and fairly numerous pithoi, but practically no amphorae. The quantities and make-up of CW 34 products in Chhim triggered the idea that the village was an stage stop of consequence on the trade route crossing inland from the Phoenician coast to the Beqa'a Valley and then branching off to the north and south. One reason for intensive mutual contacts between Chhim and the southern Beqa'a Valley is the olive oil surplus that Chhim could have been exporting to the valley, which itself did not have a developed oil industry (Wicenciak 2021: 333). The other ware found in quantity at the site is WORKSHOP X ware, identified on the basis of archaeometric analyses of Beirut finds (Reynolds and Waksman 2007). A source has been suggested in the neighbourhood of Akko/Ptolemais, at the site of Tel Keisan, operating from about the 3rd to the 7th century, at a time when the region was a notable producer of wine and olive oil. These products would have been packed for transport to potential markets in three successive types of amphorae: AM 14, AGORA M 334 and LRA 5. However, the bulk of the WORKSHOP X group are thin-walled cooking vessels very similar to a Syrian type of BRITTLE WARE (Vokaer 2010: 606): cooking pots, lidded casseroles and a few types of jugs. These vessels were widely distributed in Palestine and Phoenicia between the 4th and 7th centuries, and they also reached beyond the Levant to the western parts of the Mediterranean, including southern Gaul (e.g., Bien 2007; Reynolds 2010a: *passim*). Their presence at Chhim is witness to the contacts of the village with the northern Phoenician coast within the frame of a thriving multi-directional trade network giving impulse to economic life in the region.

1.2 CHHIM: SITE AND POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

The remains of the ancient village of Chhim are located on a hilltop roughly 10 km from the Mediterranean coast and more or less halfway between Sidon and Berytus. The first excavations at the site, conducted in the 1970s, involved the reconstruction of a Roman temple and one Roman olive oil press (E.I) (Périssé-Valéro 2009: 69). Excavations in 1996–2005 and 2009 concentrated primarily in five sectors: the area near the temenos (Sector A), the Christian basilica

(Sector B), the space occupied by the Roman temple (Sector C), and the area encompassing the ancient village and four olive oil presses (Sectors E and F) [see *Fig. 2*]. A few test trenches excavated in the village (Sectors E and F) in 2015–2016 aimed to verify earlier assumptions related to site stratification and chronology. Rescue excavations in 2003 investigated the necropolis just off to the east from the site (Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004).

Archaeological fieldwork at Chhim has provided a very rich and diverse assemblage of pottery material, dated broadly from the Middle Bronze Age to the end of the Byzantine period (7th century AD). The set is dominated, however, by late antique common ware and amphora sherds, imported from the southern Beqa'a Valley and southern Phoenicia, from the vicinity of Akko/Ptolemais to Tyre, including vessels produced either at the site or in the regional, as well as some fragments of amphorae and tablewares (fine wares) imported from beyond the Levant. A large percentage consists of regional amphorae and pithoi as well as imported tableware, discussed separately elsewhere (see Domżalski in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 77–84; 2011; 2013 for fine ware, and Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2012; 2014 for pithoi).

Site stratigraphy at Chhim is not complicated, but it is often disturbed. The reasons are manifold, the long occupation in the same location being of foremost importance. The houses and oil presses were rebuilt, subdivided and modernised for close to six centuries. Earlier deposits were affected by each new partition of the existing space or installation of a new technological solution for pressing olive oil. The destruction caused by the earthquake of AD 551, and the subsequent cleaning operation, are strongly accentuated in the site's archaeological record.

A diachronic approach to the material resulted in a logical division into chronological phases determined by local history [see *Table 1*]:

- 4th/3rd century BC through the end of the 1st century BC,
- end of the 1st century BC through the mid-2nd century AD,
- late 2nd through 7th centuries AD.

Thus, the chronological framework runs from the first phase, which saw the rise of a settlement around an ancient cult place with roots in the Middle Bronze Age, to the establishment of a village centred around the processing of olive oil in the second phase corresponding to early Roman times. The third phase witnessed a peaking of this industry, with the village becoming one of the main producers known from the Sidon hinterland until its decline and abandonment in the 7th century AD. The material from the Late Antique phase, homogeneous and difficult to date, can still be clearly subdivided into an earlier sub-phase, ending about the mid 4th century AD, and a later one associated with later Byzantine times.

This last period is represented additionally by a sealed deposit found inside a cistern (C.VI) located in room E.VI, just by the wall of the temple from the Roman period. The fill yielded about 4000 vessel sherds of common wares, fine wares, and clay and glass oil lamps, accumulated mainly as a result of the post-earthquake cleaning up. It thus encapsulates about a century directly preceding the cataclysm and reflects a continued occupation of the village for maybe two more generations, to the beginning of the 7th century AD. The dating of this sealed deposit is fairly precise, based on fine-ware vessels dated from the mid-5th to the third quarter of the 6th century. LATE ROMAN C/PHOCEAN RED SLIP WARE predominates (K. Domżalski, personal communication). Numerous fragments of a typical PHOENICIAN OVOID OIL lamp confirm the dating, this type being produced from the mid 6th to the mid 7th century (T. Waliszewski, personal communication). Adding to this the evidence of imported amphorae, one concludes that the fill

of the cistern accumulated over a very short period during the third quarter of the 6th century. A comprehensive analysis of this pottery assemblage has created a comparative framework for describing the local pottery production industry in terms of fabrics, wares and forms.

By far the largest quantity and variety of both local and imported pottery fragments came from the fill of oil press E.II (see above, page 10). The assemblage is mixed chronologically, from early Roman to early Byzantine, with a spattering of late Hellenistic finds. The only chronologically uniform contexts, dated to the early Roman period and containing single sherds of locally made amphorae, were excavated in units E.VI, E.VII, E.XIX, the test trench in street E.XXV leading to oil press E.II, and the cellar of oil press E.I. Other trenches yielding evidence of local amphorae contained a ceramic assemblage that included both common and fine wares from the late Roman and Byzantine phases.

Given this disturbed stratigraphy and the lack of published material for comparative studies from the southern Beqa'a Valley, it was essential for this study to consider data on the technological properties of the pottery, its clay and fabric, in relation to vessel morphology seen from an evolutionary perspective. Ceramic material from ground surveys in the immediate vicinity of Chhim was also taken into account in order to understand the distribution of local pottery products in the context of oil pressing known to have taken place also at other sites, e.g., Khalde/Heldua, Saida/Sidon, Sur/Tyre, Kamid el-Loz/Kumidi.

In the past ten years, a fairly general initial examination of the pottery finds concentrated on the Roman and Byzantine assemblages (Wicenciak in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 62–67; Wicenciak 2010). Two predominant vessel groups, i.e., PINKISH CHHIM WARE and ORANGE CHHIM WARE, were identified as locally produced (Wicenciak 2010: 885). However, further studies of this material and consultations with other ceramologists working in Lebanon have led to a rectification of these observations. PINKISH CHHIM WARE is very likely a product of the Beqa'a Valley (CW 34; Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 59) and ORANGE CHHIM WARE was made in Upper Galilee (WORKSHOP X; Reynolds and Waksman 2007; Wicenciak 2016a: 634–637, 675–676). Comparison of the dated pottery with the ceramic production evidence from Jiyeh (Wicenciak 2016b) and, to a lesser extent, the Beirut and Sidon assemblages, has established vessel groups produced in the ancient village of Chhim during the late Hellenistic to Roman periods (Wicenciak 2016a: 666–668). More precise conclusions regarding the chronology of this production may be forthcoming from a full study of the site stratigraphy, but the potential outcomes do not look promising, given local geology and the site topography. The village developed on rocky ground with very shallow soil layers on the hill around the temple. As a result, the multi-period settlement covering at least 600 years was compressed in space, with much disturbance of earlier deposits by the later installations. The situation was further aggravated by reconstruction work in the 1970s, which also disturbed the stratigraphy in places (Périssé-Valéro 2009: 69–70).

1.3 SHERD COLLECTION AND RECORDING SYSTEM

The collection strategy designed for the Phoenician semi-fine wares, common wares, and amphorae was determined by the nature of the archaeological contexts, which were largely disturbed, as the discussion above demonstrates. The first step was to examine the assemblages context by context, getting an overall view of the material, the vessel types and function, and

a general date. The assemblage was initially divided into broad chronological categories: pre-Classical (from the Bronze Age through the Persian period), Classical (from the Hellenistic to Late Antiquity) and post-Classical (Islamic period) [see *Table 1*]. The present study focuses on the assemblage from the Classical phase, the pottery from this phase accounting for roughly 90% of all recorded ceramics [*Fig. 4*].

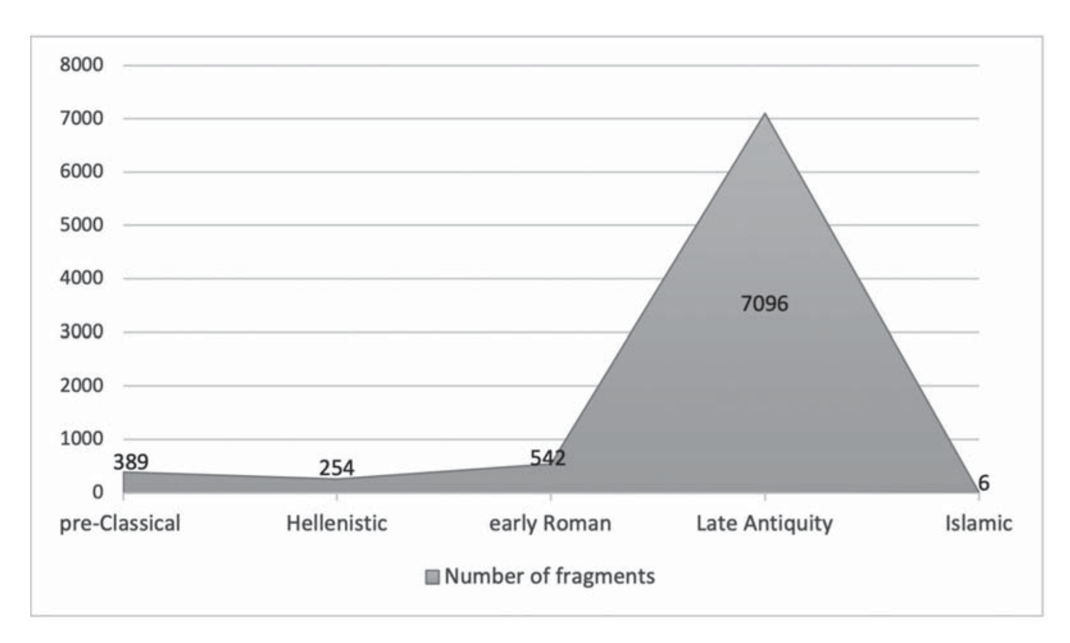


Fig. 4. Diagnostic sherd count by periods

In the case of the common wares (plain and kitchen wares) and amphorae, the diagnostic fragments (that is, rims, handles, bases and spouts) and body sherds with decoration were inventoried to the exclusion of non-diagnostic body sherds, which were identified to production centre based on macroscopic observation alone. No sherd count or weighing was instituted, and no effort was made to determine the minimal number of vessels (MNV). Principally, this was because of the disturbed nature of the archaeological contexts where material from different chronological periods was evidently mixed, and it made no difference whether the mixing occurred in antiquity or in modern times (e.g., the E.IV cistern deposit or the backfill in oil press E.II). Applying a quantitative method designed to estimate the actual number of vessels would have served no purpose in these cases and would not have justified the effort put into the analysis. For the same reasons, a statistical approach was out of the question.

1.4 Functional classification

The presented classification is for common ware vessels and amphorae. However, the fine and semi-fine vessels produced in Phoenicia in Hellenistic times were also included in order to capture the changing function of the locality. Tablewares and vessels of a specific function, such as unguentaria, are discussed here, complementing the imported tablewares and pithoi which are

the subject of separate studies (see Domżalski in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 77–84; Domżalski 2011; 2013 for finewares; Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2012; 2014, for pithoi). The approach ultimately applied to the study was a functional classification that took into consideration the morphology of the vessels (form and type) coupled with a detailed examination of their technology, fabric and surface treatment.

The fabric was examined macroscopically, looking for four principal elements: 1) size, quantity and kind of temper; 2) clay colour on the surface and in a fresh break; 3) quality of the fabric; 4) hardness (for a detailed characteristic of these criteria, see the introduction to the catalogue).

Production groups were identified by macroscopic examination of the fabric and verified by archaeometric analyses [*Table 2*] (for an overview of the results see Wicenciak 2016a: Table 1, 626–629). A detailed characteristic with macrophotos of fresh breaks is presented for each period. Two of the Hellenistic groups (Sidonian White Ware and Sidonian Fabric) and one from the early Roman period (Tyrian Fabric) were distinguished on the grounds of vessel morphology thanks to the association of certain forms and types with the regions of Sidon and Tyre. They have been compared to already recognised fabrics, but this identification should be corroborated by further archaeometric analyses.

Table 2. Levantine production groups and their geographical setting by chronological periods

Period	Fabric/Ware	Acronym	Production group
Hellenistic	Phoenician White Ware	PWW	South Phoenicia: Tyre or Sidon
	Phoenician Semi-fine Ware A	PSFW A	Tyrian region
	Sidonian White Ware	SWW	Sidonian region
	Sidonian Fabric	SF	
	Late Hellenistic Jiyeh Ware	LHJW	Porphyreon
Early Roman	Tyrian Fabric?	TF	Tyrian region
	Early Roman Jiyeh Ware	ERJW	Porphyreon
	Khalde Fabric		Heldua
	Beirut Fabric	BF	Berytus
	Chhim Fabric	ChF 1A–1E ChF 2	Chhim
	Common Ware 34	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley
Late Antiquity	Fabric Amphora 7	FAM 7	South Phoenicia: Akko region
	Workshop X		
	Late Roman Jiyeh Ware	LRJW	Porphyreon
	Byzantine Jiyeh Ware	BJW	
	Beirut Fabric	BF	Berytus
	Fossil-shell Fabric		North Phoenicia: Amrit region (Marathus)

1.5 Vessel function versus usage

Vessel function is reconstructed based on morphology, but their usage did not necessarily match the intent of the producers, nor did it derive directly from the shape [*Table 3*]. Additional elements need to be taken into account to reconstruct the real function, e.g., the nature of the archaeological site and context, pottery traditions and cultural trends in a given region, even iconographic representations of vessels and mentions in ancient written sources identifying the vessels used in the production, storage and transport of olive oil or wine (e.g., Cato, *De agri cultura*). In many cases, however, vessel function remains speculative.

Table 3. Functional classification of the assemblage

Provenance	Functional class	Specific function	Form
Regional products	Vessels for liquids	Closed and open forms for special purposes	Unguentaria Amphoriskoi Miniature vessels Juglets Shallow bowls
Regional and local products		Closed and open forms for storing and serving	Juglets Jugs Table amphorae Kraters
	Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels	Open forms for preparing and serving food or other domestic work	Lekanai Bowls Basins Levantine mortaria Mortaria
		Cooking, baking and frying vessels	Cooking pots Casseroles Pans
		Utensils	Lids Funnels Stands Braziers
Local, regional and non-Levantine products	Containers	Transport and/or storage vessels	Amphorae
Local products		Storage vessels	Jars

A case in point is a small shallow bowl coming from Hellenistic contexts (see below, *§ 2.2.1.5*). From the Iron Age on, such bowls were used in the Levant as drinking bowls for wine. These bowls were red-slipped, presumably in imitation of precious metal vessels. They were also used as lids on other vessels (saucer-lids, Berlin 1997b: 79–80). The use of simple rim plates as lids was also attested at the Iron Age necropolis at Al-Bass in Tyre, where they could have been first used for drinking wine served in kraters during funerary ceremonies, probably related to the *marzeah,* or funerary banquet (Núñez 2017; see an example in Núñez 2004: 178–179, Figs 93–94, Tomb 43/44 from Al-Bass Period II, a tomb of the 9th century BC or Núñez 2004: 180–181,

Figs 95–96, Tomb 45/46, especially Fig. 96:5, from Period III), and then occasionally reused as lids on the same kraters repurposed as burial urns (Núñez 2004: 177, Fig 92, Tomb 42 from Period IV). However, this function is also observable in tombs provided with a drinking bowl (Aubet et al. 2014: 201, Fig. 2.32, Tomb 103/104, Al-Bass Period IV, about 770–700 BC). In any case, this type of shallow bowl was associated with ritual practices from a distant past, serving a function possibly related to, but not directly associated with the traditional function derived from the morphology, that is, drinking wine. The technological aspect of the bowls from Chhim should be pointed out as well. These bowls were poorly fired and hence not very durable, thus not exactly suitable for everyday use (for a macroscopical analysis, see below, *Fig. 5*). Moreover, there is no evidence of regular settlement at the hilltop site in Hellenistic times, just a cult place context that could corroborate the idea of special use for this particular form.

Container reuse is a separate issue altogether. In Antiquity, amphorae were the staple packaging of a multitude of alimentary products distributed within the framework of more or less long-distance trade. However, in the case of small local producers with a limited range, such containers could have been used for on-the-spot storage purposes. The locally produced amphorae from Chhim at the present stage of research should be viewed as just such storage solutions intended to ensure viable packaging of the product for safekeeping in the village storehouses (see below, *§ 5.2.4*).

The Chhim pottery assemblage, which spans a long time from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity, is also hugely diverse in terms of both technology and morphology. Three functional classes were established [see *Table 3*]:

- vessels for use with liquid,
- kitchen, cooking and utility vessels,
- containers.

Seven groups of specific function were distinguished within these functional classes:

- closed and open forms for special purposes,
- closed and open forms for use with liquid products/beverages, to store and to serve,
- open forms to prepare and serve food or for other housework,
- cooking, baking and frying vessels,
- cooking utensils of various kinds,
- transport and/or storage vessels,
- storage vessels.

Individual vessel forms were ascribed to each of these seven categories, altogether 22 different forms with numerous types and variants. They are discussed here in detail by functional class and specific function, following the order of the classification presented above.

1.5.1 Vessels for use with liquid products/beverages

Both closed and open forms were used for storing and serving liquids, and they were produced in common as well as semi-fine wares. In the latter case, the vessels are justifiably interpreted as special-purpose vessels, having been found at Chhim in Hellenistic non-domestic contexts. The common ware examples were also for everyday use, to serve and store beverages in the village. They belong to the group of domestic vessels; some forms, like jugs, could have also had an industrial application in the oil presses.

1.5.1.1. *Fine and semi-fine ware: closed and open forms for special purposes*

These special-purpose vessels of different function comprise four closed forms (unguentaria, amphoriskoi, miniature vessels, and juglets) and one open form (shallow bowls). In the Hellenistic assemblage from Chhim, this class is the most numerous of the four identified for this phase. These forms continued in use in early Roman times, while the roots of some of them can be traced back to the Persian period, culturally associated with Phoenicia and Palestine. They are usually found in sanctuaries and as grave goods in burials. Some of them, like unguentaria and amphoriskoi, can be designated as 'commercial vessels' because they were used as containers for unguents. As such, they were also found in habitation contexts connected with everyday life.

In Chhim, the fine-ware vessels of these forms are dated to the Hellenistic period by technological features (fabric and ware) and morphological characteristics, which is corroborated by contextual dating of the find spots. Their presumed function was to deliver the unguents used in ritual practices taking place in the sanctuary in which they were found.

Unguentaria

With their small volume unguentaria were intended as containers for precious perfume and balsam (hence balsamaria, another name for the type) essential in ritual practices as well as on special occasions, one of these being funerary rituals. These vessels were very popular in Phoenicia and Palestine practically until the end of the 1st century BC (Anderson-Stojanović 1987: 105, Notes 1 and 2). They are found frequently on settlement sites as well as in sacred and burial contexts (Frangié-Joly 2017: 44, parallels from Phoenicia and Palestine listed on page 43; Oggiano forthcoming). They were so ubiquitous because the perfumes and oils traded in these vessels as packaging were a common element of burial equipment and offerings made in the temples.

The production of precious oils in Phoenicia is attested in historical sources. Pliny writes of almond oil, cypress oil, myrrh, and henna being produced in Sidon (Plin. *HN* XIII.6, 12). Athenaeus, a writer at the turn of the 2nd century AD, reports Roman Sidon as one of the famous and prized producers of perfume in Antiquity (Ath. XV.688e). Importantly, the form of the unguentarium was never fully standardised because it was produced in so many different places around the ancient world, but the shape, which it shared with a glass bottle, was identifiable everywhere (Anderson-Stojanović 1987: 105–106; Berlin 2015: 639). The rich assemblage from Tel Anafa (Upper Galilee), which included also amphoriskoi, provided the material for a detailed description of the form (Berlin 1997b: 58–68). In brief, it comprises a long and narrow neck and a fusiform/spindle-shaped or piriform/bulbous body, narrowing to a stump base. The shift from fusiform to piriform takes place in the late Hellenistic period (Berlin 1997b: 59 and Note 143; Frangié-Joly 2017: 44). The piriform type in central and south Phoenicia features very thick walls, approximately 2 cm in the body part, a narrow and rolled rim, and a solid stump base. Given the small capacity of these vessels, this would seem to be a functional measure as well as a marketing trick. The thick walls and small mouth of the vessel reduced evaporation of the content and prevented loss of aromatic fragrance, whereas the heaviness of the 'packaging' gave an illusion of greater volume than was offered in reality. It also afforded greater stability of the vessel, which was all the more appreciated because of the valuable content.

However, in view of multiple places of production, the morphological features of unguentaria should take second place to an examination of the fabric, as postulated by Virginia R. Anderson-Stojanović (1987: 109) and reiterated by Andrea Berlin (1997b: 58). Once macroscopic groups are distinguished based on the fabric, they can be assigned to tentative places or regions of production that could have been producing different shapes of the same unguentarium with different products in mind. The finds from Beirut are a good example of this kind of production diversity: five different fabrics were distinguished among the 14 unguentaria coming from site BEY-001 (Saghieh 1996: 26). Vessels from one macroscopic group will have the same overall shape but might differ in the details of rim finishing and base treatment. They can be entirely plain-ware but decorated, they will feature painted bands of colour on the shoulder or body or else be slipped completely with a palette of red colour (the issue of making unguentaria in Cyprus is not discussed here deliberately, see Marzec 2011).

See below *§ 2.2.1.1*.

Amphoriskoi

The amphoriskos, a miniature amphora with two handles, just 20 cm high, is another typically Persian and Hellenistic form from the Levant (Berlin 1997b: 54; Frangié-Joly 2017: 42). Like the unguentarium, it was intended as a container for precious oils or perfume. Two types are known: the older one from the Persian period, described as a WHITE WARE FLAT SHOULDER AMPHORISKOS (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 12, PW 65–68) and the second one, of a late Hellenistic date (not earlier than the 2nd century BC), elongated and fusiform in shape, referred to as a SEMI-FINE TAPERED AMPHORISKOS (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 11, PW 69–75), or else carrot-shaped. Both types have long, narrow necks and small mouths. Two handles are attached either below the rim or to the edge of the rim and to the sloping shoulders. The base is either a stump, as in juglets (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 9, PW 49–52), or conical.

See below *§ 2.2.1.2*.

Miniature vessels

Miniature vessels, called ointment pots, medicine pots, or votive vessels in the literature (Hershkovitz 1986: 45; Berlin 1997b: 68–69, Note 157; 2015: 639), represent small containers for precious perfume, oils, balsams as well as medical ointments (Sjöqvist 1960: 81; Cavet 1982: 284; Hershkovitz 1986: 50). In the latter case in particular, these pots would feature inscriptions identifying their content or the pharmacist preparing it (Sjöqvist 1960: 82; Hershkovitz 1986: 50). They take on a variety of shapes: cylindrical, globular, biconical and piriform, occasionally with a single, tiny handle (Chéhab 1951–1952: Fig. 2:12; Sjöqvist 1960: Figs 11:1–3; Cavet 1982: Fig. 3; Hershkovitz 1986: Fig. 3; Łajtar and Południkiewcz 2017: Figs 5, 7). Some vessels were slipped red (Hershkovitz 1986: 45) or glazed black (Sjöqvist 1960: 80, Type 2).

In the Levant, as in all of the Mediterranean, this category of vessel is found in settlements (domestic contexts) as well as in graves (Hershkovitz 1986: 50; Berlin 1997b: 69). It is typical of the Hellenistic period, being found in Palestine in contexts from the 3rd century BC to the 1st century AD (Hershkovitz 1986: 45). An abundant collection of vessels of this kind from Tell Atrib in Egypt, where they were associated with a mid-Ptolemaic bath complex, was interpreted

by the excavators as serving medicinal purposes (Łajtar and Południkiewicz 2017). Of greater interest because of the presumed sacred nature of Chhim in the Hellenistic period are parallels coming from sacred contexts, such as the votive offerings made in the temple of Demeter and Kore at Morgantina on Sicily (Sjöqvist 1960: 78–83; Taborelli and Marengo 2017). Eric Sjöqvist suggested that the small volume of these pots had the symbolic value of an offering (Sjöqvist 1960: 79), but one should bear in mind that the medical ointments offered in these pots were themselves precious and costly (Hershkovitz 1986: 50).

See below *§ 2.2.1.3*.

Juglets

Juglets, otherwise called decanters, could be used to draw wine from kraters and pour it into beakers and shallow drinking bowls. They had to be small to be handy and were furnished with a spout and a single handle. Juglets were part of banquet sets, regardless of whether the banquet was a house party or a funerary or ritual assembly. In the household, decanters of this kind would have also been used for water and oil accompanying meals or for body treatment, as indicated by numerous such finds in the Imperial baths at BEY 045 (Reynolds 1999: 49). The vicinity of the baths suggested to Reynolds the possibility that the juglets had been used as containers for perfumed oil, which would have been a staple product in the baths and which had also been produced in the city (small square presses for making such oils were noted at the BEY 004 'Zone des Eglise' site, P. Reynolds, personal communication; for the site see Saghieh 1996: 36–59).

At Chhim, juglets made in Phoenician Semi-fine Ware A and originating from Hellenistic contexts were interpreted as special-purpose vessels. Common ware sherds identified as juglets were classified as vessels of everyday household use based on the find context and parallels dating them invariably to the early Roman period.

See below *§ 2.2.1.4*.

Shallow bowls (drinking bowls and/or saucers)

Shallow bowls are also linked to ritual function. The form is simple, derived from the Iron Age/Persian period (Núñez 2017: 178, Fig. 4) used in Phoenicia and Palestine until the 2nd century BC. Their function as drinking bowls is also of Iron Age origin; wine was drunk from such bowls during ritual ceremonies like burials. A drinking set used during funerary banquets (Bietak 2003: 165) in Tyre in the Iron Age was reconstructed by Francisco J. Núñez based on the iconography of a bronze vessel from Salamis dated to the end of the 7th–beginning of the 6th century BC. A shallow open vessel with a flat bottom was part of the set (Núñez 2017: Fig. 6c, d); the form appears to have survived practically unchanged into Hellenistic times, but there are no iconographic representations from this period to validate the interpretation.

See below *§ 2.2.1.5*.

1.5.1.2. *Common ware: closed and open forms for the storage and serving of liquid products/beverages*

A group of open and closed vessels was intended for storing and serving liquids. Included here are open forms, like lekanai and kraters, as well as closed ones: juglets, jugs and table amphorae.

Except for the lekanai and kraters, this group of vessels is present throughout Antiquity, undergoing typological evolution and diversification. The abovementioned exceptions are restricted to the Hellenistic and early Roman periods, having been introduced to the Levant in the wake of the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Juglets

See above and below *§ 3.2.1.1, 4.2.1.1, 4.2.1.3, 5.2.2.1*.

Jugs

Jugs were typical domestic vessels for drawing water from wells or cisterns and for serving it on the table. Their rims were formed in a special way, often with a spout, to facilitate pouring. At Chhim, a large collection of fragments came from chamber E.VI, from which the villagers could access cistern C.VI. The cistern's fill yielded a substantial number of jugs alongside other vessels of WORKSHOP X ware (see below, *§ 2.2.2.1*). It is reasonable to consider the function of jugs at Chhim in the context of olive oil production (see below, *§ 5.2.2.1*). Judging by the prolific presence of jug fragments in relevant contexts in the oileries (E.I, E.II, E.III; see below, *Fig. 20*), they could have served to draw olive oil directly from the basins, in which the oil was collected, or were filled with oil from bowls using a funnel. Numerous jug fragments were also found in the modern backfill inside cistern E.IV located near oil press E.II [see *Fig. 2*]; this material came from oilery E.I, cleared and reconstructed by conservators in the 1970s.

See below *§ 2.2.2.1, 3.2.1.2, 4.2.1.2, 4.2.1.3, 5.2.2.2*.

Table amphorae

Table amphorae were used in Phoenicia, and generally in the Levant, from the Bronze Age, although they are frequently designated as 'jars' in the literature concerning the early periods (Regev 2020: 149–153). These were vessels for smaller amounts of liquid stored in the house. Wine was poured into them from amphorae, which were stored in more secluded spaces. Table amphorae had ring bases to make them freestanding. Decorated examples, painted, for instance, would have been used during *symposia*. The plain-ware examples excavated at Chhim are all products of the Porphyreon workshops. They are present only in the Hellenistic and early Roman assemblages.

See below *§ 2.2.2.2, 3.2.1.3, 4.2.1.3, 5.2.2.3*.

Kraters

Kraters are a typical Hellenistic form, functioning as an open vessel for mixing wine with water (Rotroff 2006: 105). The form, however, was known in Phoenicia already in the Bronze and Iron Ages (Regev 2020: 149–153), as vessels imported from Cyprus and copies produced in local workshops, in Tyre, for example. In pre-Classical times they were used during funerary banquets, the practice being to reuse them later as urns for the cremation remains (Núñez 2017).

At Chhim, kraters from Hellenistic contexts should be linked to ritual practices in the sanctuary, which is where they were found (Sector C). Vessels from the Roman period, identified in

contexts from the village (Sector E) and the temenos (Sector A), could have been used in everyday life as bowls. The production of this form has been confirmed in the Porphyreon workshops from the Hellenistic and early Roman phases (Wicenciak 2016b: 65–66, 96–97).

See below *§ 2.2.2.3, 3.2.1.4, 5.2.1, 5.2.2.4*.

Lekanai

The lekane is a new form in the Levant, not encountered before the beginning of the 2nd century BC (Berlin 2015: 635). It is a characteristic bowl type in Greek ceramics (Rotroff 2006: 108–111) intended, like the krater, for mixing wine with water or for daily household chores. At Tel Anafa, it was described as an OVERHANGING-RIM KRATER (Berlin 1997b: 135, Pl. 42), at Tel Dor as a deep krater (Stern et al. 1995: Fig. 6.11:1–11). Its production in Porphyreon has been confirmed in the Hellenistic and early Roman periods (Wicenciak 2016b: 64–65, 95–96).

See below *§ 2.2.2.4, 5.2.1*.

1.5.2 Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels

Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels were used for preparing and serving meals and included both open and closed forms. The category comprises three groups of vessels: open forms for preparing food and serving meals, vessels for cooking, baking and frying, and kitchen accessories, such as funnels and stands. It is only natural that practical vessels, such as jugs, funnels and stands should be used in the industrial environment of working oil presses.

1.5.2.1. *Common ware: open forms for preparing food and serving meals*

Open-form kitchen and cooking vessels are a numerous and typologically diverse group, comprising chiefly bowls and basins of all kinds, although mortar-shaped bowls are evidently not as widespread. Their chief application was in the preparation and serving of meals. In this group, the LEVANTINE MORTARIUM/PERSIAN BOWL is the one with Levantine roots, reaching back even to the Iron Age and disappearing in Hellenistic times.

Bowls

Ubiquitous vessels in all households, bowls come in various sizes. Their function depends on the size. Those with large diameters, exceeding 20 cm, are relatively shallow. They would have been used for mixing food and serving it. Perhaps a change of eating habits is reflected in this, marked by shifting from single servings in small-sized vessels, which predominated in the region in earlier times, to communal eating by several persons from a single large vessel in the Roman time. The latter is still common practice today, hence the importance of the large diameter. The most common examples of such large bowls come in fine wares, like *terra sigillata* (see Domżalski in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 77–84). They, too, form a large percentage at Chhim, in Roman as much as Late Antique domestic contexts. The early Roman common-ware examples produced in local or regional workshops imitated mortarium shapes, with a grooved, projecting rim, in a medium-coarse ware. The Roman assemblage is dominated by village-made bowls with an incurved rim

and varied diameters (Chhim Bowl Type 1), with barely a spattering of products of a different rim shape from other regions of Phoenicia, whether coastal or inland. A large number of local bowls of Chhim Bowl Type 1 (see below, *§ 5.2.3.1*) was found inside the oil presses, which could indicate their use in the oil-pressing process, for instance, to remove the olive pulp from the grinding basins or to scoop olive oil from the tanks and pour it into jugs or other containers. Bowls could have also served as tableware for consuming meals.

See below *§ 3.2.2.1, 4.2.2.1, 5.2.3.1*.

Basins

These open-form vessels of large diameter (more than 30 cm) and depth (about 13–15 cm) are sometimes equipped with two vertical handles for carrying. Their broad, flat rims were occasionally decorated with incised motifs. The basins were deeper than bowls, and their walls were thick, making the vessels very heavy. They had a flat base and, usually, a sharp angle between the inner wall and floor. Thus, their function could have been related to washing rather than food preparation. An almost complete example (see below, *Pl. 96: Chm 7338*) has a curved inner surface suggesting the function of a container for mixing ingredients.

Basins are typical of the Late Antique contexts in Chhim when they were imported chiefly from the northern Phoenician coast (Amrit) and inland localities (Beqa'a Valley).

See below *§ 4.2.2.2*.

Mortaria

To serve the purpose for which they were intended: the crushing of various kinds of products, mortaria had to be massive vessels with thick rims and walls, made of a coarse-grained fabric that turned the inside walls into a surface ideal for grating plants, such as cumin, coriander, sage, nutmeg, thyme, pepper, and ginger, as well as other materials, such as pigments (Berlin 1997b: 123; Symonds 2012: 169–170). Roman-period mortaria were additionally equipped with a spout to facilitate the dispensing of the powdered or even better, liquid substance (e.g., Roman Imperial Italian mortarium, Hayes 1967; 1997: 80–81; Blakely, Brinkmann, and Vitaliano 1992: 204–205).

Only one diagnostic fragment from Chhim satisfies both the morphological and, more importantly, the technological criterion specified above. It is a spouted rim fragment of Late Antique date [*Pl. 97.2*]. The remaining fragments are made of a medium-coarse rather than coarse fabric, which does not exclude their use as mortaria. They had spoutless rims and were produced in Porphyreon in the early Roman period [*Pls 31–32*] (Wicenciak 2016b: 94, Pl. 76).

See below *§ 4.2.2.3*.

Levantine mortaria

This heavy bowl was not well suited for grating, owing to the smooth inside walls but, like modern mortars, it could have been used for mixing or pounding with a simple wooden pestle. It should be noted that referring to this category as a 'Persian bowl' (Berlin 1997b: 123–124, Note 279; Wicenciak 2016b: Note 19) can be misleading because the form appeared in the 8th century BC, well before the Persian period (Amiran 1970: Pl. 62:24; Lehmann 1996; Symonds 2012). Hence,

'Levantine mortaria' would be the most appropriate name. At Tel Dor, this form was referred to as a mortarium (Stern et al. 1995: 53–54 Fig. 2.2, 356 Fig. 6.9: 1–6).

See below *§ 2.2.3.1*.

1.5.2.2. *Common ware: cooking, baking and frying vessels*

The everyday cooking, frying and baking operations in a kitchen required special vessels; they were cooking pots of a closed form, open casseroles, and a small percentage of pans for frying.

Cooking pots

Cooking pots of different types dominate the repertoire, occurring in different percentages depending on the find spot and phase. The lowest numbers are for the Hellenistic period, with the share of cooking pots rising rapidly in the assemblage following the establishment of the settlement in early Roman times.

The most common cooking pot in the early Roman period in the Levant, just as in the entire Eastern Mediterranean, is the necked variant of a globular or bag-shaped body with two handles and a rounded base (Reynolds 1999: Figs 137–158, 207–208; 2003b: Fig. 5.11; Uscatescu 2003: 546–558, Fig. 4:50–52; Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 11–51). There is a long cooking tradition behind this form, evolving from the Iron Age (Saghieh 1996: 56; Sayegh 1996: 250), with changing morphological details, like the rim shape, neck height and position, and attachment of the handles, depending on the time as well as the workshop (Reynolds 2008: 73–75, Fig. 6).

See below *§ 2.2.3.2, 3.2.2.2, 4.2.2.4, 5.2.3.2*.

Small storage vessels or cooking pots

Vessels with a small rim diameter, morphologically resembling cooking pots, could have been used for small volumes of food, either for one or two consumers, or else for making special foods. At Chhim, they are a rare form, so it is difficult to choose one option over the other. Neither is the find context helpful in their case as most of the small assemblage came from the fill inside cistern C.VI and only two from a habitation unit.

See below *§ 4.2.2.5*.

Casseroles

The two-handled vessel with a rim adapted for use with a lid, perfect for braising and stewing, was very common in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC throughout the Greek Aegean, in Cyprus (Hayes 1991: 82, Fig. XXXIII), and later in Egypt (e.g., Ballet and Południkiewicz 2012: Pls 17–19) and on the Levantine coast (Stern 1995: Fig. 6.21; Berlin 2001: Fig. 2.23).

The form changed after the Hellenistic period. The deep vessel with a rounded bottom and two vertical handles transitioned to a flat-bottomed, shallow form without handles that continued in use into the first half of the 2nd century AD (Reynolds 1999: 47; Wicenciak 2016b: 54–57,

90, Pls 19–23, 72), giving way to the sliced-rim casseroles with rounded bottom and two horizontal handles (in Beirut by the 3rd century AD; P. Reynolds, personal communication).

See below *§ 2.2.3.3, 3.2.2.3, 5.2.3.3*.

Sliced-rim casseroles with lids

The Late Antique sliced-rim casseroles, which replaced the Hellenistic and early Roman casseroles, are characterised by carinated or rounded bodies with sliced rims, a sagging base, and two small, horizontal handles. They were typically used with lids that had a knob or horizontal handle on the top. Sliced-rim casseroles were in vogue from the 3rd to the 7th century (Reynolds 2003: 542; Uscatescu 2003: 553). David Adan-Bayewitz (1993: 120) suggests that 'this form served as a cooking pot, although they may also have been used for other purposes, such as serving'.

See below *§ 4.2.2.6, 5.2.3.3*.

Pans

Pans are shallow vessels with a simple rim and flat bottom, used specifically for frying. The types found at Chhim do not feature a handle. They were introduced to Phoenicia from Italy (Hilgers 1969; Bruckner 1975). In central Lebanon, at Jiyeh, Beirut and also Chhim, they were found in contexts dated to the early Roman period. They are associated with Roman settlers, who brought with them their own culinary practices when they arrived. One of the types characteristic of the early Roman period was the *ORLO-BIFIDO* PAN, featuring a split rim and a narrow shallow grooved at the top. (Wicenciak 2016b: 91–92). It was not a common form at Chhim, being represented only by a few sherds of Porphyreon and CW 34 products and also attested in the Chhim production group.

See below *§ 3.2.2.4, 5.2.3.4*.

1.5.2.3. *Common ware: utensils*

The kitchen accessories included in this group depend on the find contexts for their functional interpretation. At Chhim, they appeared in every kind of context: sanctuary, household and oil press.

Lids

Lids, which frequently take on the form of saucer-bowls, are not easy to distinguish in the archaeological material if nothing but a rim fragment remains. Pierced holes for letting off steam on lids used with pots and casseroles, and handles are perhaps the most distinctive markers. The most popular handle in early Roman times was a flattened stump, resembling the bases of juglets (see below *§ 3.2.1.1*), which also makes identification difficult in the case of broken fragments. The lids of SLICED-RIM CASSEROLES (see below *§ 4.2.2.6*) are also difficult to distinguish from the casseroles themselves because they are of identical shape.

See below *§ 2.2.3.4, 3.2.2.5, 4.2.2.6, 4.2.2.7, 5.2.3.5*.

Stands

Stands open on both sides were essential equipment in the kitchen, designed to support all kinds of pots and amphorae with rounded or pointed bottoms. They were also used in the process of producing amphorae; the freshly-made vessels would be placed on stands to dry before firing (Reynolds et al. 2010: 80).

At Chhim, stands were recorded in the Hellenistic and early Roman contexts. They were made in various fabrics, including a local one. They appeared all over the site, but chiefly in the context of the oil presses. The Hellenistic examples from Chhim that came from the vicinity of the 'Hellenistic wall' and a deposit of SIDON 2 AMPHORAE were an exception to this rule. In the latter case, the amphorae, filled with wine for libations in the temple, could have been stood up on these stands. In the oil presses, mainly E.II, amphorae would be placed in stands to be filled with freshly pressed olive oil.

See below *§ 2.2.3.5, 3.2.2.6, 4.2.2.9, 5.2.3.7*.

Braziers

Designed to heat cooking pots and casseroles when cooking and warming food. The utensil consisted of two parts: a bottomless bowl with three lugs and a cylindrical stand that could be of different heights. The bowl was connected to the stand. Vessels would be placed in the bowl of the brazier over embers placed in its bottom part. This utensil was very common in the Eastern Mediterranean from the mid-2nd to the mid-1st century BC, with the currently best-known production centres in the Aegean and North Africa. The one fragment of a brazier from Chhim is the lower part of a Hellenistic form produced in nearby Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 58–59).

See below *§ 2.2.3.6*.

Funnels

This accessory with a wide-mouth bowl and a long stem or projecting tube was used to channel liquid or fine-grained substances into containers with small openings. This form is very rarely recorded at Hellenistic- and Roman-period sites in the Mediterranean (Berlin 1997b: 139). It is difficult to say whether the scarcity results from the form not being recognised during excavations (it can be confused with bowls and lids) or because it was simply not in common use.

Funnels in Chhim were found in the oil presses. They were a major product of the local workshops. Hence, it is justified to consider them as primarily connected with oil production.

See below *§ 3.2.2.7, 4.2.2.8, 5.2.3.6*.

1.5.3 Containers

1.5.3.1. *Common and coarse wares: transport and storage vessels*

Amphorae

Amphorae are the ancient 'packaging' for transport and storage of all kinds of goods, both liquid and dry. Their form derived from the same kind of thinking that fuels modern design: to streamline them for both logistics and marketing. Containers had to accommodate the product being at the same time suitable for transport. Forms were standardised for mass production, also in Antiquity, while the shape was supposed to be distinct, calling to mind by its very appearance both the product it contained and the place of its production. It is essential to analyse the shape of an amphora type in the context of the possible associated agricultural production in the region whence it originated. In the case of Phoenicia, this would be wine and olives. Data from outside the Levant indicate that dried fruit was exported in containers such as the CARROT AMPHORA/ PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS CLASS 12 (produced in Beirut, Reynolds et al. 2010), while others carried olives.

Amphorae found in Chhim were mostly wine containers imported from the region and from outside the Levant. The very small group of amphorae actually made in the workshops on site was surely intended for storing olive oil.

See below *§ 2.2.4, 3.2.3, 4.2.3, 5.2.4.1*.

1.5.3.2. *Common and coarse wares: storage vessels*

Storage jars

Jars are containers just like amphorae, the difference being that they are intended for stationary use. They can be of very different sizes. Distinctive morphological features include a small rim diameter and no neck; examples with handles are present as well (e.g., some of the pithoi). The present study covers a handful of fragments from jars of local production, but there is also a very large set of imported storage jars (Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2012; 2014), classified as pithoi, for storing olive oil.

See below *§ 5.2.4.2*.

Chapter 2

POTTERY FROM THE 4TH/3RD TO THE LATE 1ST CENTURY BC: HELLENISTIC CULT PLACE

Bracketing the Hellenistic period in the Eastern Mediterranean are two major historical events: at the opening, the conquest of the territories of Syria and Palestine by Alexander the Great about 332 BC and at the end, Rome's conquest of the Seleucid empire in 64/63 BC (Berlin 2003: 418). Neither had a measurable impact on the material culture of the conquered land. In the sphere of pottery-making, vessel shapes typical of Phoenicia in the Persian period remained en vogue. The Phoenician amphora with carinated shoulder, this being a distinctive morphological feature of Phoenician storage and transport containers, was still made, practically until the end of the 3rd and beginning of the 2nd century BC (Regev 2004). The so-called Levantine mortarium, or Persian bowl, remained in use, and the cooking ware, like the everyday, common pots, hardly changed at first. A booming trade with other parts of the Mediterranean brought new forms of vessels typical of Greek culture to the coastal urban centres, chiefly the harbours (Wicenciak 2016b: 71–74). An entirely new panoply of fine wares, cooking pots, and vessels for serving food and beverages was introduced to the Levant. Among the novelties were table amphorae, small bowls/cups, kraters and casseroles. As time passed, they reached also the smaller centres and inland agricultural areas, appearing in places like Jiyeh/Porphyreon and Chhim in the late Hellenistic period (with the Hellenistic period defined here as between the mid 2nd century BC and 31 BC). Even so, cultural change was slow in the coming, as Berlin's detailed vessel typology for Hellenistic and early Roman Tel Anafa, a colony of Tyre, has demonstrated (Berlin 1997b). Structured on a careful stratigraphic phasing of the site, the classification clearly shows the extended life of vessels typical of the Persian period in Hellenistic times and the continued use of Hellenistic vessels in early Roman times. Periods of transition thus need to be treated with greater leeway. The process of adopting new vessel forms speeded up with the arrival of new settlers in the early Roman period, reflecting the dietary change they brought to Phoenicia.

Most of the Hellenistic pottery that has been recovered from the excavation at Chhim comes from Porphyreon, a production site just 10 km away. Vessels represent a range of local products from that site (Wicenciak 2016b). The meagerness of the assemblage compared to later periods, especially Late Antiquity, reflects the limited testing of earlier layers at Chhim—only a few of the test trenches reached Hellenistic layers and these were located in Sectors A, C, D and E (units E.VI, E.VII, E.VIII, E.XVI, E.XVII, E.XXII) [see *Fig. 2*]. However, it may also signify a different settlement pattern in the area at the time. Single pieces of Hellenistic pots from disturbed fill and surface layers indicate a different functionality of this particular area. A quantitative analysis of specific vessel categories, revealing a predominance of vessels more likely to have been used in cult practices, alongside amphorae for wine, suggests that the site may have been a cult place rather than a settlement and was visited only for religious practices (Wicenciak 2020). Typical marks of settled life, such as vessels for preparing and cooking meals, are scarce. Moreover, except for unguentaria and amphoriskoi, some examples of which are complete, the Hellenistic material is very fragmented and consists primarily of non-diagnostic sherds.

2.1 Fabrics and wares

For a collection of this size, the diversity of fabrics is quite extensive. Several different regional workshops are represented, mostly from southern Phoenicia, but some still not identified on the ground and requiring further research (Wicenciak 2016a: Fig. 1) [*Fig. 5*]. The known centres are as follows:

a/ Tyrian region – Phoenician Semi-Fine Ware A (PSFW A),

b/ Porphyreon – Late Hellenistic Jiyeh Ware (LHJW).

And hypothetical production regions:

c/ Tyre or Sidon – Phoenician White Ware (PWW),

d/ Sidon – Sidonian White Ware (SWW) and Sidonian Fabric (SF).

Local fabrics, Chhim Fabric 1 and 2 (ChF 1, ChF 2), were identified for a very small group of vessels (see *§ 5.2.1*). These types of vessels are characteristic of the period in question, but the context in which they were found, coupled with the lack of residential buildings in Chhim at the time, make their Hellenistic dating questionable.

Vessels for the handy storage and serving of beverages included jugs and juglets, as well as open forms like bowls. These were in the PWW ware, constituting the few rare imports continuing the tradition of Persian-period forms (Berlin 1997b: 9; Wicenciak 2016a: 641–642). A much larger group was composed of vessels representing PSFW A (Berlin 1997b: 10; 1997b: 77–78; Wicenciak 2016a: 639–640).

The group classified as SWW encompasses unguentaria, amphoriskoi, ointment pots, small bowls or saucers, lids, and amphorae of the Phoenician type. The presumed Sidonian origin of this ware has yet to be confirmed by chemical analyses (Frangié 2009: 106–108; Wicenciak 2016a: 642; Frangié-Joly 2017: 31). Macroscopic examination identifies differences between the SWW, PWW and PSFW A. SWW is characterised by white and/or black and dark grey inclusions, as well as a thick grey core. Amphorae of the Sidon 2 type[1] are also linked to Sidon by comparison with the products of Berytus and Porphyreon (=Jiyeh Amphora type 1). The fabric (SF) of this type of amphora, with its sandy light red-yellow ware, is close to the LHJW from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 42).

In the category of cooking vessels the predominant ware is LHJW, representing the coastal production centre of Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016a: 648; 2016b: 42).

Imitations of the Sidon 2 Amphora type, as well as bowls of all sizes and lekanai, appear at the close of the Hellenistic period. They are made in the local Chhim Fabric 1 and 2 (ChF 1, ChF 2) (Wicenciak 2016a: 666–667) (see below *§ 5.2.1*). Contrasting with this are the modestly represented imports from outside the Levant, consisting of sherds of amphorae brought from the Aegean.

[1] The terms Sidon 1, 2 and 3 designate amphora types distinguished by vessel morphology and fabric, pointing to Sidon as a production centre in the Persian and Hellenistic periods (Wicenciak 2016a: 642–645). Porphyreon produced some of these amphorae types (Sidon 2 = Jiyeh Amphora type 1, Sidon 3 = Jiyeh Amphora type 2) (Wicenciak 2016b: 43–44).

Fabric / Ware	General visual description	Vessel category	Vessel form	Macrophoto
Phoenician White Ware PWW	**Fabric**: coarse-grained, gritty **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: large amouts of fine gray and white grains **Section colour**: light grey (5 Y 7/2) **Core**: pink (7.5 YR 7/4)	Domestic vessels	Levantine mortaria	
Phoenician Semi-Fine Ware A PSWF A	**Fabric**: semi-fine **Hardness**: 2/3 **Inclusions**: abundant fine light gray, red inclusions, a few white ones **Section colour**: pink (5 YR 7/4) **Surface treatment**: red or red-brown, matt semi-slip (10 R 4/8) **Core**: light grey	Vessels for special purposes	Unguentaria Amphoriskoi Miniature vessels Juglets	
Sidonian White Ware SWW	**Fabric**: soft, semi-fine **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: slightly sandy, with some white grains/lime particles **Section colour**: white to light beige and pinkish (5 Y 8/1, 7.5 YR 8/2, 10 YR 8/2-8/3) **Surface treatment**: red matt semi-slip (10 R 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/6) **Core**: grey	Vessels for special purposes	Unguentaria Amphoriskoi Miniature vessels Bowls	
Sidonian Fabric SF	**Fabric**: medium, sandy **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: fine white (limestone?), few black and red inclusions (iron?) and quartz, crushed shell **Colour section**: light red-yellow (2.5 YR 6/6) **Core**: none	Storage/transport amphorae	Amphorae	
Late Hellenistic Jiyeh Ware LHJW	**Fabric**: medium, sandy **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: few medium or small-sized white grains (limestone?), quartz **Section colour**: red or red-orange (10 R 5/8, 5 YR 7/6) **Core**: narrow and black	Domestic vessels Storage/transport amphorae	Jugs Table Amphorae Kraters Lekanai Bowls Cooking pots Casseroles Lids Stands Brazier Amphorae	

Fig. 5. Fabrics, wares and vessel forms from Hellenistic-period Chhim

2.2 Forms and types

The presentation of the forms and types of vessels from Hellenistic-period Chhim follows a division into 1) special purpose vessels (unguentaria, amphoriskoi, miniature vessels, juglets, and shallow bowls); 2) different vessels intended for use with liquids; 3) kitchen, cooking and utility products, and 4) amphorae.

2.2.1 Special-purpose vessels

Pl. 1 2.2.1.1 *Unguentaria*

Assemblage, typology and fabric. Two complete examples and seven fragments were discovered. The finds represented two different types produced in two different fabrics. The fabrics were identified as SWW from the hinterlands of Sidon and PSFW A from the Tyrian region, that is, central and southern Phoenicia, respectively [see *Fig. 5*]. The two types were differentiated internally and were characterized by different capacities [*Pl. 1B: Chm 1334, 1385*].

The complete unguentarium *Chm 1334* and fragment *Chm 1251* are very similar in the fabric to the Tyrian Phoenician Semi-Fine Ware A. However, they are not of the same type. In Berlin's typology, *Chm 1334*, which is 12.5 cm high, represents a Short Rolled-rim Unguentarium with the characteristic carinated shoulder; the Tel Anafa context dating for this type is approximately 300–250 BC (Berlin 1997b: 58–68, Pl. 12, PW 77–79). The other, fragmentary vessel with a round body and no carination (*Chm 1251*) can be identified as Berlin's Judean Piriform Unguentarium, broadly dated from about the 4th century BC to the early 1st century AD (Berlin 1997b: 67, Pl. 15, PW 112). This particular type is represented in the Chhim assemblage by one more fragment, base *Chm 7421*, which is however in the SWW ware.

The remaining six recorded pieces are all in SWW. Vessel *Chm 512* was discovered together with a figurine of a Phoenician deity in the temple in Sector C (Dalix 2004: 98–101; Wicenciak 2020; see also above, *Table 1*) and the two probably represent a votive offering placed in the foundations of the temple during its construction in the 3rd/2nd century BC (Waliszewski, 1999: 238–239; Périssé and Nordiguian in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 30, Fig. 29; Périssé-Valéro 2009: 72–73). The fabric of this vessel is sandy with many white inclusions (probably limestone) suggesting a Sidonian provenance; it can be classified as a semi-fine Sidonian fabric with a thick, grey core. This slender fusiform vessel, 14.5 cm high, represents Berlin's short rolled rim unguentarium (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 12, PW 83–84; 2015: Pl. 6.1.20:2, 3). An unguentarium of identical shape and proportions (equal length of neck and foot) comes from a burial context in Sidon (Harisan) (Contenau 1920: 51–52, Fig. 15d). Even though the fabric of this vessel was not described, the form and the findspot suggest a workshop in Sidon, possibly the same one in which the Chhim unguentarium was produced. Among the fragments, *Chm 509* has the same type of base and the neck of *Chm 367* is also similar. Three rounded body fragments (*Chm 255, 325, 1385*) can also be regarded as Short Rolled-rim Unguentaria.

The vessels were undecorated, but *Chm 1385*, which is in a light brownish, slightly sandy Sidonian SWW ware, is coated on the outside with a thick dark red slip of the kind used on Iron Age Tyrian tableware (Núñez 2014: 268; 2019: 342).

Parallels are known from nearby Jiyeh/Porphyreon (SWW body sherds from sector B1–3, a pottery production zone from late Hellenistic times; Wicenciak 2016b: 41), Tyre and Beirut. From Tyre, there is one incomplete vessel found in the temple of Apollo, dated to the 2nd century BC (Bikai, Fulco, and Marchand 1996: 27, Fig. 99. M-42 [2]:7). The more extensive data from excavations in Beirut produced unguentaria and amphoriskoi from contexts of a 4th to 2nd century BC date in sectors BEY 001 (Saghieh 1996: 23–36, Fig. 2:f,g), BEY 002 (Pellegrino 2007: 153, Fig. 14:1–4), BEY 027 (Arnaud, Llopis, and Bonifay 1996: 118) and BEY 144 (Frangié-Joly 2017: 43–44, Pl. 9:C116–C117), but none of the published examples can be cited as parallels for the vessels from Chhim. Unguentaria from a Hellenistic temple context in Kharayeb near Tyre were more slender in proportions and had walls half as thick (Chéhab 1951–1952: Fig. 2:7–10).

Distribution. Five vessels, including one of the two complete pieces (*Chm 512* and fragments *Chm 255, 325, 509, 1251*), were recovered from a level beneath the Roman temple (Sector C), and one rim with part of the neck (*Chm 367*) came from the temenos of the temple (Sector A) [*Fig. 6*]. Two more, including the other complete vessel (*Chm 1334, 1385*), were found in a level under room E.XVI in the village and one fragment (*Chm 7421*) was excavated in a test pit in alley E.XXV.

Pl. 2 2.2.1.2 *Amphoriskoi*

Assemblage and typology. The assemblage from Chhim includes three almost complete examples as well as a rim, a base, a fragment of the neck with part of a handle, and a body sherd.

Production/fabric. The fabric represents two macroscopic groups, PSFW A and SSW. In the case of *Chm 507, 691, 971* and *1403* and *7740_1*, it closely resembles that of unguentarium *Chm 1334* [see *Pl. 1A*], that is, SWW. As for *Chm 364* and *Chm 544*, they represent PSFW A [see *Fig. 5*]. The vessels are all plain, but *Chm 971* preserves traces of a red slip on the rim.

Parallels from Tel Anafa assign a late Hellenistic date to these products (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 12). Two rim and base fragments were published from the BEY 144 site in Beirut, but the shape in their case is different from the Chhim examples (Frangié-Joly 2017: C114–C115). These fragments belonged to a WHITE WARE corresponding to the production group from southern Phoenicia. Another example from BEY 002, matching *Chm 364* and *Chm 507*, was found in a context attributed to the Roman period (Pellegrino 2005: 9, Fig. 14).

Distribution and function. *Chm 364, 507, 544* come from the same context as unguentaria *Chm 509* and *Chm 512* (Roman temple in Sector C), which were part of a set interpreted as a foundation deposit connected with the construction of the Hellenistic temple. In view of this, their tentative association with cult practices is justified [see *Fig. 6*].

Fragment *Chm 691* comes from occupation layers preceding the Roman-period room E.V. Other pieces were scattered in the village (Sector E): one almost complete vessel *Chm 1403* and half a body *Chm 7740_1* in the same chronological horizon as unguentaria *Chm 1334* and *Chm 1385*, under the Roman period unit E.XVI, and rim fragment *Chm 971* in a layer below room E.VIII (adjoining the so-called 'Hellenistic wall'), which also yielded a large collection of SIDON 2 TYPE amphorae (see below, *§ 3.2.3*).



Fig. 6. Hellenistic special-purpose vessels by sector

Pl. 3 2.2.1.3 *Miniature vessels*

Assemblage and typology. The group is represented by two complete vessels of different type and capacity (*Chm 633, 844*) and one body fragment with base (*Chm 8132*). None of these are either decorated or inscribed and all are without a handle. They are so singular in general form that they will be described each one separately.

Vessel *Chm 633* is pear-shaped, 4 cm high and with a rim and base diameter of 1.5 cm. Direct parallels come from Kharayeb near Tyre (Chéhab 1951–1952: Fig. 5:5), where a sanctuary existed in the Persian and Hellenistic periods. The pottery and terracotta figurines from Chéhab's excavations at Kharayeb were studied by Ida Oggiano in an attempt to reconstruct ritual practices (Oggiano in press). The results of archaeometric analyses (ion beam analysis/PIXE) of 57 fragments of clay figurines from the Hellenistic period demonstrated a closeness to the fabric used in Tyre (Roumié et al. 2019). Consequently, the miniature pot dated by Oggiano to the Hellenistic period could have also been a product of Tyre; in view of the formal similarity to *Chm 633*, the pot from Chhim could similarly have been made in Tyre as well. A more distant parallel is provided by finds from Morgantina in Sicily, which are also from a sacred context from the 3rd century BC (with a possible shift to the second quarter of the 2nd century BC). These are four different types of 'medicine bottles' (Sjöqvist 1960: 79) with *Chm 633*, in PSFW A, corresponding to a vessel of Type 4 of identical size but with walls that are twice as thick (Sjöqvist 1960: Fig. 11:7, Inv. 58-380).

The body of *Chm 844* is 'onion-shaped' or rounded biconical; it is 3 cm high, on a flat base and has a rim diameter of 2 cm. The form is actually similar to stoppers used to seal amphorae (Hayes 1991: Fig. 58.15; Berlin 1997b: 70). A very similar vessel found at Tel Anafa, with a suggested Phoenician origin (Berlin 1997a: 78, Fig. 2, 5; 1997b: 70–71, PW 123), is perhaps the nearest in shape, classified by Berlin as a Semi fine Squat Ointment Pot (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 15, PW 123; 2015: 639, Pl. 6.1.21:3). It was recovered from a Roman layer (Stratum ROM 1A), but it was residual there (Berlin 1997b: 71). At Dor, miniature pots were recorded in phases 4 and 3, in context with the so-called Phoenician House (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: 304–305, Fig. 6.25:9, 12, 14). An example from a nearer location, site BEY 144 in Beirut, is of similar shape, but with walls thicker than *Chm 844* (Frangié-Joly 2017: 44, C118). It is described as a local product made in Berytus.

Fragment *Chm 8132* is a bigger version of *Chm 844*. The base bears a very characteristic string-cut mark observed also on some bases of small bowls and cups in the SWW group, which these two vessels represent.

Production/fabric. The two macroscopic fabric groups distinguished are PSFW A (*Chm 633*) and SSW (*Chm 844, 8132*).

Distribution and function. Vessel *Chm 633* was found in a test trench inside room E.V near the temple. *Chm 844* comes from the construction fill of the early Roman walls of unit E.VIII, while *Chm 8132* is from a test pit excavated in alley E.XXV [see *Fig. 6*]. In the latter case, the layer contained a large quantity of heavily fragmented pottery from the Persian and Hellenistic periods, mixed with sherds of early Roman amphorae.

The ritual role of these pots at Chhim is not unequivocal. Although found outside the sanctuary, it is reasonable to suppose that they could have been carried by pilgrims visiting the shrine, in which case they could have contained medicinal substances, either brought by pilgrims or received on the spot.

Pl. 4 2.2.1.4 *Juglets*

Assemblage, typology and fabric. Two rim fragments from two different macroscopic fabric groups are the only examples of the category at Chhim. *Chm 7718* corresponds to PSFW A, and it remains, for now, without parallel. The diameter is 5 cm, and the rim everted, the thickness of the wall being 0.25 cm.

The other rim fragment, *Chm 366*, is one of the several imports from the Hellenistic period brought to Chhim from beyond the shores of the Levant. The fabric is fine, speckled abundantly with silver mica, indicating an Asia Minor or Aegean provenance. It, too, has no parallels.

Distribution. The imported vessel *Chm 366* was found together with two sherds of Rhodian amphorae (see *§ 2.2.4*) in a test trench excavated in the temenos (Sector A). The other juglet came from a context below room E.XVI, where it was associated with pottery finds from the Persian to the early Roman periods.

Pls 5A,B, 6A,B 2.2.1.5 *Shallow bowls (drinking bowls and/or saucers)*

Assemblage and typology. Shallow bowls constitute another vessel category linked to sacred ritual practice. They represent a simple form, with slight variations of rim and base shape. The rim diameter ranges from 11 cm to 16 cm, bases are from 4 cm to 6 cm. The walls are more or less deeply ribbed, of the same thickness as the flat string-cut disk base. The approximate height of such a bowl, based on an almost intact example (*Chm 437*), is about 5 cm. Both rims and bases were differentiated, leading to a number of variants being distinguished.

Rim variants:

- straight [*Pl. 5: Chm 437, 902, 7557?, 7646, 7746, 7746_2, 7756, 7763, 7764, 8136*],
- hollow in the upper part on the inside [*Pl. 5: Chm 547, 8138, 8139*],
- everted [*Pl. 5: Chm 317, 852, 8135, 8137, 8142*].

Base variants:

- flat with straight body walls [*Pl. 6: Chm 2028, 2029, 7454, 7502, 7514, 7604, 7738_1, 7739, 7755, 7765, 8133, 8134, 8140, 8141*],
- flat with rounded body walls [*Pl. 6: Chm 559, 750, 867, 1709, 7842*],
- ring base [*Pl. 6: Chm 1292*].

The identification of rim fragment *Chm 7557* [see *Pl. 5*] is not entirely certain. It has been assigned to the first rim subtype but corresponds better to the Tell Anafa saucer-lid with rounded rim and string-cut disk base (Berlin 1997b: 79, 83, Pl. 19: PW 174–175). The type is known from contexts dated to the late 1st century BC through the early 1st century AD. Morphological features and proportions of the Tel Anafa examples do not exclude use as a lid, but many fragments preserve traces of a matt red semi-slip on the inside surface. Berlin was led to believe that they could have served as lids for table amphorae, atypically with the base down, so that the semi-slipped upper part of the vessel could act as a saucer (Berlin 1997b: 79, Note 181). The Chhim fragment bears no evidence of such a semi-slip.

Production/fabric. The fabric of the shallow bowls is a soft white ware that can be assigned to the SWW group. Macroscopic examination of the fairly numerous soft white grains (limestone?) in the body points to workshops located in the Sidonian region (Wicenciak 2016a: 642). It was poorly fired and friable, easily broken, resulting in many fragments, most often broken at the junction of the wall with the base. Traces of a red semi-slip can be discerned both on the inside and the outside of most fragments.

Distribution and function. At Chhim, the stratigraphic relations leave no doubt that the shallow bowl continued in use throughout the Hellenistic period [see *Fig. 6*]. It is the predominant category in both the sanctuary and in contexts found below the occupational levels from early Roman times in units E.VI, E.VII, E.VIII, E.XVI, E.XVII. The largest assemblage was discovered under room E.XVI, in layers including pottery from the Persian to early Roman periods (contexts 8 [2002], 2 and 3 [2003]). Of similar nature were the contexts under rooms E.VII and E.VIII, as well as E.XVII. Fragments of rims and bases appeared in test trenches dug in rooms E.VII and E.VIII, in conjunction with the complete examples of an unguentarium [*Pl. 1A: Chm 1334*] and an amphoriskos [*Pl. 2A: Chm 1403*], as well as sherds of late Hellenistic casseroles from Porphyreon [*Pl. 15: Chm 7752*; and not illustrated Chm 1412], jugs [*Pl. 7: Chm 7753*] and base fragment probably belonging to JIYEH AMPHORA TYPE 1 [*Pl. 18: Chm 1395*].

The fragments from the sanctuary itself (Sector C) are not so numerous, but the contexts there are more homogeneous chronologically and dated to the late Hellenistic period. A few fragments were discovered in Sector D, in layers from the late Hellenistic to the early Roman period. A few more sherds came from the atrium (Sector A.X and A.XI), from contexts dated to late Hellenistic times.

This form of shallow bowl has been dated to the Persian period based on the pottery from the sanctuary in Kharayeb (Oggiano forthcoming). Oggiano concluded, based on Chéhab's documentation from the 1950s and recent work by an Italian expedition, that the set of ritual vessels in question changed in the Hellenistic period. It became restricted to closed-form vessels for liquids, like unguentaria and big and small jugs, to the exclusion of small plates, bowls and miniature pots from Persian times. At Chhim, however, they evidently continued in use long into the Hellenistic period. The poor quality of both the firing and coating could be related to clay quality and production technology. In the context of the connection between finds from Chhim and the sanctuary, it could mean that the objects were not made to last because they were not intended for frequent or extended use. In Beirut, bowls of this type, also of Sidonian provenience, were found in domestic contexts. Some of these bowls can be classified as small fish plates or derivative types [for example, *Pl. 5A: Chm 547*]. These bowls were not like the Tyrian version, which was much more like a fish plate in appearance, in the sense of the small Cypriot fish plates that have little to do with the real Greek examples from the Athenian Agora (P. Reynolds, personal communication).

2.2.2 Closed and open forms of vessels for use with liquids/beverages

Pls 7–9 2.2.2.1 *Jugs*

Assemblage and typology. Three main forms of rims were observed in this assorted assemblage (defined in reference to the Jiyeh/Porphyreon typology, Wicenciak 2016b: 48–49, Pls 8–10):

- JIYEH JUG TYPE 1. Thickened everted rim [*Pl. 7*],
- JIYEH JUG TYPE 2. Everted slightly concave rim [*Pl. 8: Chm 302, 564*],
- JIYEH JUG TYPE 3. Slightly flaring folded band rim [*Pl. 9*].

Miscellaneous rim fragments [*Pl. 8: Chm 1365, 1675, 2117*] resemble JIYEH TABLE AMPHORA TYPE 1 from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 7). However, unlike this type where the hadle is attached below the rim, there is one fragment (*Chm 1365*) with part of a 'Beirut-type' handle attached to the lip of the rim.

Production/fabric. Two production groups were distinguished in the assemblage: Porphyreon (LHJW), which dominated the set, and Sidon (SF). Both are represented among rims of JIYEH JUG TYPE 3 (Wicenciak 2016a: 643–644; 2016b: 42). Vessels of this type also appeared in the local CHF, but they are most likely of an early Roman date (see *§ 5.2.1*, *Pl. 202.2*). Compared to the Porphyreon products of this type, the SF jugs are much more massive, have thicker walls and bigger rim diameters (about 14 cm). In Beirut, they were classified as amphorae (P. Reynolds, personal communication). Jugs of this type occurred in Baalbek in contexts dated to the late 1st/ early 2nd century AD (Hammel 2014: 69, 72, Fig. 3:11).

Distribution. Jug fragments were found in the village (Sector E) as well as in the temple and temenos area (Sectors A and C) [*Fig. 7*]. The biggest accumulation of jug fragments was found under room E.VIII, in the trench section north of the 'Hellenistic wall' recorded in E.VII and E.VIII; a single fragment came from the fill of oil press E.II. Two further pieces came from a test trench in room E.XVI, and one more from E.VII. Three sherds were found below the level of the Roman temple (C.I, C.II, C.V), and one piece was located in the atrium, in unit A.XI.

Pl. 10 2.2.2.2 *Table amphorae*

Assemblage and typology. Three rims and two bases were classified as table amphorae. The rim fragments represent JIYEH TABLE AMPHORA TYPE 1 in the Porphyreon typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 47–48, Pl. 7). The ring bases had diameters of 10 cm.

Production/fabric. The rim fragments are parts of LHJW vessels produced in the Porphyreon workshops. The bases were also assigned to this group, albeit these shapes, interestingly, are not attested in Porphyreon before the early Roman period (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 53). Bases of this kind, 9–11 cm in diameter, are those of vessels for liquids (Wicenciak 2016b: 82) made in the EARLY ROMAN JIYEH WARE (Wicenciak 2016b: 76): a typical Hellenistic JIYEH LAGYNOS TYPE 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 62), a JIYEH LAGYNOS-LIKE JUGLET TYPE 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pls 63: 294, 64) and JIYEH TABLE AMPHORA BASE (Wicenciak 2016b: Pls 52:259, 53). The jugs and juglets of early Roman Porphyreon production feature flat or ring bases (Wicenciak 2016b: Pls 54–57, 59, 62–64).

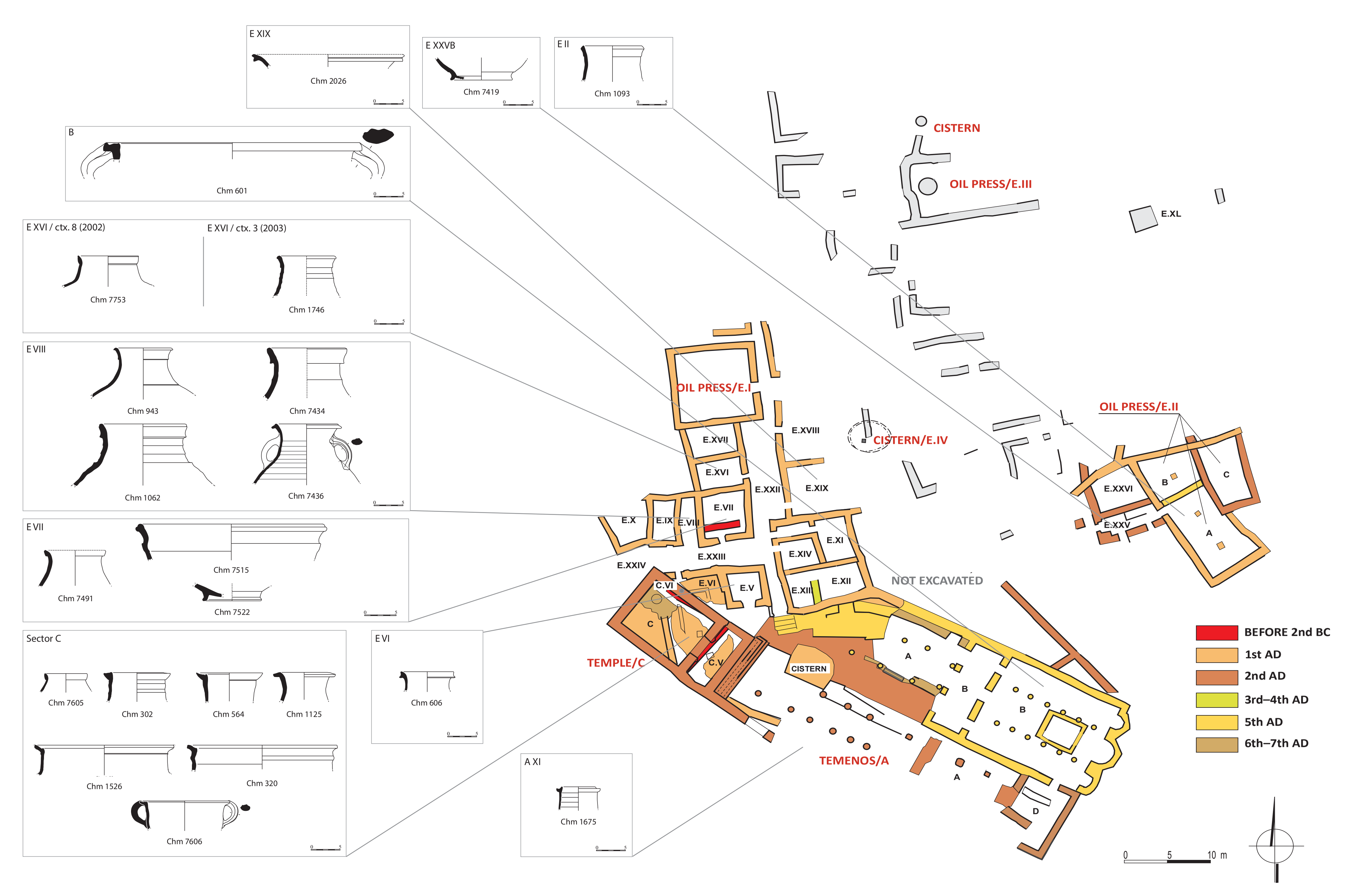


Fig. 7. Hellenistic-period open and closed forms of vessels for liquids/beverages by sectors

Distribution. Rims *Chm 7436* and base *Chm 7522* were found in a test trench below the first phase of the occupational level inside chambers E.VII and E.VIII, north of the 'Hellenistic wall' [see *Fig. 7*]. Rim fragment *Chm 1125* comes from Sector C, from the construction level connected with the temple from the 1st century AD (Périssé-Valéro 2009: Fig. 3, Phase III). Another rim fragment (*Chm 606*) was found in a late Roman layer in room E.VI attached to the 2nd-century-AD temple (Périssé-Valéro 2009: Fig. 5, Phase IV), and hence residual in this context. The base fragment (*Chm 7419*) was in the same early Roman layer as an unguentarium [*Pl. 1A: Chm 7421*], in a test trench dug in alley E.XXVB.

Pl. 11 2.2.2.3 *Kraters*

Assemblage and typology. The four krater fragments found in Chhim represent JIYEH KRATER TYPE 2 in the Porphyreon typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 65–66, Pl. 36) with three recognizable rim variants:

- ledge rim (*Chm 320* and *1526*) with a wide rim, up to 46 cm in diameter, and a high neck. The form refers to the BRICKY LEDGE RIM COLUMN KRATER from Tel Anafa, which Berlin assigned a late Hellenistic date despite an early Roman findspot (Berlin 1997: 137, Pl. 43: PW 404–407);
- horizontal rim with a projection on the upper side of the lip (*Chm 601*), a large diameter (45 cm), and a vertical double-ridged handle joined to the rim. This fragment is similar to the SPATTER LEDGE RIM COLUMN KRATER from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997: 137, Pl. 43: PW 408–409);
- everted rim with a slightly concave upper side (*Chm 7606*), diameter 15 cm, with two 'Beirut-type handles' and a somewhat rounded shoulder. Apart from the shape of the rim, the vessel resembles the SEMI-FINE PAINTED COLUMN KRATER from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997: 137, Pl. 43: PW 403).

Production/fabric. A macroscopic examination of the fabric placed all the krater fragments in the group described as products of Porphyreon workshops (LHJW).

Distribution. Three fragments were found in the temple cella (Sector C; *Chm 320, 1526, 7606*), in contexts dated by finds to the late Hellenistic period. One fragment came from a surface layer in the basilica (Sector B), where it appeared together with Hellenistic and early Roman material (Sector B) [see *Fig. 7: Chm 601*].

Pl. 12 2.2.2.4 *Lekanai*

Assemblage and typology. Two rim fragments were classified as belonging to *lekanai*. The rims, larger than 30 cm in diameter, were shaped like a gently everted arch with a narrow groove. Bowls of this type had a characteristic twisted handle that, judging by parallels from the Athenian Agora (Rotroff 2006: 108–111), were attached horizontally below the rim. Chhim has produced one such handle fragment (see *§ 5.2.1*, *Pl. 201: Chm 1442*). One of the rim fragments (*Chm 2026*) is JIYEH LEKANE TYPE 1 in the Porphyreon typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 64–65, Pl. 34). The other has no analogy (*Chm 7515*).

Production/fabric. These two *lekanai* were made in a Porphyreon workshop (LHJW) (Wicenciak 2016b: 64–65, Pl. 34), but the form was also rendered in a local fabric (ChF) (see *§ 5.2.1* and *Pl. 201*). However, in the latter case, a Hellenistic date seems improbable.

Distribution. One fragment was found in a mixed-fill layer in room E.XIX, together with Roman and Byzantine material [see *Fig. 7*]. The other came from room E.VIIIB with other pottery fragments from the late Hellenistic to the early Roman period.

2.2.3 Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels

Pl. 13 2.2.3.1 *Levantine mortaria*

Assemblage and typology. In the Chhim assemblage, five rims and one base fragment were classified as examples of LEVANTINE MORTARIA. Bowls of this type from Chhim are characterised by a massive appearance, the walls of the vessel being about 1 cm thick. The single base fragment (*Chm 1774*) displayed a high ring with an everted stand and flattened lip. The rim diameter falls in the range between 30 cm and 38 cm. Four different types of the rim were distinguished:

- rolled rim (*Chm 341*),
- externally bevelled rim (*Chm 584_2*),
- T-shaped rim (*Chm 265_2*),
- triangular rim (*Chm 7770*),
- oval rim (*Chm 2109*).

These characteristic bowls on a high foot were popular in the Persian period and continued to be produced in early Hellenistic times, although with a flat base (Berlin 1997b: 126, Pl. 38: PW 341–347).

Production/fabric. Despite the robust character of these vessels, the fabric is not coarse. It is the same in all the fragments and represents the PWW group from southern Phoenicia, perhaps the region of Tyre (Blakely and Bennett 1989: 45–65; Berlin 1997b: 10–11, 124, Note 277; Frangié 2009: 106–108).

Distribution. Of the six fragments found in Chhim, three came from levelling layers in the cella in Sector C [see *Fig. 7*]. Single sherds were also recorded in a late Roman layer in Sector A and in a Hellenistic context in Sector D that also contained Persian-period remains. The latter piece (*Chm 7770*) could also be dated to the Persian period based on its fabric, shape and contextual dating. A single fragment came from a test trench in street E.XXIVA, where the context was identified as late Hellenistic and early Roman.

Pl. 14 2.2.3.2 *Cooking pots*

Assemblage and typology. The closed-form cooking pots constitue the most numerous group in the late Hellenistic material. They are typically preserved only as the upper part of a vessel, from the rim to the shoulders, usually with the handles. In general, these pots feature a plain pointed rim, a cylindrical neck and two 'Beirut-type' handles with a central flat band. Average rim diameters are from 10 cm to 14 cm. There are two types, both of which have been recognised in the

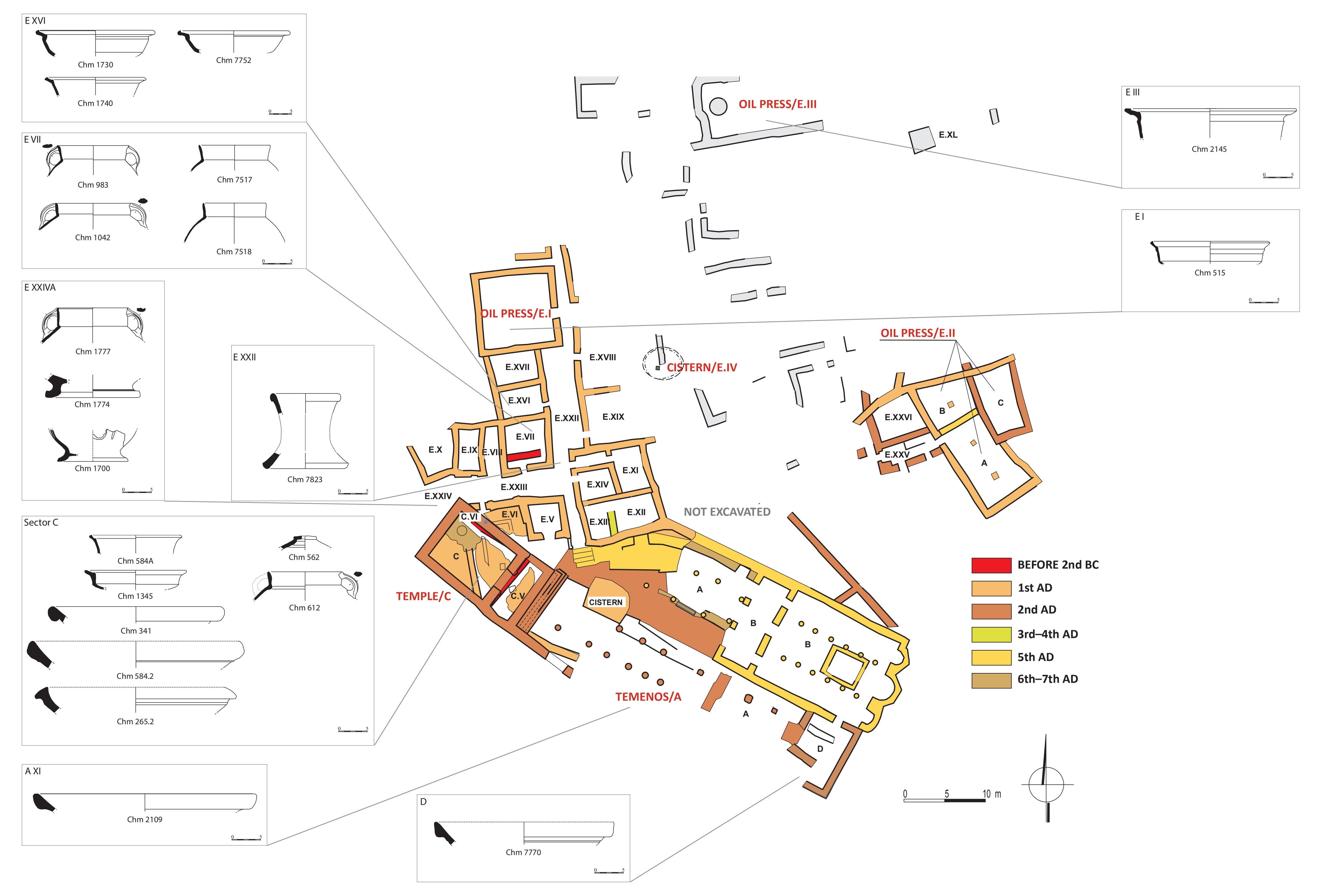


Fig. 8. Hellenistic-period kitchen vessels by sectors

assemblage from the production zone in Jiyeh, Sectors B1–B3 and B5 (personal observation). They are: JIYEH COOKING POT TYPE 1 with vertical neck (*Chm 1215, 7518, 1776, 1777*) and JIYEH COOKING POT TYPE 2 with slightly flared neck (*Chm 612, 983, 1042, 7517*) (Wicenciak 2016b: Pls 16–17). Distinctive among these fragments are an inward bevelled rim (*Chm 7518*) and an inward rim (*Chm 1777*). A *chytra* (small cooking pot) with an identical rim is known from Paphos from the end of the 2nd century BC (Hayes 1991: Fig. XXIX:6). One fragment (*Chm 7446*) combines features of the two types: the upper part of the rim is turned outward, while the neck is straight as in JIYEH COOKING POT TYPE 1. Similarities with a cooking pot from Paphos are evident (Hayes 1991: 81, Fig. XXX:1, 2).

Production/fabric. All of the fragments represent the LHJW production of workshops in Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 53–54).

Distribution. The cooking pot fragments were scattered throughout most of the contexts excavated in Sector E (11 pieces) [see *Fig. 8*]: four fragments from room E.VIII, three from E.VII, two from street E.XXIVA, one from alley E.XXII and one from unit E.XVI. Three were found in the temple area in Sector C. The contextual dating of these finds is late Hellenistic and early Roman.

Pl. 15

2.2.3.3 *Casseroles*

Assemblage and typology. The Chhim assemblage contained three types described in the Porphyreon typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 54–57):

- JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPE 1.1: small mouth (17 cm diameter), walls carinated in the lower part but without the vertical handles known from complete examples from Jiyeh (*Chm 1345*);
- JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPE 2.2: a bigger form, rim diameters between 20 cm and 33 cm, thin and straight walls that are carinated in the lower part in similarity to the other types, passing into a rounded bottom (*Chm 515, 584_A, 1740, 2145*); no two vertical handles like the ones attested on examples from Jiyeh;
- JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPE 3: rounded walls carinated in the lower part and rims averaging 25–27 cm in diameter (*Chm 1730, 7752*).

Production/fabric. All of the vessels from this group were assigned macroscopically to the LHJW ware.

Distribution. Most of the casserole fragments, like the cooking pots, were found in Sector E [see *Fig. 8*], on the northern side of the ‘Hellenistic wall’. Three were recovered from layers with early Roman material in the test trench in room E.XVI, two from early Roman contexts in the oil press cellars E.I and E.III.

Pl. 16.1

2.2.3.4 *Lids*

Assemblage and typology. A single fragment of Hellenistic date was ascribed to this category: a knob handle (*Chm 562*) pierced with a hole for venting steam as in JIYEH LID TYPE 3.1 from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 59–61, Pls 28–30).

Production/fabric. A macroscopic examination of the fabric identified it as LHJW, making the lid a Porphyreon product (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 29).

Distribution and function. The lid was found in Sector C [see *Fig. 8*], below a structure from the early Roman period, together with a casserole sherd, also a product of Porphyreon, which could suggest that the two were a set [see above, *Pl. 15: Chm 584_A*].

Pl. 16.2 2.2.3.5 *Stands*

Assemblage and typology. Two pieces are recorded from Chhim (*Chm 7823, 7824*) and they could belong to the same stand [see the proposed reconstruction in *Pl. 16.2*, on the right]. The type was identified as Jiyeh Stand Type 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: 57–58, Pls 24–25). Complete examples of these objects produced in the late Hellenistic Porphyreon workshops reached from 9 cm to 16 cm in height (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 24).

Production/fabric. Both fragments represent the LHJW Porphyreon group.

Distribution and function. Found in a test trench dug in street E.XXII, close to the 'Hellenistic wall' under unit E.VII and E.VIII, together with late Hellenistic and early Roman material [see *Fig. 8*]. Fragments of Hellenistic amphorae were found in adjacent contexts [*Pl. 17: Chm 7837* and *Pl. 18: Chm 7835*], which could mean that the stands served to hold these containers in an upright position to facilitate access to the contents.

Pl. 16.3 2.2.3.6 *Brazier*

Assemblage and typology. A base and body fragment (*Chm 1700*) is most probably part of a small brazier with a base diameter of 12 cm. The Porphyreon workshops produced these utensils in the late Hellenistic period (Wicenciak 2016b: 58, Pls 26–27), but not in early Roman times, thus narrowing down the date for the fragment from Chhim.

Production/fabric. The ware is LHJW from Porphyreon.

Distribution and function. The find from Chhim came from the vicinity of the temple, from a late Hellenistic and early Roman layer in a test trench excavated in street E.XXIVA by the northeastern corner of the temple [see *Fig. 8*]. Based on the find spot in a sacred area and parallels it could be identified as a brazier, but its use as an incense burner cannot be excluded. Another possible scenario, suggested by the finding of this fragment together with two cooking pots [see *Pl. 14: Chm 1776, 1777*], should also be considered, namely, that they were used to heat the food.

2.2.4 Amphorae

The collection of transport and storage containers from the Hellenistic-period assemblage comprises 22 fragments of wine amphorae produced in central Phoenicia, Porphyreon and Sidon, plus 14 pieces from outside the Levant. Two rim pieces (Chm 219, Chm 1444, not illustrated)

could be parts of baggy-shaped types produced in the Tyre hinterland in the characteristic PHOENICIAN SEMI-FINE WARE A [see *Fig. 5*] of the Hellenistic period, but they are too small for the identification to be convincing.

Pls 17–19 2.2.4.1 *Phoenician amphora types*

Assemblage and typology. Amphora fragments classified as Phoenician amounted to 23. In the typological sense the assemblage could be divided into two basic groups: amphorae referring to the traditional neckless Phoenician amphorae and amphorae in the Greek-Hellenistic tradition.

- Traditional neckless Phoenician amphorae (Regev 2004; Wicenciak 2016b: 46, Pl. 1) were represented by 13 fragments (RHB) [*Pls 17–18*], identified using Abdallah Ala Eddine's typology (Ala Eddine 2003). The proposed date for the production of these containers in the end of the 3rd–end of the 2nd century BC was proposed by Ala Eddine, who also assumed, without direct support from the archaeological data, that the production was centered in the region of Sidon (Ala Eddine 2003: 114–115). However, a production of these amphora types has since been attested in Porphyreon in late Hellenistic times, necessitating a separate designation, JIYEH AMPHORA RIM TYPE 2, to be included in the local amphora typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 46, Pl. 1).[2] A few sherds, which are not an exact morphological match,[3] corresponded to ALA EDDINE'S TYPE 1 (*Chm 208, 743, 1681, 7837_2*), TYPE 2 (*Chm 554, 762, 2012*) and TYPE 3 (*Chm 556*). Three fragments of bases (*Chm 1057, 1395, 2143*) and two handles (*Chm 7486* and *7835*) also belong to this type of amphora.

Production/fabric. Three different fabrics were observed for this type, corresponding to three separate places of production: Sidon and Porphyreon, and a third fabric reminiscent of local Chhim production (see *§ 5.2.1*, *Pl. 200*). The largest group identified by macroscopic examination corresponded to the presumed Sidonian production. Imports from Porphyreon include rim fragments representing all of Ala Eddine's types [*Pl. 17: Chm 554, 556, 743*]. Interestingly, the type has not been recognised in late Hellenistic contexts in Jiyeh/Porphyreon. A base [*Pl. 18: Chm 1395*] also represents LHJW.

Distribution. Contexts under rooms E.VII, E.VIII, E.XVI in Sector E yielded most of the amphora fragments [*Fig. 9*]. The largest deposit was found in a test trench in room E.VIII. It could have been even bigger, but it could not be fully excavated because it stretched under a partition wall dividing rooms E.VIII and E.IX. This cluster of amphorae is located just outside the 'Hellenistic wall' on its northern side. A few sherds were recorded in the material coming from test trenches in alley E.XXII and oil press E.III. Some sherds also came from Sectors A and D.

[2] Amphora types made in Porphyreon in late Hellenistic and early Roman times are numbered in continuous fashion (Wicenciak 2016b: 43, 77).

[3] Sherds of this type of amphora, made in a completely different fabric than those found in Beirut and Jiyeh, were discovered at Qasr Swayjani in Kahlouniye (Chouf), on the road between Chhim and the Beqa'a Valley. The wares are rather coarse. Obviously, this type of amphora was produced also inland. The site of Qasr Swayjani has been identified as a Hellenistic fort, manned by a garrison controlling the route between the Beqa'a Valley and the coast (Khalil 2012: 72–73). The author is grateful for this information to Rhind Skaff, who is studying the relevant pottery for his doctoral dissertation.



Fig. 9. Hellenistic-period amphorae by sector

- The second group of ten fragments represents amphorae typical of the late Hellenistic workshops in Porphyreon and dated from the mid-2nd to the first half of the 1st century BC (Wicenciak 2016b: 44–46; 2016b: 34, Figs 2–7) [*Pl. 19*]. Hardly any complete forms have been preserved, so the typology comprises a separate classification of rims and bases.[4] The Chhim finds can be categorised as:
  - Jiyeh Rim Type 2 (*Chm 7451*),
  - Jiyeh Rim Type 3 (*Chm 628, 629*),
  - Jiyeh Rim Type 4 (*Chm 311, 1683*).

A few fragments belonging to Jiyeh base type 1 (*Chm 685, 1319, 2115*), Type 3 (*Chm 1060*), and Type 4 (*Chm 1699*) were also found.

Production/fabric. The amphora fragments in question represented the LHJW fabric. The fabric of two base fragments (*Chm 1319* and *2115*), displaying features of both LHJW and ERJW, could not be assigned unequivocally.

Distribution. Finds come chiefly from Sector E, from both late Hellenistic and early Roman contexts [see *Fig. 9*]: oil press E.I, surface layer in the cellar, two fragments (*Chm 628, 629*), possibly from the same vessel, with intrusive Byzantine material; oil press E.II (north of the basilica; units E.VII and E.VIII, single sherds; streets E.XXIII and E.XXIV, single sherds; unit E.V, test trench in the northeastern corner, two base fragments.

Pls 20, 21 2.2.4.2 *Amphora imports from outside the Levant*

Amphorae from outside the Levant reached Chhim also during the Hellenistic period. However, their presence there is not proof of direct trade contacts but rather of people with access to imported goods visiting the sanctuary. Thus, these amphorae should be interpreted in a regional context, witness perhaps to visits of the residents of Sidon or Berytus, both harbours where ships with goods from different parts of the Aegean, for instance, would have docked regularly. We have no way of knowing, however, whether these vessels reached Chhim carrying their original content. They may well have been refilled with regional wine for transport to the interior.

Assemblage and typology. Examination of diagnostic fragments and their fabric identified 11 sherds of amphorae from outside the Levant, primarily rim fragments of 'mushroom' rim containers [*Pl. 20: Chm 909, 1058*] and rims and bases of Rhodian amphorae [*Pl. 20: Chm 264, 1087*]. The provenance of three of the rim fragments could not be identified [*Pl. 20: Chm 560, 909, 7635*], and neither could an identification be proposed for a body fragment with a handle that is round in section and some base fragments [*Pl. 21*].

Production/fabric. The good quality of the fabrics, together with the technological characteristics of these amphora fragments, clearly identify them as products from outside Phoenicia, or even the Levant in general (for macroscopic descriptions of these types, see *Pls 20–21*). Wares from Rhodes, possibly from the Ephesus region, and from Samos have been identified.

[4] The sole exception is Jiyeh Amphora type 6 (=Beirut 2 amphora) for which there is a complete vessel preserved; for the early Roman Jiyeh typology see Wicenciak 2016b: 77–80.

Distribution. Sherds of imported amphorae were found in different parts of the site [see *Fig. 9*]. In Sector E, there is a clustering observed under Roman-period units E.VII, E.VIII, E.XVI, in layers with material from both the late Hellenistic and early Roman phases (oil press E.III, one fragment in a late Hellenistic and early Roman context; unit E.XI and oil press E.II, single fragments from surface layers, mixed with finds from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods). Single fragments were found in Sector C (test trench by the 'Hellenistic wall' in the temple cella), Sector A (test trench by the south wall of the atrium), and Sector B (test trench in the nave of the basilica). Considering that most of the fragments were found in layers below the Roman village, where the Phoenician amphorae were also the most numerous, it is possible to envisage this part of the site as a storage area connected to the sanctuary.

2.3 Discussion

Political events, such as the conquest of Alexander the Great or the subjugation of Syro-Palestine to the Ptolemies and then to the Seleucids, did not have an immediate, tangible impact on the material culture of this area. The pottery repertoire would hardly show the transition to the Hellenistic period because vessel forms characteristic of the Persian age continued to be common. However, new forms, typical of Greek culture, started to reach the coastal cities in Phoenicia following the revival of maritime trade with other parts of the Mediterranean. Packaging (amphorae) for the Aegean wine trade also had an impact on the evolurion of the shape of Phoenician containers. New types of kitchen ware for cooking and serving food and beverages also reached the big Phoenician cities and from there the smaller centres, where they were copied in the local workshops and eventually found their way to the inland agricultural areas.

The pottery tradition in Phoenicia, especially with regard to vessels used in ritual practices, did not change dramatically with the transition to the Hellenistic period, and this continuity affects pottery studies. The rationale behind this is clear: like beliefs and practices, pottery tradition does not change suddenly despite tumultous political change. Culinary practices remain the same and so does the system for the transport and storage of goods. Therefore, many ceramic forms from the Persian period continued to be produced in early Hellenistic times. The only way to distinguish the Hellenistic output from the Persian one would be to link it to archaeological site stratigraphy, which cannot be done unfortunately for the sanctuary sites in the vicinity of Chhim—the shrine of Eshmun near Sidon and Oum el-Amed and Kharayeb in the Tyre region—excavated in the first half of the 20th century when awareness of the significance of a proper correlation between site stratigraphy and pottery studies among excavators was not as strong.

The material from Chhim is modest in terms of the repertoire of vessels that may be directly associated with cult practices, but it is well-grounded in a stratigraphic interpretation of the archaeological remains. In light of this, an examination of this collection brings highly interesting results. Two groups of fabrics can be identified by macroscopic examination in this category of vessels: Sidonian White Ware [*Fig. 10*] and Phoenician Semi-Fine Ware A [*Fig. 11*]. These groups represent two different production centres, SWW being connected with Sidon and PSFW A with Tyre. Unguentaria, amphoriskoi and miniature vessels come in both fabrics, whereas shallow bowls were made in SWW, and juglets in PSFW A.

Products from the SWW group predominate, possibly because of the nearness of that workshop to the sanctuary in Chhim. This observation bolsters the interpretation of Chhim as a local shrine visited presumably by people living within a radius of 15 km from the site, who would have had better access to the products of nearby Sidon rather than the distant Tyre. Vessels for ritual use do not seem to have been produced in the workshops of Porphyreon, which is the nearest known pottery-making centre with regard to the mountain location of Chhim (Wicenciak 2016b). This omission in the range of products from Porphyreon is further corroborated by the fact that unguentaria from the SWW group are present also in Porphyreon (personal observation), alongside terracottas and protomes from the Persian period (Gwiazda 2016).

In her study of the ceramics from the sanctuary in Kharayeb, Oggiano found that closed forms (jugs and unguentaria) were used in ritual practices in the Hellenistic period, replacing the shallow bowls and plates, that is, open forms, that were included in the ritual set in Persian times (Oggiano forthcoming). A Persian-age set from Porphyreon (Gwiazda 2016: Fig. 6) demonstrates the use of both open forms (small bowls) and closed ones (juglet) in religious rites. However, the set known from Jiyeh/Porphyreon was found in a rubbish deposit, which weakens its interpretation as a complete set of ritual vessels. Be it as it may, the bowls from this deposit are of a completely different type than those found at Chhim.

At Chhim, the distribution of ceramics identified as vessels for ritual use is more informative than the meagre architectural remains excavated to date [see *Figs 3, 8*]. Two assemblages of such vessel sets have been identified, each comprising unguentaria, amphoriskoi and shallow bowls. One was found in Sector C, the other in layers underlying room E.XVI. The finds from rooms E.V and E.VI should be associated with the cluster from Sector C, as indicated by a study of the architectural remains (Waliszewski 2001: 299). The same goes for the few sherds, found in the atrium (Sector A) and in Sector D (Waliszewski 1999: 183), that can also be related to the modest architectural remains from the Bronze and Iron Ages (Périssé-Valéro 2009: Figs 2 and 3/Phases I and II; Francisco J. Núñez personal communication). Regarding the finds from below rooms E.VII, E.VIII and E.XVII, they were found close to the cluster below room E.XVI, and should be assigned to an Iron Age/Persian period horizon explored there, even if no architectural substance associated with it was recorded.

In addition, Sector C has yielded sherds of table amphorae, jugs and kraters; it is a collection suggestive of smaller quantities of wine being carried and mixed with water [see *Fig. 9*]. In turn, amphorae that would have been used for transporting the wine to the site—mostly from Porphyreon, but vessels from Sidon and the Aegean were also recorded—were found outside the sector with the temple, in Sector E [see *Fig. 9*]. These vessels for liquids can also be viewed as associated with the sets of the fine-ware vessels for ritual use.

These two vessel assemblages could signal the presence of two different shrines or cult places, one connected with the area covered by Sectors C, A and D, the other associated with a location under the early Roman units E.VII, E.VIII, E.XVI and E.XVII. However, without dismantling the walls of these well-preserved Roman and Byzantine remains, it is not possible to excavate an area big enough to substantiate this hypothesis. For this reason, remains of the Hellenistic period and earlier have been tested only to a very limited extent [see *Fig. 2*], and the available evidence is perforce limited as well. Nonetheless, certain conclusions are forthcoming. Foremost, there is nothing to indicate a regular, permanent settlement in Chhim before the early Roman period.

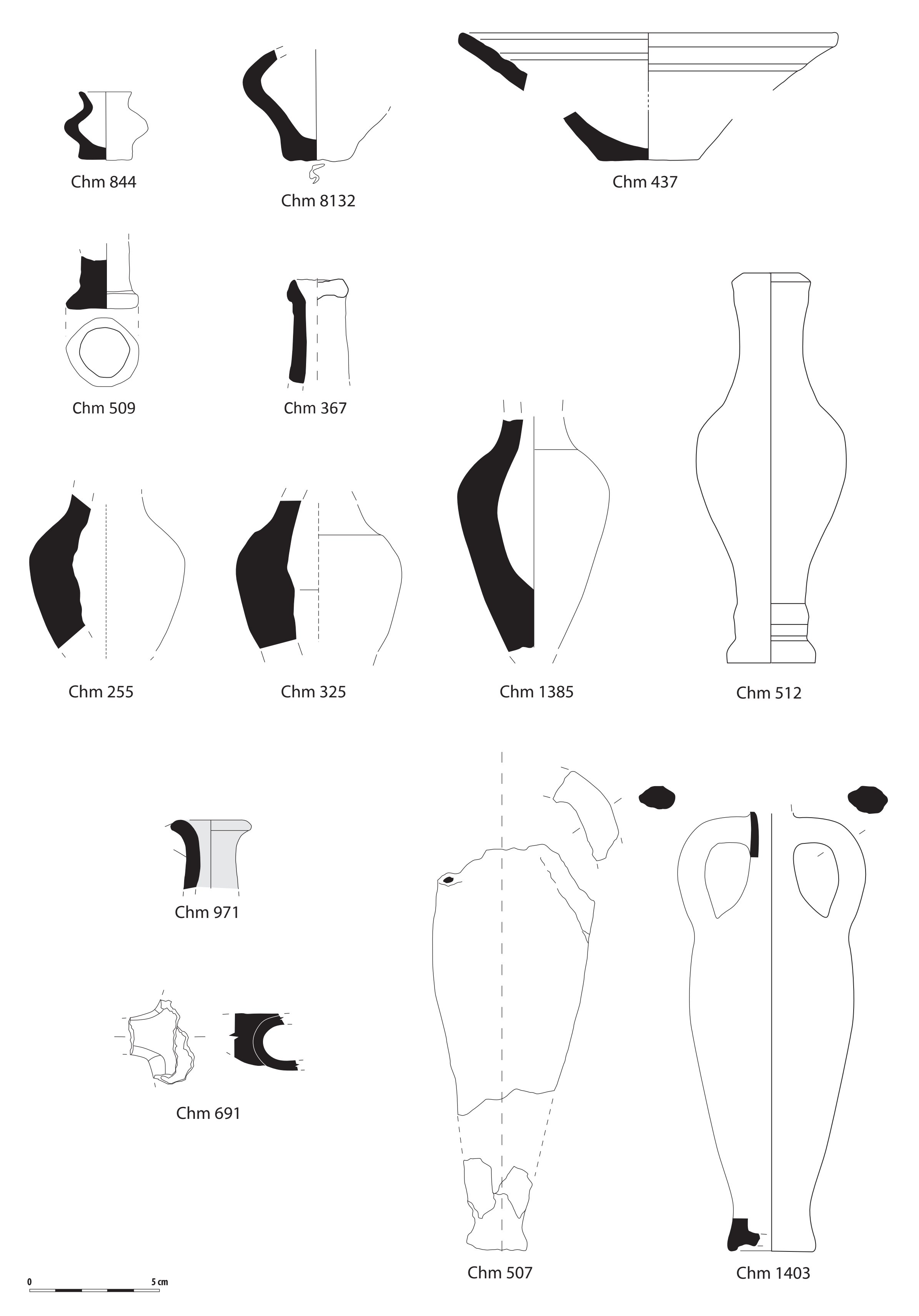


Fig. 10. Hellenistic fabrics: SIDONIAN WHITE WARE

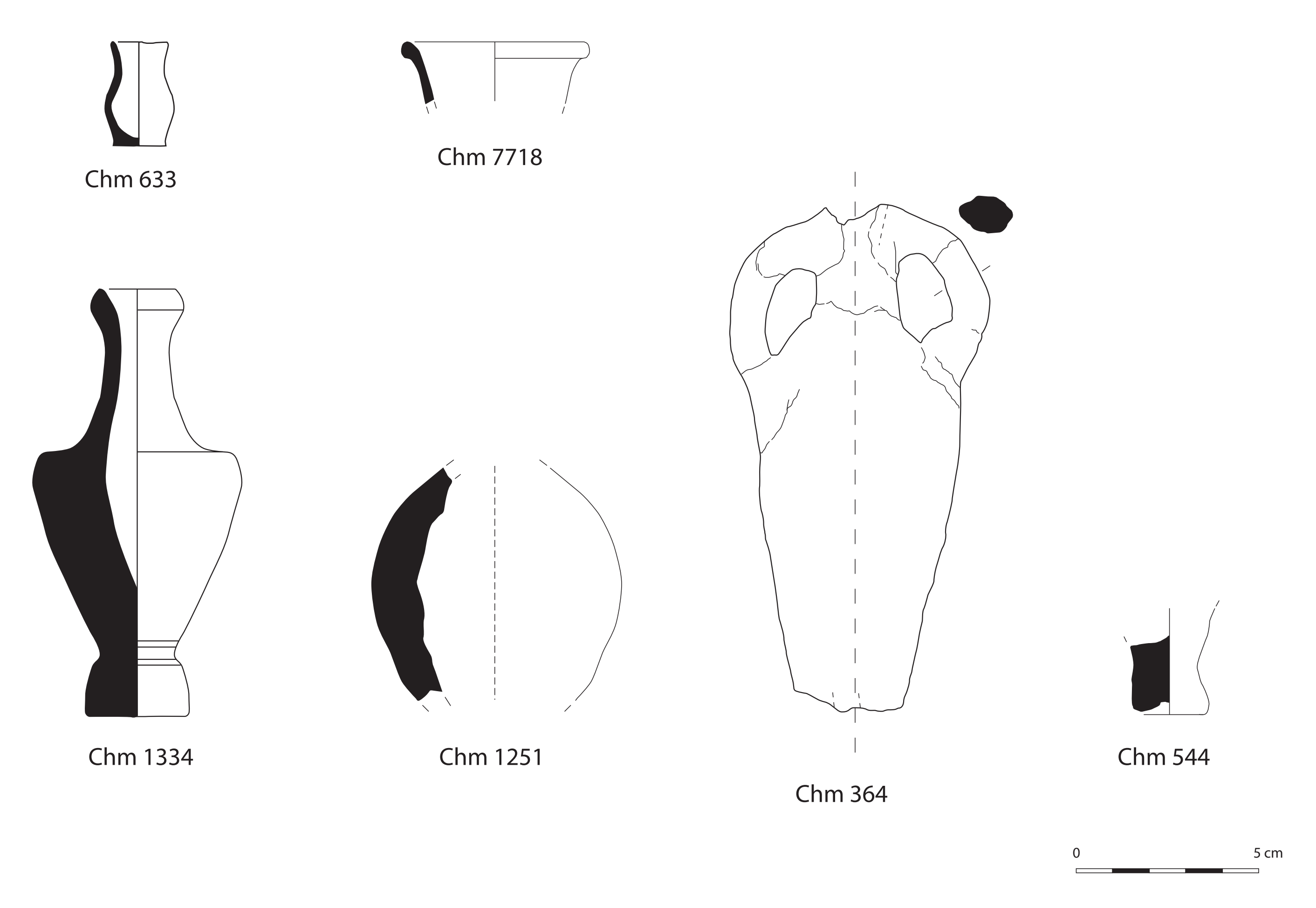


Fig. 11. Hellenistic fabrics: PHOENICIAN SEMI-FINE WARE

The character of the somewhat modest architectural remains, the ceramics and the few other finds from the Middle Bronze and Iron Ages hint at the possible significance of the site as a cult place of presumably only local significance. The few fragments of 'Hellenistic walls' uncovered in Sector C, in trenches excavated below rooms E.VII and E.VIII (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 19) and on the terrace above the basilica, could be construed as remains of an enclosure wall that was built in the Hellenistic period around the earlier, Phoenician sanctuary (see Périssé-Valéro 2009).

Imported amphorae of various types and from different production centres, as well as semi-fine ware (mainly saucers) from the region of southern Phoenicia, and unguentaria, amphoriskoi and the bronze figurine of Baal (Z. Wygnańska, personal communication) should all be interpreted as objects connected with the offerings made in a sacred space. They are not evidence of a continuous settled village life. By the same, the vessels, or rather their content, must be viewed as votive offerings of a kind made to the deity or deities worshipped in the mountain sanctuary. Little has been done with Phoenician religious rituals other than through a study of the architectural temple remains. Oggiano's work with the material from Kharayeb, excavated in the 1950s by Ibrahim Kaoukabani and Maurice Chéhab (Oggiano forthcoming), which she compared with the vessel deposit from Chhim (Wicenciak 2020), is a first effort to reconstruct cultic practices in Phoenicia based on another category of finds.

The negligible percentage of cooking vessels is significant. Cooking pots and casseroles appear only in a small quantity in the late Hellenistic period, and their distribution throughout the site is fairly uniform. The bulk of the cooking pots and casseroles, as well as jars and amphorae, reaching 99% of the assemblage, had its source in the ceramic workshops of Porphyreon, which operated full blast from about the mid-2nd to mid-1st century BC. Judging by the findspots of cooking vessels in Chhim, more than one explanation for their appearance at the site can be put forward. It could have been associated with the construction of the residential quarters and oil presses (E.I). Alternatively, it could have been linked to a place outside the 'sacred space' where visitors to the temple could rest and eat. Rim fragments of cooking vessels from Sector C, from the cella (C.II) and the pronaos of the temple (C.V), could be associated with religious practices of a kind unknown to us, or else they could be related to the rebuilding of the temple during the early Roman period.

By the end of the Hellenistic period, or rather in early Roman times, a local pottery workshop launched operations, making mostly imitations of vessel forms produced in Porphyreon (see below, *§ 5.2*). The CHHIM FABRIC was also used for copying vessels of the JIYEH AMPHORA TYPE 1 (see *Pl. 200*). The recorded quantities of these local products support the idea that settled village life in Chhim started sometime around the turn of the Hellenistic period, with the oncoming of the Roman age.

Chapter 3

POTTERY FROM THE END OF THE 1ST CENTURY BC TO THE EARLY 2ND CENTURY AD: AN EARLY ROMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MAKING

Material objects associated with everyday life are seldom immediately affected by great political events, and it was no different directly after 64/63 BC when the Romans first took over Syria and established the Eastern province incorporating Phoenicia (Aliquot 2019: 112). Changes started to be evident in the pottery from the territory of Phoenicia about half a century later. The production process became standardised, the number of forms and types shrank and the volume increased. The tradition of turning on the wheel typically Phoenician forms that were prevalent in the Bronze and Iron Ages disappeared almost completely by that time (Wicenciak 2016b: 71–74), an amphora that continued to be made in Tyre until the 2nd–3rd century AD being the only exception (Reynolds 2005b: 570, Pl. 12:91). Late Hellenistic forms typically made in Phoenicia continued to be produced in this early phase but applying a different technology. The process can be observed in products from the Porphyreon workshops (Wicenciak 2016b: 42, 76). The fabric is still the same, but the firing has improved, yielding products of better quality and extended durability. Cooking pots and casseroles evince a change of morphological elements like the rim, body and base.

In Chhim, the building of the village around the first oil presses transformed the site, but a true *signum temporis* of early Roman times was the construction of the temple in the early 1st century AD (Phase III/Périssé-Valéro 2009). This was part of a Phoenicia-wide public building programme, which included theatres, gymnasia, baths and sanctuaries (Aliquot 2019: 114). Remains of that early temple were discovered under the standing ruins of the 2nd-century-AD building. The levelling layer under this temple contained both Hellenistic and early Roman material. Corresponding layers from the village in Sector E yielded a similar early Roman ceramic assemblage, consisting of common wares and amphorae mixed with late Hellenistic and late Roman sherds.

The disturbed stratigraphy of the site (ancient rebuilding, salvaging of stone for building purposes, and modern restoration work carried out in the 1970s on some of the historic site landmarks—the oil presses E.I and E.II, and the pronaos of the temple C.V)—leaves very little opportunity for excavating strictly 1st century AD material.

3.1 Fabrics and wares

The volume of common ware vessels of early Roman date grows significantly compared to the late Hellenistic set. However, from a typological point of view, the assemblage becomes more standardised and consists mainly of imports representing the Early Roman Jiyeh Ware (ERJW) group from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 75–76). The vessels in question were produced from

the mid-1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD. The dating is based on parallels from Beirut and a small number of imported Hellenistic tablewares and early Roman terra sigillata from the Jiyeh excavations. Chhim also yielded vessel forms and types missing from the production zone in Porphyreon, hence not included in the local vessel typology there.

The establishment of the village and the introduction of the olive oil industry triggered vessel production made of local clay (CHHIM FABRIC) (see below, *§ 5.2.1*). The forms produced in the village—mainly lekanai, bowls, and jugs—were modelled on typical Porphyreon products. Forms coming from the southern Beqa'a Valley, like funnels, strainers and jugs, directly connected with olive oil production, were copied as well. This local production does not appear to have been standardised in any way.

In the case of early Roman imports, three main production groups were distinguished [*Fig. 12*]:

- Porphyreon: LATE HELLENISTIC JIYEH WARE (LHJW) [see *Fig. 5*] and EARLY ROMAN JIYEH WARE (ERJW),
- Berytus: BEIRUT FABRIC (BF),
- southern Beqa'a Valley (CW 34).

Two other production groups, one possibly from Heldua (KHALDE FABRIC) and the other from Southern Phoenicia, from the Tyrian region (TYRIAN FABRIC), are tentatively suggested based on macroscopic observations, pending confirmation by the results of specialistic laboratory analyses.

3.2 FORMS AND TYPES

3.2.1 Closed and open vessels for use with liquids/beverages

Pl. 22 3.2.1.1 *Juglets*

Assemblage and typology. Diagnostic fragments included three rims and 10 bases. Starting with the bases, they were classified into three different groups:

- The most common bases, broken off at the lower body, were characterised by a flat base measuring 4–5 cm in diameter, separated from the body by a slight constriction. The body walls were distinctly ribbed. They were either vertical, forming a more or less cylindrical shape (*Chm 524, 2155*), or flaring slightly toward a more globular form of the body (*Chm 1191, 2120, 4259, 7456_A*). This group resembles JIYEH JUGLET TYPE 1, known from Porphyreon, where it was produced and where a complete specimen was excavated (Wicenciak 2016b: 84, Pls 59, 96:277). Juglets of this type are among the most characteristic early Roman forms, appearing in several variants, all approximately 15 cm high and furnished with a spout. They were common throughout Phoenicia and Palestine (for parallels, see Wicenciak 2016b: 84), having been produced in both Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 50) and Berytus (Reynolds 1999: 49, Fig. 177) already in the late Hellenistic period. Ceramological research, coupled with an analysis of stratigraphy at Berytus, confirmed their continuous production there until the 4th century AD (Reynolds 1999: 49, Figs 178–179).
- A single base (*Chm 186*) is different in form. It is 3.6 cm in diameter and slightly indented on the underside, much thicker compared to the above-described type. It is a late Hellenistic Porphyreon product but made of ERJW, classified as JIYEH JUGLET TYPE 2 (Wicenciak

Fabric / Ware	General visual description	Vessel category	Vessel form	Macrophoto
Tyrian Fabric (?)	**Fabric**: medium, sandy **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: fine white grains (limestone?), few black and red inclusions (iron?), quartz, grains, shell fragments **Section colour**: light red-yellow (2.5 YR 6/6) **Core**: none	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Amphorae	
Early Roman Jiyeh Ware ERJW	**Fabric**: medium, sandy, compact, similar to LHJW and Beirut fabric **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: some small white grains (limestone?) , a few black (quartz) grains **Section colour**: red-brown (2.5 YR 4/8 or 10 R 4/8) **Surface treatment**: smooth, covered with a kind of patina **Core**: narrow, black or gray	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Juglets Jugs Table amphorae Lekanai Bowls Kraters Cooking pots Casseroles Pans Lids Funnels Stands Amphorae	
Beirut Fabric BF	**Fabric**: medium, compact , sandy with pimply surfaces **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: many fine semi-rounded quartz grains, lime grains very fine and fine **Section colour**: orange/red brown **Core**: narrow, black or gray **Reference**: Reynolds 2005a: Beirut 2 Amphora	Domestic vessels Amphorae		
Khalde Fabric	**Fabric**: similar to LHJW and Beirut fabric **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: abundant fine lime grains **Section colour**: pale rusty orange, surface colour tends to rub off **Core**: narrow, black or gray **Reference**: Reynolds 2005a: Beirut 2 Amphora	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Cooking pots? Lids? Amphorae	
Beqa'a Valley CW 34	**Fabric**: medium, **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: numerous white and red (iron?) grains of varying size, **Section colour**: reddish yellow, light brown (7.5 R 7/8–6/6; 6/3) **Surface treatment**: covered with patina of the same colour as the fabric, but in a darker tone. Outer and inner vessel surface sometimes exfoliated **Core**: light gray	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Cooking pots Pans Funnels Amphorae?	

Fig. 12. Fabrics, wares and vessel forms from early Roman Chhim

2016b: 50, Pl. 11:73). The type has parallels also in Beirut; looking at the finds there, one could say that it is an earlier version of a juglet that is more typical of the Hellenistic period (Reynolds 1999: 49, Fig. 177).

- Third in this set is a group of fragments with smaller flat bases, measuring from 3 cm to 4 cm in diameter, and a flaring ovoid body (*Chm 690, 1146, 7420*). The form corresponds to Jiyeh Juglet Type 4 (Wicenciak 2016b: 84, Pl. 59: 283).

One of the rim fragments was a trefoil rim, 2.6 cm in diameter, set on a straight narrow neck (*Chm 198*) corresponding to Jiyeh Juglet Subtype 2.1 (Wicenciak 2016b: 85, Pl. 60). The other two rims with necks (*Chm 939, 1453*) belong to a type that is not paralleled in the assemblage from Porphyreon, although the ware resembles ERJW. One comes from a juglet with a 'Beirut-type' handle (*Chm 939*); the diameter of the rim (5 cm) makes it look like a vessel of medium size with globular body. The other rim, just 2.5 cm in diameter, was triangular in section and was fitted on a short and narrow neck.

Production/fabric. The juglet fragments were all classified as products of the Porphyreon workshops (ERJW) (Wicenciak 2016b: 84–85), although in the case of two rims with handles, *Chm 939* and *Chm 1453*, they could also be Berytus products, these being sometimes difficult to distinguish from Porphyreon vessels based on macroscopic examination alone. Judging by the fabric and execution, all the base fragments came from a single workshop, even though they differed in the details of execution. This form was also produced from local clay in the Chhim workshops (see *§ 5.2.2.1*, *Pl. 203*).

Distribution and function. Juglet fragments were found mainly in Sector E (in units E.I, E.II, E.III, E.VI, E.VII, E.VIII, E.X, E.XVII and E.XXVB). The archaeological contexts were mostly homogeneously early Roman, with occasional residual late Hellenistic material. The context in oil press E.II was late Roman. Single fragments came from the surface in Sectors F.II and B. Two fragments came from Sector A, from the surface and from a homogenous, early Roman layer in unit A.X. The distribution indicates a clearly domestic usage context.

Pls 23–25 3.2.1.2 *Jugs*

Assemblage and typology. The eight diagnostic rim fragments identified as parts of jugs represented three different types and the eight bases two types.

- Jug with rounded rim, 7 cm to 8.5 cm in diameter [*Pl. 23: Chm 640, 1655*], unparalleled in the material from the production zone in Jiyeh.
- A more common form of jug with triangular rim section [*Pl. 23: Chm 411, 540, 658, 1731, 4266_A*], corresponding to Jiyeh Jug Subtype 5.2 (Wicenciak 2016b: 83, Pls 55–57). The rim diameter is from 7 cm to 11 cm. Two specimens have a pinched-rim profile (*Chm 411, 4266_A*) that was not observed in the Jiyeh assemblage. A 'Beirut-type' handle is attached to the edge of the rim at one end and the sloping shoulder at the other. In between, there is a long and straight neck, ribbed on the outside like the exterior of the shoulder and body (see a nearly complete vessel, *Pl. 25: Chm 1386*).
- An exceptional form in this assemblage is a jug with a pinched-rim profile, reconstituted almost complete from fragments [*Pl. 24: Chm 472*]. With full measurements available (rim

and base respectively 7.4 cm and 6.4 cm in diameter, body height 21 cm), the capacity was estimated at approximately 1.7 litres. The rim is rounded, undercut by a groove on the inside, pinched directly opposite the handle. The carinated body profile passes into a narrow neck that widens out gently toward the bottom. The ends of a 'Beirut-type' handle are attached to the rim and shoulder. In a manner typical of Porphyreon products, the vessel is distinctly ribbed, on the outside only in the neck part. The slightly concave base corresponds to jugs of Jiyeh Jug Subtype 5.2.

- The bases are 4.5 cm to 10 cm in diameter. They are either flat [*Pl. 25: Chm 669, 1386, 7561*], like jugs of Jiyeh Jug Subtype 5.1, or slightly concave [*Pl. 25: Chm 528, 704, 1471, 7555, 7560*], like Jiyeh jug Subtype 5.2 (Wicenciak 2016b: 83, Pls 55–57).

Production/fabric. Almost all early Roman jugs at Chhim represent ERJW and are identified as imports from Porphyreon. One fragment (*Chm 1731*) could be an example of the Berytus production group (BF).

Distribution and function. The cellar of oil press E.I yielded the greatest number of diagnostic jug fragments as well as the one example that could be reconstituted nearly complete (*Chm 472*) (Wicenciak in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 68, 70, Figs 62, 70, Pl. 8:472). As a sealed deposit, this was the one context on the site that was so uniform in chronological terms. It also yielded a few other completely preserved vessels (Domżalski 2011). Jugs found in the cellar of an oil press would have been used in the production and storage of olive oil, presumably to pour the oil to and from storage containers, regardless of whether these were amphorae or pithoi. Another sizeable set, consisting mostly of bases, was found in unit E.VI, which contained also late Roman material. These jugs could have been associated here with a shallow basin located in the 1st century AD temple, possibly to draw water for it from a nearby cistern C.VI. Single fragments were also found in the village (E.VII, E.XVI and E.XVII).

Pl. 26

3.2.1.3 *Table amphorae*

Assemblage and typology. Table amphorae are represented by two vessels: one comprising a rimmed neck with preserved handles and the other one complete.

- The fragmentary vessel (*Chm 1387*) is characterised by a rounded, thickened and curled rim, 9 cm in diameter, and handles resembling in section the 'Beirut-type'. It is a Jiyeh Table Amphora Type 3 (Wicenciak 2016b: 81–82 Pl. 51).
- The complete amphora (*Chm 410*), 20.5 cm high and featuring a triangular rim that is 9 cm in diameter (capacity estimated at 2.5 l), appears to be an ERJW product from Porphyreon, but this type was not recorded in the assemblage from Jiyeh. However, it is also absent from the published material from Beirut, where a similar fabric was used in the early Roman period. The form in general and the rim diameter resemble the Jiyeh Jug Subtype 5.2 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 57).

Production/fabric. The fabric is in all probability ERJW, although the completely preserved vessel *Chm 410* could have originated from Berytus, the two often being difficult to discern by macroscopic examination alone.

Distribution. The complete table amphora *Chm 410* comes from the cellar deposit in oil press E.I, whereas the fragmentary vessel *Chm 1387* was found in a layer containing also Persian and late Hellenistic ceramics in unit E.XVI.

Pls 27–30 3.2.1.4 *Kraters*

Assemblage and typology. Kraters are a common form among open vessels for liquids from Chhim (18 diagnostic fragments).

- Almost all represented JIYEH KRATER TYPE 4 made in Porphyreon. They are characterised by an angled, rectangular rim and a lid seat in the shape of a slight, concave moulding on the rim top [*Pls 27–28*] (Wicenciak 2016b: 96–97, Pl. 78). In diameter, they are between 16 cm and 26 cm. A folded band or ridge, sometimes grooved, appears below the outer rim. Two 'Beirut-type' handles ran from rim to sloping shoulder.
- A variant of the JIYEH KRATER TYPE 4 is represented by two fragments [*Pl. 29: Chm 513, Chm 535*], with a lid seat and markedly concave rim top with convex inner face moulding, but without the ridge. This variant refers to cooking pots of JIYEH COOKING POT TYPE 5 (see below, *Pl. 43*). The two fragments, each with a preserved handle, were found in the same context inside the temenos (A.II). They are, nevertheless, two different vessels, as attested by the different diameters.
- Rims resembling JIYEH KRATER TYPE 2 with variants [*Pl. 30.1*] are flat and inverted with a ledge below the rim, the diameter ranging from 14 cm to 23 cm. The type is a late Hellenistic product in the LHJW fabric (Wicenciak 2016b: 66, Pl. 36), continued in early Roman times on a lesser scale in the ERJW fabric (Wicenciak 2016b: 96, Pl. 78). The fragments show a neck that is neither straight as in JIYEH KRATER TYPE 2 nor widening towards the body as in JIYEH KRATER TYPE 4. Instead, the rim passes into slightly rounded walls. Two 'Beirut-type' handles were attached, to the rim at one end and the rounded wall at the other. One fragment (*Chm 4257_B*) lacks the ridge below the rim, so it might be considered alternatively as a large neckless cooking pot related to the CW 34 types (see below, *Pl. 114*).
- One fragment [*Pl. 30.2: Chm 62*] displays a short everted neck and an open rim topped by a wide, slightly convex lip. The form is not known from the Porphyreon repertoire; neither does it find straight parallels for the rim type in the published material from Beirut (P. Reynolds, personal communication). There is a morphological similarity to one of the pots with a 'collar' rim—probably a jar in view of its size— from Beirut, dated there to the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century AD (Reynolds 1999: 76, Fig. 144.205).

Production/fabric. The ERJW fabric of almost all the kraters found at Chhim points to Porphyreon as the production source. The fabric and colour after firing of *Chm 62* is most like a BEIRUT FABRIC, hence its tentative identification as an import from Berytus.

Distribution. The findspots are distributed over the whole site, concentrating mainly in the village (Sector E) and the temenos (Sector A). Two fragments from the Christian basilica in Sector B, found in a layer with late Roman material by the north wall, could be intrusive because of the disturbance of the stratigraphy in this area due to the reconstruction of the basilica wall in 1998 (Waliszewski 1999: 185).

3.2.2 Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels

Pls 31–37 3.2.2.1 *Bowls*

Assemblage and typology. The assemblage of early Roman bowls includes 30 diagnostic fragments. Two major types and a number of miscellaneous fragments were identified. The two types are:

- Utilitarian mortarium-like bowls in ERJW, classified as JIYEH BOWLS SUBTYPES 3.1 and 3.2 in the Jiyeh local typology (Wicenciak 2016b: 63–64, 94, listed parallels), were a continuation of a late Hellenistic bowl made in LHJW (Wicenciak 2016b: 94, Pl. 76). The walls of these bowls were relatively thick (about 2 cm) making the vessels very durable. The diameters of the rims ranged from 24 cm to 37 cm. The rim top usually had several evenly spaced narrow grooves incised into it. Four variants according to rim shape were distinguished:
  - pendent grooved rim [*Pl. 31*], corresponding to the CURLED RIDGED RIM MORTARIUM type from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997b, Pl. 40: PW 327–382),
  - pendent grooved rim [*Pl. 32*] with different rim morphologies: tapered, rounded and bevelled, closest to JIYEH BOWL SUBTYPE 3.1 (Wicenciak 2006b: 94, Pl. 76: 343), corresponding also to the GROOVED LEDGE RIM MORTARIUM type from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997b, Pl. 41: PW 386–388). A counterpart from a local Chhim workshop has been recorded (see below, *§ 5.2.3.1*; *Pl. 229: Chm 1463*),
  - upright rim with external rounded and triangular thickening [*Pl. 33: Chm 144, 210*]; parallels are found in the material from Beirut (Reynolds 1999: 45, Fig. 101.172),
  - horizontal rim with bevelled lip; given the straight walls, it could also be a basin [*Pl. 33: Chm 15, 326*].
- Much less numerous bowls corresponding to JIYEH BOWL SUBTYPE 3.2, characterized by a pendent and tapered rim; the recorded rim diameters were about 30 cm (Wicenciak 2016b: 63, Pl. 33) [*Pl. 34*].

Miscellaneous bowls include:

- Bowl with a flat, horizontal or bevelled rim [*Pl. 36*]. Rim diameter ranges from 22 cm to 30 cm. The ERJW fabric points to Porphyreon as the place of production, but this particular shape was not recorded there. A decorated counterpart is known from the local repertoire (see *§ 5.2.3.1*, *Pl. 224*).
- Two rim fragments in the diameter range of 26–30 cm, one with an externally thickened rim with rounded profile [*Pl. 35: Chm 7513*] and the other with an everted rounded rim [*Pl. 35: Chm 812*], both ERJW from Porphyreon, but without counterparts in the Jiyeh typology.
- Fragment of an upright rim with an exterior triangular thickening [*Pl. 37: Chm 359*] from a bowl with a diameter of 25 cm, related in shape to LEVANTINE MORTARIA. The fabric identifies it as a South Phoenician product, possibly from the Tyrian region.
- Fragment with an incurved rim with tapered lip [*Pl. 37: Chm 7839*] from a bowl measuring 25 cm in diameter, similar to the local CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1 (see below, *§ 5.2.3.1*; *Pl. 216: Chm 7611*). In this case, the fabric, resembling that of bowls from Porphyreon and Berytus, pointed to a central-Phoenician coastal workshop.

Production/fabric. Almost all of the analysed early Roman bowls from Chhim were made in the ERJW fabric from Porphyreon. The exceptions suggest workshops in southern and central Phoenicia.

Distribution. Fragments of bowls of JIYEH BOWL SUBTYPE 3.1 were found mostly in the oil presses (E.I, E.II, E.III, F.VIII) and the vestibule (F.VII) to oil press F.VIII, in layers containing late Hellenistic and early Roman material (eight fragments). The three fragments from Sector C came from contexts with late Hellenistic and early Roman or mixed early Roman and late antique material. Single fragments are known from the village (unit E.VII and alley E.XXIIIB), as well as Sector A.

Fragments of JIYEH BOWL SUBTYPE 3.2 bowls were found in units E.VIII and E.XVI and Sectors C and D, in layers with late Hellenistic material associated with the development of the early Roman village and the first phase of the Roman temple.

As for the miscellaneous bowls, they were scattered all over the site. They were found mixed in with late Roman and Byzantine material in the vestibule F.VII of oil press F.VIII (1 fragment), in the fill of oil press E.II (1 fragment), in a layer with late Roman material outside the north wall of the basilica in Sector B (1 fragment), unit E.VII in the village (1 fragment), units A.XI and A.XI in the temenos (1 fragment) and Sector C (1 fragment), the latter two with material spanning the late Hellenistic to late Roman periods.

The two non-Porphyreon rim fragments were found in early Roman layers inside the temenos in Sector A.II (*Chm 359*) and in a test trench in alley E.XXII in the village (*Chm 7839*).

Pls 38–45 3.2.2.2 *Cooking pots*

Assemblage and typology. The collection of 44 fragments of early Roman cooking pots is typologically quite diverse: five types and two fragments which could not be attributed to a specific type.

- Fragments shaped as JIYEH COOKING POT TYPES 1 and 2 [*Pl. 38*] (these two types differ only in the shape of the neck, the first being straight and the second flaring; this difference was deemed negligible in the discussed material). Short neck and simple rim with different lips: pointed, bevelled or rounded, diameters in the range from 13 cm to 16 cm. 'Beirut-type' handles extending from the rim to the sloping shoulders. This particular form, with late Hellenistic roots, was produced in Porphyreon also in the early Roman period (Wicenciak 2016b: 53–54, Pls 16 and 17:89, 71:321). It was also made in Berytus (Kowatli et al. 2008: 121, Pl. 3:j; Reynolds et al. 2010: Fig. 18.3, Form 1.2), and fragments in a BEIRUT FABRIC are also attested in Chhim. A smaller version of this type is *Chm 694* with convex neck, 7 cm rim diameter and preserved height of 7.5 cm.
- Necked pots with triangular rims [*Pl. 39*], classified as JIYEH COOKING POT TYPE 4 (Wicenciak 2016b: 87, Pls 65–66). Rim diameters from 10 cm to 13.5 cm; 'Beirut-type' handles. Short neck, straight or widening to a sloping shoulder, with a ledge on the outside, likening it to Persian and early Hellenistic forms (Wicenciak 2016b: 89, Pl. 71:319). A variant of this type is characterized by a short, upright neck with slightly convex outline and a flat,

externally thickened rim with triangular or quadrangular outline, 11–17 cm in diameter [*Pls 40–41*], occasionally with a backward projection (Wicenciak 2016b: 87, Pls 66–67). A characteristic ridge appears on the inside at the joining of the neck to the sloping shoulders. 'Beirut-type' handles extend from the rim to the shoulders. This group is the most abundant among the Porphyreon cooking-pot imports in Chhim, although other production groups are also represented. The form is common in Beirut as well (Reynolds 1999: 47: Figs 141.85, 142.86).

- Pot with straight, vertical to inward-leaning neck, direct open rim with a rounded external thickening, sometimes with a backward projection on the inside [*Pl. 42*], corresponding to Jiyeh Cooking Pot Subtype 6.2 (Wicenciak 2016b: 88, Pl. 70). Fabric represented comprise ERJW and CW 34.
- Neckless pots with convex outer rim featuring a marked lid seat in the form of a concave top [*Pl. 43*]; classified as Jiyeh cooking pot Type 5 (Wicenciak 2016b: 87–88, Pls 68–69), referring, in turn, to Hellenistic forms known from both the Levantine coast and inland sites (Berlin 1997b: 89, PW 191). It was widespread in the early Roman Levant (Wicenciak 2016b: 88). Diameters range from 14 cm to 24 cm. *Chm 331* represents a variant of this form with a hooked rim in a horizontal position, forming a deep groove that could have been intended as a lid seat.
- Necked pots with grooved rims [*Pl. 44*], the preserved parts of the necks straight; diameters either 10 cm or 19–20 cm. One of the fragments (*Chm 7438*), with a groove on the inside of a flaring rim and traces of a handle, resembles cooking pots produced in Berytus between AD 100 and 150 (Reynolds 2008: Fig. 6d). Although the ware points to Porphyreon as the place of production, this particular shape has not been attested in the material from that site.
- Single rim fragment (*Chm 1333*) [*Pl. 45*], with an inwardly tapered thickening on the rim, represents the ERJW group produced in Porphyreon, but the form is not known from the Jiyeh excavations.
- A single 'Beirut-handle' fragment *Chm 1422* [*Pl. 45*] could have belonged to almost any of the Jiyeh cooking pot types.

Production/fabric. Three production groups were identified, the ERJW from Porphyreon being the most common. Notably, LHJW associated with the previous phase was still used in this period to manufacture vessels of this form. Southern Beqa'a and the CW 34 was another popular production group [*Pls 41, 42: Chm 343*]. Two fragments [*Pl. 38: Chm 843, 7418*] are presumed imports from Berytus and one fragment (*Chm 1797*) could have come from Heldua based on a visual assessment of its ware. Two fragments [*Pl. 44: Chm 723, 2119*] could not be identified in terms of fabric due to a heavy burning of the sherds.

Distribution. Closed cooking pots for cooking are scattered all over the site with a sizable set of 12 fragments representing different types coming from the village houses in Sector E (E.V, E.VI, E.VII, E.VIII, E.XIII, E.XVI). Relevant find contexts included common ware pottery spanning a time horizon from the late Hellenistic to the early Roman. Findspots in the oileries included the E.I cellar (two fragments from an early Roman layer and another one from a mixed early and late Roman layer by the entrance to the oil press); oil press E.III (early Roman context for two fragments); oil presses E.II and F.VIII with a single fragment

each in layers with late Roman and Byzantine material. The group from the Roman temple complex was less numerous: three fragments from the cella (C) and two from the pronaos (C.V), found in layers containing also late Hellenistic material. A test trench in street E.XXVB yielded one fragment, found together with late Hellenistic and early Roman material. The temenos in Sector A brought three fragments from a context with solely early Roman material. One fragment was found on the surface in Sector B, outside the north wall of the basilica narthex.

Pls 46–51 3.2.2.3 *Casseroles*

Assemblage and typology. The category of early Roman casseroles is relatively very abundant at Chhim: 37 fragments. Two general shapes were distinguished, both attested at workshops at Porphyreon and, most probably, Berytus.

- A type with relatively thick body walls (about 0.6 cm), particularly in the upper part of the vessel and at the junction between the body and the almost flat base, constituting a direct evolution from a Hellenistic form [see above, *Pl. 15*]. The rim diameter varies greatly, from 11 cm to 40 cm. It is a shallow form, the best-preserved example being just 4.5 cm deep [*Pl. 47: Chm 4255*].
  - variant with a horizontal rim and a single narrow ridge in the middle, representing JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPE 4 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 72:323–325) [*Pl. 46*];
  - a more numerous variant featuring vessels with a horizontal double-ridge rim, representing JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPE 5 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 72:326–331) [*Pls 47–49*]. A few fragments have a fine groove in the rim and greater or smaller projections on the outer and inside edges [*Pl. 50*]. One of them, *Chm 1002*, has an ornamental band in the form of an additional layer of slip(?) marking the outer edge of the rim.
- A type with a grooved flared rim, suggesting use with lids [*Pl. 51*], as in Hellenistic examples (Wicenciak 2016b: Fig. 3-3). Rim diameters fall within the range of 18 cm to 26.5 cm, and the depth is not much greater than in the first group: 5–5.5 cm based on two complete profiles. Similar forms but with a more vertical rim are known from Tel Anafa (OFFSET RIM CASSEROLE), where they are dated to the second half of the 1st century BC (Berlin 1997b: 100–101, PW 254–258).

Production/fabric. All the casseroles of the first described type were made in the ERJW, Porphyreon being obviously the main supplier of these vessels to Chhim. The fabrics of the second type described here point both to Berytus (*Chm 60, 440A, 438*) and Porphyreon (*Chm 611, 1257*), although no counterparts are attested from the latter site so far. Casseroles were also produced locally in this period (see below, *§ 5.2.3.3*, *Pls 232–233*).

Distribution. Findspots comprise habitation contexts (E.VII, E.VIII, E.XII, E.XVI, E.XVII), with the most abundant assemblage coming from room E.VII with an identified early Roman cooking oven (*tannur*) on the floor in the northern corner. This suggests an *in situ* location, in layers containing also late Hellenistic material. The Roman temple cella (C) and pronaos (C.V) yielded the second most abundant group. The fragments were associated with Hellenistic material, both early and late, but with late Roman mixed in. Fragments

from Sectors A and B, in more or less equal number, come from layers dating from the Hellenistic through the late Roman periods. The least numerous group came from the oil presses: one fragment each from the cellar of oil press E.I and from the fill of oil press E.III.

Pl. 52 3.2.2.4 *Pans without handle*

Assemblage and typology. Early Roman pans without handle, a form introduced to the Levant from Italy (Bruckner 1975; Hilgers 1969), had large diameters, from 20 cm to 30 cm, and flat bottoms. Their depth was roughly 4–5 cm. The assemblage from Chhim comprised five fragments representing two different types.

- The most common early Roman ORLO BIFIDO type with a grooved rim, JIYEH PAN TYPE 1 (*Chm 71, 849*) in ERJW from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 91, Pl. 73 with listed parallels and dating). The type was also common in Beirut, in contexts from the mid-1st century AD (Reynolds 1999: 46: Fig. 130.192).
- The other type, distinguished on the grounds of ware characteristics and rim type, features convex, fairly upright walls and a rounded or bevelled inner rim face (*Chm 163, 888* and *1819*). The type is known from Beirut (Reynolds 1999: Fig. 210.272; Pellegrino 2007: Fig. 8:27, 40).

Production/fabric. Both the ERJW from Porphyreon and CW 34 from the South Beqa'a Valley are represented in the assemblage described above, the difference in ware reflected also in vessel morphology. A simplified variant of a handleless pan with a straight and rounded rim was produced in the local fabric in Chhim (see below, *Pl. 235: Chm 993*).

Distribution and function. Two fragments were found in oil press E.II with material of late Hellenistic date in one case and late Roman pottery in the other. An example of an ORLO BIFIDO pan came from an early Roman layer in E.VIII, while the second fragment of this kind was located in the disturbed fill outside the north wall of the basilica. A single fragment was found on the surface in unit F.IV.

Pl. 54A–B 3.2.2.5 *Lids*

Assemblage and typology. Lids constituted a small but typologically diverse group in the early Roman assemblage from Chhim. Three types were distinguished by morphological features:

- Shallow lid with marked ribbing, JIYEH LID TYPE 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: 59: Pl. 28:146), rim with a diameter of 23 cm (*Chm 1013*). A concave handle (*Chm 7439*) may be part of the same lid having been found together with *Chm 1013* in the same layer in unit E.VIII and sharing the fabric. Nonetheless, the JIYEH LID TYPE 1 known from Porphyreon had a flat handle and was made in late Hellenistic times; it has not been confirmed so far in Jiyeh for the early Roman period.
- Steep-walled lid with an everted rim with tapered lip; diameters 20–22 cm (*Chm 435, 1084, 2273*). The most similar published type is the late Hellenistic JIYEH LID TYPE 2 (Wicenciak 2016b: 59, Pl. 28:147–149). From a macroscopic point of view, these can be products of either Berytus or South Phoenicia (Sidon or Tyre), but no published parallels for this type are known from these sites.

- Horizontal rim with simple lip and heel-like projection at the back (*Chm 415, 7463*), resembling casserole rims [e.g., *Pl. 51: Chm 440A*] but with the body wall inclined much further inward. Berytus is a likely source for one of these pieces, although no published parallels are known.

Three knob-shaped lid handles, each of a different type, were also documented: flat *Chm 7417*, convex *Chm 2156*, and flattened with ridge *Chm 7464*.

Production/fabric. The set represents single fragments of products from Porphyreon, Berytus or Heldua, South Beqa'a and South Phoenicia. The ERJW lid (*Chm 7439* and *1013*) was found with accompanying material of exclusively early Roman date. The assumption is that this type of late Hellenistic lid continued to be produced in Porphyreon longer than the current evidence from the production zone in Jiyeh indicates (Wicenciak 2016b: 59–61). Three handles in CW 34 came from early Roman contexts (*Chm 2156, 7417, 7464*). They are among the earliest imports of vessels from the Beqa'a Valley recorded at the site. Lids were also identified among the local Chhim products (see below, *§ 5.2.3.5*, *Pl. 236*).

Distribution. The lids were found in sector C, in the pronaos C.V (two fragments) and cella C.III (one fragment), accompanied by material from the Hellenistic through the late Roman period. Three fragments came from soundly dated early Roman contexts in units E.VII and E.VIII.

Pl. 53

3.2.2.6 *Stand*

Assemblage and typology. The one fragment from Chhim had an upturned rim (*Chm 7626*). Early Roman stands are lower and more massive than their Hellenistic counterparts [see *Pl. 16.2*].

Production/fabric. The fabric recalls Porphyreon ceramics, although the shape finds no parallels from the Jiyeh site. The bulk of this category in Chhim is of local manufacture (see below, *§ 5.2.3.7*, *Pls 243–244*).

Distribution. This stand was found in a test trench in Sector D, in a layer with early Roman material.

Pl. 55A,B

3.2.2.7 *Funnels*

Assemblage and typology. Funnels are notoriously difficult to distinguish in the archaeological material due to their resemblance to bowls. Complete funnels have not been found at Chhim, but in view of the overall conservatism of the form surviving from the late Hellenistic period the scant parallels from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 67–71) have been useful in identifying some rim fragments from the early Roman phase.

- Fragments *Chm 188, 638, 910* and *2268* have incurved shoulders and a short everted rim with either tapered or flattened lips; diameters from 20 cm to 32 cm. The carination in the upper part of the rounded shoulders is characteristic.
- Incurved rims with diameters from 22 cm to 27 cm. Rim *Chm 7500* with an elongated exterior thickening resembles in its upper part one of the funnels from Tel Anafa (SEMI-FINE

LEDGE RIM FUNNEL, Berlin 1997b: 139–140, Pl. 47: PW420–423). Below the rim, the walls narrow sharply into the funnel stem. It is a CW 34 specimen. This type also bears some similarity to the Beirut production of WORKSHOP X from Byzantine times (Waksman and Reynolds 2007: Fig. 67). Fragment *Chm 1811* has an incurved rim with ledge-like thickening on the exterior; in the Porphyreon typology, it is referred to as a late Hellenistic jar (Wicenciak 2016b: 66–68, Pls 38–41 and 42:219) without excluding an identification as a funnel (Wicenciak 2016b: 68, Fig. 3-4).

Production/fabric. Fabrics CW 34 and ERJW are represented, the latter less numerous than the former. *Chm 638* is a product from Porphyreon, although without parallels from the Jiyeh excavations, and so is *Chm 2268*. Funnels were also made in the local workshop at Chhim, where their production intensified over time, turning out numerous and diverse forms, under the influence of ceramic products from the South Beqa'a Valley (see below, *§ 5.2.3.6*, *Pls 237–242*).

Distribution and function. The few funnels found came, for the most part, from the habitation areas, with only two recorded in the fill of oil press E.I (*Chm 188, 638*). It might suggest a slow start of the oil-producing industry in the village, which speeded up in the 2nd century AD when the local production of vessels associated with olive oil processing intensified substantially.

Pls 56–63

3.2.3 Amphorae

Assemblage and typology. The 1st-century assemblage, which is relatively numerous and typologically the most homogeneous compared to the other pottery categories, is made up of vessels produced in central Phoenicia, almost exclusively in Porphyreon. A single example represents imported containers from outside the Levant (type RAMON 25?) [*Pl. 61: Chm 365*].

- The most popular type is the BEIRUT 2/JIYEH 6 AMPHORA (Wicenciak 2016b: 77–78, Pls 43–45, Pl. 94: 231, 234, 239) [*Pls 56–59*]. The bulk of the assemblage (34 recorded fragments) came from Porphyreon, with just one possible example made in Berytus. However, there is also another rim recalling the BEIRUT 2 AMPHORA but made in a fabric closer to CW 34 (Reynolds et al. 2010: Fig. 6:12) [*Pl. 61: Chm 121*]. Three rim variants have been distinguished in the ERJW group:
  - short triangular rim, diameter 11–12.5 cm, straight-necked [*Pl. 56*];
  - triangular thickened rim, diameter 8 cm to 12 cm, straight or gently curved neck [*Pl. 57*];
  - elongated and thickened triangular rim with a few grooves in the top edge, rim diameter 8 cm to 12 cm, rounded neck walls. This variant has not been registered in Porphyreon itself [*Pl. 58*].

Base fragments of this type are much less numerous [*Pl. 59*]. They are also mainly made in the ERJW, except *Chm 798_1*, which appears to have come from Heldua (Khalde Fabric), as suggested by the fabric [*Fig. 12*].

- Miscellaneous types. Various early Roman amphorae from Berytus and Porphyreon [*Pl. 60A,B*] include: BEY 015 AMPHORA FORMS 2B, 2C and 3 (*Chm 63_B, 1147, 268_A*) (Reynolds et al. 2010: Pl. 14); JIYEH RIM TYPES 7 and 9 (*Chm 800, 323, 7634*) (Wicenciak 2016b: Pls 47, 49). The fragment *Chm 178*, resembling in fabric BF and ERJW products, brings to mind an

amphora of the BEIRUT 3 TYPE, and fragment *Chm 1198* in ERJW is similar to the local CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 7 (see below, *Pl. 250A,B*). Rim *Chm 161*, which is similar in fabric to Berytus (BF) products, has no analogy. The rim fragment [*Pl. 61: Chm 1724*] with visible foraminifera, characteristic of the Tyrian region, also escapes identification.

- The three amphora base types represent JIYEH BASE TYPES 5 and 6 [*Pl. 62*] (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 50) and CHHIM BASE SUBTYPES 4.1 and 4.2 [*Pl. 63*].
  - JIYEH BASE TYPE 5: 'mushroom-shaped' bottom (*Chm 81, 637*).
  - JIYEH BASE TYPE 6: knob-shaped bottom (*Chm 581, 688, 1171, 1311, 7539*).
  - CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.1: conical hollow-cone base with ribs (*Chm 1055, 1336, 1378*) and CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2: rounded hollow-cone base with ribs (*Chm 434, 1408, 1813, 1814, 1824, 2009, 4260*).

Production and fabric. Porphyreon products (identified macroscopically) constitute 98% of the assemblage; other production centres are represented by isolated fragments (for details, see above). Amphorae were also produced locally; however certain features in their rims recall, to some extent, imports from other centres (see below, *§ 5.2.4.1*). The most interesting cases are JIYEH BASE TYPE 6, also found in a local fabric (see *Pl. 259.2*), and CHHIM BASE SUBTYPES 4.1 and 4.2, which are characteristic of the local Chhim production (see *Pl. 261*) but are made in ERJW. This type has yet to be observed in the assemblage from Jiyeh itself and is unknown from other sites.

Distribution and function. The greatest abundance of fragments came from the cellar of oil press E.I and the main chamber of E.II. A few fragments were found in the vestibule (F.VII) of oil press F.VIII, corroborating the dating of the construction of this facility to the mid-1st century AD (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 25). In the early phases of olive oil production in Chhim, the pressed oil was evidently paced for transport in amphora containers brought from Porphyreon.

Single finds came from the village, with more numerous fragments in units E.VII, E.XVI and E.XVII, and from tests dug in streets E.XXII and E.XXV leading to, respectively, oil presses E.I and E.II. Finds of amphora sherds of this kind were recorded also from Sectors A, C, D and B.

3.3 DISCUSSION

The prevalence of common wares associated with everyday life activities, especially domestic vessels, demonstrated by studies of the pottery assemblage from different parts of the site, corroborates the general view, based on the results of excavations, that regular settlement in the village at Chhim corresponded in time with the beginning of the Roman period.

Village development triggered an increased demand for common ware vessels for use in everyday cooking, and it is this particular category—cooking pots, casseroles and pans, lids, kraters, jugs, juglets, table amphorae, bowls and amphorae—that peaks in frequency in early Roman archaeological contexts from the site. Porphyreon,which was a primary source of ceramic products in the late Hellenistic period, continued to supply the village, but with a much-extended repertoire of forms. It dominated the market: 99% of the imported pottery came from this

nearby coastal town. Interestingly, a few fragments of typically late Hellenistic forms found in the Chhim material appear to be made in the Early Roman Jiyeh Ware (Wicenciak 2016b: 76). These forms have been recognised in Jiyeh, where they were made in the Late Hellenistic Jiyeh Ware. No examples made in ERWJ are known so far from Jiyeh (personal observation; however, material from the residential quarter of the site is still under study). On the contrary, an early Roman form, the Beirut 2/Jiyeh 6 amphora Type (rim fragment from room D23 in Jiyeh, see Wicenciak 2016b: Fig. 2–8), is made in LHJW, a fabric and technology typical of late Hellenistic production (Wicenciak 2016b: 42).

Another group noted among the kitchen vessels and utensils are imports made in CW 34 from the Beqa'a Valley. The group is not numerous (although there will be massive growth in the volume of this production group starting from the 2nd century AD), but it is varied. Imports comprise cooking pots, pans, and lids, but funnels seem to have been the main object of interest in this period. The diversity of the CW 34 products found in the village suggests that more than one production centre turning out these vessels operated somewhere in the Beqa'a or Hula valleys, where this production is localised according to the current, still restricted, state of research. Evidently, common ware vessels reached Chhim from two directions, from the east and the west, as might be expected, with Chhim sitting squarely in the middle of the road between Sidon and the Beqa'a Valley.

However, this network of contacts was not far-reaching at that time, as far as pottery acquisition was concerned. Products from Berytus, Heldua and South Phoenicia (probably from the region of Tyre) are barely present in the assemblage, attested only by a handful of fragments: a jug, a krater, some cooking pots, casseroles, lids and amphorae in the first two cases, and a bowl and a lid in the latter. Only one amphora fragment could be traced back to a vessel made outside Phoenicia.

Chapter 4

POTTERY FROM THE LATE 2ND TO THE 7TH CENTURIES AD: HEYDAY OF THE VILLAGE AND ITS DECLINE

The flourishing settlement in Chhim in Late Antiquity, the third major phase in the site's history [see *Table 1*], owed its prosperity to a booming trade in olive oil, the production of which had grown substantially due to technological innovations in the oil-pressing industry (Waliszewski 2014: 441–442). Significant socio-political and administrative changes took place in the course of the more than 400 years covered by this phase. By the 4th century AD, the Roman Empire had reached a political crossroads, a new administrative division was introduced in several of the provinces of the Empire, Phoenicia included, and Christianity emerged as the official state religion (Aliquot 2019: 122). Public administration was affected, as was economy and commerce, on a regional as well as long-distance scale. The sweeping change in religious beliefs across the Empire reached Chhim, the change in the villagers' religiosity reflected in the relegation of the pagan temple of the 2nd century AD to the role of a winery some time at the close of the 4th or in the early 5th century AD and the construction of a large church to serve the needs of the new faith by the end of the 5th century AD (as attested by an inscription in the mosaic floor by the entrance, Alpi in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 47, Fig. 52). The earthquake of AD 551 must have been calamitous: eloquent proof comes with a heavy crack in the church wall and the abandonment of cistern C.VI under the walls of the pagan temple, which, having lost its capacity to hold water, became a convenient dump for quake-related detritus, including smashed pottery.

The pottery from the Late Antique phase when Chhim reached the peak of its prosperity comprises two assemblages: one coming from the site in general and the other from a sealed deposit inside cistern C.VI. The pottery can also be subdivided chronologically into material dated to the late 2nd through the mid-4th centuries AD (or the late Roman period, as it is referred to in the Levant) and material from the mid-4th through the 7th centuries AD, commonly referred to as the Byzantine or early Byzantine period.

It was excavated from various sectors and types of buildings: oil presses in sectors E and F (E.II and F.VIII), houses and streets of the residential district in Sector E, area of the late Roman temenos (Sector A), and a Christian basilica (Sector B). This material came predominantly from the surface and from abandonment layers in the various units, as well as disturbed deposits with chronologically mixed finds, from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine, but with a predominance of ceramics dated to the 2nd through mid-4th centuries AD.

Most vessels from the second phase of the Late Antique period (mid-4th through the 7th centuries AD) came from a homogeneous pottery deposit discovered inside cistern C.VI by the north-eastern enclosure wall of the temple. The cistern was explored by Ingrid Périssé-Valero between 2004 and 2008 [see *Fig. 2*]. It supplied water to a shallow rectangular basin in the temple from the early Roman phase (Périssé and Nordiguian in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 31, Fig. 30). After the construction of the new temple in the 2nd century AD, its mouth was incorporated into the east wall, making the cistern accessible from both the temple interior and the adjacent

unit E.VI of uncertain function. Upon the advent of Christianity and the resultant transformation of the temple into a wine-producing facility, the cistern presumably supplied water for the wine fermentation process taking place in a vat installed in the north-eastern corner of the temple [see *Fig. 2*]. The cistern was filled in the mid-6th century AD, a date based on fine-ware vessels reconstituted from sherds scattered throughout the deposit. By that time, C.VI no longer served as a water reservoir, presumably due to quake-related structural damage attributable to the AD 551 earthquake. The unused cistern became a dump for rubbish, including large amounts of common wares and amphorae sherds, collected when the site's inhabitants were clearing the debris to make way for what we now know to have been the last phase of occupation.

4.1 Fabrics and wares

The pottery repertoire of the period demonstrated a vibrancy of new vessel forms and the evolution of types introduced already in early Roman times. New production centres emerged, but regional production remained strong, expanding to include kitchen vessels. Vessels from Porphyreon and the Beqa'a Valley continued to be present in the record as in the early Roman period, both the utilitarian class and amphorae, giving way over time to the Akko region in southern Phoenicia, which became the chief supplier of domestic vessels.

At Chhim, the Late Antique material can be subdivided into two phases based on an identification of fabrics from the different production regions and the classification of vessel forms. For each of these phases, there is a distinct group of ceramic products. Few places of production in Phoenicia have actually been confirmed archaeologically, making it essential to concentrate on the fabrics in the context of regional geology in order to establish potential production areas [see above, *Fig. 13*]. The dating of individual vessel types made in these fabrics is possible by reference to the evolutionary line of amphorae and some types of cooking pots presented by Reynolds.

The most popular fabrics in the Late Antique Chhim pottery assemblage are described below. Other production groups are attested more sporadically and include wares coming from the Tyrian region, Berytus, and North Phoenicia. In this period, the volume of local vessel production in the Chhim Fabric grows substantially (see below, *§ 5.1*). On the other side of the scale are the objects of long-distance exchange from outside Phoenicia: amphorae from Palestine, Cilicia, Asia Minor and the Aegean.

4.1.1 Cooking Ware 34 (CW 34)

This production group originates in the South Beqa'a valley. Its fabric is distinguished by a pink matrix (7.5 R 7/8–6/6) and an abundant content of white (limestone) and red grains of varying size. The core is grey. It is relatively commonplace for the outer surface to be covered with a patina of the same colour as the fabric but in a darker tone. Occasionally, the outer and inner surface of the vessels undergoes exfoliation.

In previous analyses of the material from Chhim, the pink fabric of kitchen and storage vessels (pithoi) was erroneously identified as a Pinkish Chhim Ware (PCW) and considered to be local given the large quantities of ceramics in this ware found during the excavation (Wicenciak in

Fabric / Ware	General visual description	Vessel category	Vessel form	Macrophoto
Beqa'a Valley CW 34	**Fabric**: medium **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: numerous white and red (iron?) grains of varying size, **Section colour**: reddish yellow, light brown, light red (7.5 R 7/8 –6/6; 6/3; 2.5 YR 7/8) **Surface treatment**: patina a darker tone of the fabric colour **Core**: grey	Domestic vessels Storage vessels	Jugs Cooking pots Casseroles Lids Funnels Pithoi	
Late Roman Jiyeh Ware LRJW	**Fabric**: medium, much less sandy and compact than ERJW **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: numerous fine or middle-sized quartz grains and single fine, red-brown grains **Section colour**: red (2.5 YR 4/8 or 10 R 4/8) **Surface treatment**: smooth, occasionally covered with a kind of patina **Core**: narrow black or grey	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Juglets Jugs AM 14	
Byzantine Jiyeh Ware BJW	**Fabric**: medium, similar to LHJW, but more coarse-grained than ERJW and LRJW **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: numerous fine white grains (lime?) and round dark red (iron oxide?), middle-sized angular quartz **Section colour**: red or red-orange (10 R 5/8, 5 YR 7/6) **Core**: none		Jugs Bowls, Funnels Stands Robinson Agora M334	
Fabric Amphora 7 FAM 7	**Fabric**: gritty **Hardness**: 2/1 **Inclusions**: frequent grains of well sorted quartz, together with a little limestone, speckled with mica and some iron oxide **Section colour**: orange-buff to reddish-yellow (7.5 YR 7/4) **Core**: none **Reference**: Reynolds 2005: 571–572	Domestic vessels Amphorae	Jugs AM14 Robinson Agora M334	
Workshop X	**Fabric**: medium, fine-grained, compact **Hardness**: 2 **Inclusions**: some fine quartz, white (limestone?) and red inclusions **Section colour**: reddish-brown **Surface treatment**: smooth **Core**: occasionally grey **Reference**: Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 59	Domestic vessels	Cooking pots Casseroles Lids Jugs Funnels	
Tartus Ware Amrit/Tartus	**Fabric**: medium to coarse **Hardness**: 2/1 **Inclusions**: large rounded grains of lime and common pale grey fossil shell, inclusions of iron oxide and argillaceous material, occasional volcanic inclusions **Section colour**: pale grey-brown or pale red brown **Core**: none	Domestic vessels Amphorae Storage vessels	Basins Amphorae Pithoi	

Fig. 13. Fabrics, wares and vessel forms from Late Antique (late Roman and Byzantine) Chhim

Waliszewski et al. 2004: 62–63, 71; Wicenciak 2010: 885–890). This view has now been rectified by typological and macroscopic observations coupled with comparative form analyses,[5] and PCW is now assumed to be identical with CW 34 from the southern part of the Beqa'a Valley (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 59–61).

Upon closer examination, this production group has shown itself to be technologically differentiated, with vessels of the same type being made of either a dense, fine-grained kaolinite fabric or a more sandy variety comprising quartz grains and larger angular white and red grains. The colouring varies immensely depending on the firing and kind of temper, ranging from pink and yellowish to light red and cream. Wall thickness is also differentiated, from about 0.4 cm to 0.7 cm. More archaeometric and typological studies are needed to demonstrate whether the differences reflect individual production centres or different periods.

The CW 34 fabric typifies the domestic vessel category for cooking and storing food. Vessel shapes include the SLICED-RIM CASSEROLES with two horizontals handles and ribbing on the outside surface, fitted with lids that have either a knob or a handle, and several types of closed-form cooking pots. Carinated funnels with a horizontal, flattened rim also fall into this category. Sherds from juglets and jugs of different types and basins with decoration on the rim form another significant part of the CW 34 collection.

Storage vessels (pithoi) constituted the second category in the assemblage (Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2014). The abundance of this group, along with funnels and jugs, is easily explained by the operations of the olive oil industry at the site. To this day, olive oil is stored in vessels, the form of which has barely changed from antiquity, as observed during an ethnoarchaeological study in the Kharoub region (El-Tayeb in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 10–11, and personal observation).

Contextual finds of fine-ware sherds have provided dating for the CW 34 group ranging from the 2nd to the mid-4th centuries AD. Ceramics of this ware in Beirut appeared in the early 3rd century AD and became very popular in the late 5th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 61).

4.1.2 WORKSHOP X

This designation is used for kitchen vessels presumably produced in South Phoenicia (Akko region). Nonetheless, the macroscopic similarity of some fragments found in Chhim to certain variants of CW 34 is substantial, and testing of the chemical composition of their fabric would be essential to establish their actual affinity.

The characteristic features of the WORKSHOP X group include very thin and smooth walls, and an intense red-orange colour of the fabric with a high content of fine-grained white (limestone) inclusions. The vessel core is usually dark grey or black (10 R 5/8). The outer surface of these quality vessels is covered with a type of patina in the same colour as the clay (5 YR 4/1). Decoration is generally lacking.

At Chhim, this group of kitchen vessels was first regarded as local and referred to as ORANGE CHHIM WARE because of the colour and, as in the case of PCW/CW 34, the abundance of finds from the site. The revised view based on detailed macroscopic analyses is that these vessels are, in fact, WORKSHOP X products [see *Fig. 13*].

[5] I would like to thank Paul Reynolds for helping to rectify this erroneous identification.

The repertoire of forms resembles that of the CW 34 group described above. These are primarily vessels for cooking purposes, such as SLICED RIM CASSEROLES with two horizontal handles and a fitted lid with a grip handle. Another typical form is a cooking pot with a concave rim, the shape first identified as a CYPRIOT COOKING POT, although the origin of this form is still unclear (Waksman et al. 2005: 314). Other forms attested in Chhim include jugs with a slender neck furnished with a strainer. Funnel sherds (which could also be spouted bowls) were also relatively numerous.

In Beirut, WORKSHOP X pottery appears in contexts dated to the end of the 4th century AD, becoming frequent at the beginning of the 5th century AD, and reaching the peak of its popularity in the 6th and early 7th centuries AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 61). Tel Keisan (Florimont 1984) has been suggested as a place of production for the WORKSHOP X pottery (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 61).

4.1.3 LATE ROMAN JIYEH WARE (LRJW) and BYZANTINE JIYEH WARE (BJW)

The same kind of clay, but with different technological properties, characterizes the two Jiyeh wares [see *Fig. 13*].

LATE ROMAN JIYEH WARE (LRJW) vessels have a brown-red surface (2.5 YR 4/8, 10 R 4/8) and black core, or else are dark beige with a lighter beige core. The fabric contains many fine or middle-sized quartz grains and single, unidentified, small grains of a brown-red colour. Large- or middle-sized multi-angular white grains, probably limestone, have been observed sporadically in the form of blemishes on the vessel surface. The surface is uneven and occasionally covered with a similar kind of patina as the one that occurs on vessels from the ERJW group [see above, *Fig. 12*].

The BYZANTINE JIYEH WARE (BJW) is visually very similar to the LHJW in terms of both the characteristic orange-red colour (10 R 5/8, 5 YR 7/6) and the inclusions. It is much more coarse-grained than ERJW and LRJW products. Like the LHJW, it contains fine limestone grains and large quantities of middle-sized angular quartz grains, giving it a characteristic shine. Individual large red (iron oxide?) grains, round and irregular in shape, are also present.

The production of two different types of amphorae, AM 14 and ROBINSON AGORA M 334, in Porphyreon has been confirmed (Wicenciak 2016a: 649–651; Roumié et al. 2009). A layer of production waste was discovered in Jiyeh during salvage excavations in Sector C outside the main archaeological site, between the residential district in Sector D and the Late Antique necropolis (Wicenciak and El-Tayeb in Waliszewski et al. 2008: 69–77, Pls 31–32) built over a late Hellenistic and early Roman ceramic production zone in Sectors A and B (Wicenciak in Waliszewski et al. 2008: 51–66; 2014; 2016a). Archaeometric analyses of wasters of amphorae from this dump led to the distinguishing of the two fabrics described here. The LRJW proved to be associated with AM 14 amphorae, whereas the BJW was used exclusively for the ROBINSON AGORA M 334. The chronological differentiation reflected in the wares' names is based on the dating of these amphora types. Using parallels from northern Palestine (Getzov et al. 2009) and well-dated Beirut finds (Reynolds 2005b: 570–571), the Porphyreon production of AM 14 amphorae can be dated to the early 3rd to late 4th century AD, while that of ROBINSON AGORA M 334 to between the 5th and early 7th century AD. In Beirut, the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 amphora starts in the mid-4th and continues to the end of the 7th century AD, and is very common in late 4th and early 5th century AD contexts (Reynolds 2005b; 2008).

In the assemblage from Chhim, the LRJW is represented by kitchen vessels (juglets with a flat base and jugs) and the AM 14 amphora. The repertoire of BJW forms is also restricted to kitchen vessels (in this case jugs, bowls, basins, a lid, funnels and stands) and the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 amphora. Interestingly, has so far locally-made kitchen vessels have not been attested in Porphyreon itself and neither of these Late Antique wares from Porphyreon have been identified at any other sites beside Porphyreon and Chhim.

4.1.4 FABRIC AMPHORA 7 (FAM 7)

The FABRIC AMPHORA 7 is yellow buff or pale salmon-orange (7.5 YR 7/4), with well-sorted rounded grains of quartz and with white grains, probably of limestone. Reynolds distinguished it based on examples of AM 14, ROBINSON AGORA M 334 and LRA 5 amphorae found in Beirut (Reynolds 1999; 2005a: 570–571, 573). The places of production for these amphora types have been identified in the vicinity of Akko/Ptolemais, Horvat ‘Uza and a few other workshop sites in South Phoenicia (Reynolds 2005b: 570). At Chhim, this fabric is represented chiefly by the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 and AM 14 amphorae, and some jugs perhaps as well.

4.1.5 TARTUS WARE

The pale brown fabric characterized by a rich crushed fossil-shell content is typical of the coast of northern Phoenicia, north of Tripoli. Its surface colour is light red (2.5 YR 5/6 to 5 YR 6/4), with a darker red in a fresh cut (7.5 YR 7/4). Reynolds suggested this provenance based on observations made in the area of Amrit/Marathos and the Beirut finds, which led him to propose that the AM 77 amphorae, a version of DRESSEL 2-4/KOAN AMPHORA (Reynolds 2005b: 568), were produced in that region. The fragments found in Chhim represented thick-walled basins with a decorated flat rim that were very common at the site.

4.2. FORMS AND TYPES

Some of the descriptions of vessel forms in this chapter have been subdivided to reflect the two phases of the Late Antique period: the first corresponding to the late 2nd to 4th century AD (or the late Roman period) and the second comprising material from the mid-4th to the 7th century AD (or the early Byzantine phase). Additionally, wherever relevant, the vessels from the sealed deposit in cistern C.VI are discussed separately within respective categories. An exception is made for the amphorae, which are discussed in a breakdown by Levantine and non-Levantine imports, the former being additionally distinguished by chronological phase and the latter presenting a typological approach across the two phases at the site.

4.2.1 Closed vessels for use with liquids/beverages

Closed vessels for liquids comprise all kinds of jugs and juglets. Supplementing the collection of rims, bases, handles, spouts and necks with strainers are two complete body profiles (see above, *Pls 64: Chm 1404; 66: Chm 1411*). Since there are no regional parallels for closed vessels

intended for liquids, the following criteria have been set to distinguish the two basic forms: juglets and jugs. Rim diameters, combined with base diameters and wall thickness in the bottom parts of a vessel, determined their classification to a given form and type. Vessels classified as juglets were under 6 cm in rim diameter and had bases of the same diameter with the wall thickened in the bottom parts, whereas jugs were fitted with either concave or ring bases larger than 6 cm in diameter, rims larger than 6 cm and walls that were of an even thickness with the base. The sole exception here is a fragment [*Pl. 71: Chm 7580*], which meets the overall conditions set down for jugs, but has a base no more than 4.5 cm in diameter. Admittedly, other vessel forms like bottles, for instance, cannot be excluded in this case.

Group CW 34 is the predominant ware in this group, with just a smattering of LRJW sherds. A number of vessel fragments cannot be identified for lack of parallels.

Pls 64–65 4.2.1.1 *Juglets*

Assemblage and typology. The collection of juglets includes one almost complete vessel and fragments of various types of rims, some with handles, and bases. Limited parallels from Beirut and Jiyeh indicate that some base types can be only broadly dated to before the 4th century AD. Therefore, juglets from both Late Antique phases will be presented together (for the cistern C.VI deposit, see below, *§ 4.2.1.3*).

One of the vessels with a fully reconstructed profile [*Pl. 64: Chm 1404*] has been classified here because it is of small size overall despite sizable rim and base diameters, 6.5 cm and 3 cm respectively, arguing in favour of the jug category even with a height of just 9.5 cm. The rim is vertical, with a triple-grooved handle from the rim to the sloping shoulders. A short, globular form with a clearly defined body sits on a concave base. The outer surface is well ribbed. A similar kind of rim is observed on one of the cooking pot types [see *§ 4.2.2.4*, *Pl. 100*].

The rim fragments classified as juglets, all of which are made in CW 34, show considerable rim variety:

- rounded and thickened rim on a straight neck [see *Pl. 64: Chm 1120, 7563, 7564*],
- rim with a bevelled ledge on a bulging neck [see *Pl. 64: Chm 134, 8038*],
- vertical, rounded thickened rim with a central moulding and a narrowing neck [*Pl. 64: Chm 2000, 2023*]; these could be bottle rims, although no parallels are known.

With the exception of one ‘Beirut-type’ handle with a flat band [*Pl. 64: Chm 7564*] most of the handles represent the ‘Chhim-type’ (Wicenciak 2019: 322, Tab. 6), triple-grooved and attached to the rim [*Pl. 64: Chm 134, 1120, 1404, 2000, 7563, 8038*], often applied also on local products (see below, *Pls 204A,B, 208*). This type of handle is commonly present across a variety of forms like CW 34 jugs [see below, *Pl. 70: Chm 1565, 7507*], cooking pots (see *§ 4.2.2.4*) and casseroles (see *§ 4.2.2.6*)

Bases are flat with thickened bottom parts of walls and a ribbed outer surface [*Pl. 65*]. The finds from Chhim show that this base type continued to be produced after the early Roman period when it was a preferred form in the ERJW production in Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 50, Pls 54, 59). A Porphyreon-made base in LRJW finds parallels in the Berytus production dated from the 2nd to the 4th century AD (Reynolds 1999: 49, Fig. 179.241) [*Pl. 65: Chm 1053*]. Other bases of this type, made in CW 34, have no parallels. A similar base form shows a slight thickening of the walls in the bottom section [*Pl. 65: Chm 2132*].

Production/fabric. With the exception of a few vessels in LRJW ware made in Porphyreon, the predominant ware in the juglets group is CW 34. The flat base attributed to juglets is also featured among finds recognized as a product of the Chhim workshops (see below, *§ 5.2.2.1*, *Pl. 203*). The fabric of the only fully reconstructed juglet [see *Pl. 64: Chm 1404*], resembles a typical Iron Age fabric from Tyre (F.J. Núñez, personal communication). It contains numerous white grains, foraminifera (visible upon magnification) and small red grains. The fabric of one base (*Chm 2132*) differs from all other fabrics known from Phoenician workshops (from Akko to Amrit/Tarsus); a macroscopic examination reveals it to be fine-grained, containing small white and red grains.

Distribution. Juglet fragments were common in oileries (E.II, E.III and F) as well as domestic contexts (E.IX), appearing together with collections of common ware from the early Roman to Byzantine periods. One juglet with a fully preserved profile came from the fill of oil press E.II [*Pl. 64: Chm 1404*]. A few fragments ascribed to juglets were found in the deposit inside cistern C.VI (see below, *§ 4.2.1.3*).

4.2.1.2 *Jugs*

The ubiquitous jug is so typologically diverse that the presentation of the class is broken down by chronological phase, excluding however the cistern deposit which was not sufficiently numerous with regard to this category to warrant a separate discussion (for these, see below, *§ 4.2.1.3*).

Pls 66–74 Late 2nd–mid-4th century AD

Assemblage and typology. The most numerous type in the first phase is a flanged-rim jug [*Pls 66–68*]. Variants could have pinched rims, as suggested by a few fragments [*Pls 67: Chm 773; 68: Chm 885*). Handles were generally the typical 'Chhim-type' triple-grooved form dropping from the outer edge of the rim presumably to the shoulder, commonly seen also on local Chhim products (see below, *§ 5.2.2.2*, *Pls 204A,B: Chm 7821, 208: Chm 1587*). The one complete example has an oval-sectioned handle attached directly to a pinched trefoil rim, and is characterized by a gently ribbed body and distinctly concave base [*Pl. 66: Chm 1411*]; the fabric in this case was identified as CW 34.

Some less common jug rim types are without parallels:

- collar rim with thin and open lip, neck either straight [*Pl. 69: Chm 814, 1105, 7587*] or conical [*Pl. 69: Chm 112, 356, 671*],
- modelled rim articulated at the base [*Pl. 69: Chm 822, 861, 2158*],
- open rim on a cylindrical neck [*Pl. 70: Chm 493, 1449, 1552*].

Single fragments represent two different forms, one with an everted rim on a conical neck, horizontal grooves outside, and an interior strainer at the base of the neck [*Pl. 70: Chm 337*], and the other with an in-bent rim and grooves on the outside [*Pl. 70: Chm 7811*], the latter found together with a flat base in an identical CW 34 fabric [*Pl. 70: Chm 7810*] in street E.XXII by the north-eastern corner of the temple. Rim *Chm 7811* finds counterparts in the local Chhim ceramic repertoire (see below, *Pl. 207: Chm 1465A, 1821, 7766*).

Jug bases (all of which represent CW 34) comprise two types:

- base with either a concave or a flat bottom, 6 cm in diameter, walls ribbed [*Pl. 71*]; the one flat base in the set, *Chm 891*, resembles a type known from early Roman Porphyreon production (Wicenciak 2016b: 83, Pl. 54).
- ring base with the surviving parts of the walls indicating a large body diameter [*Pl. 72*]; the one example is decorated with an incised herringbone pattern on the outside [*Pl. 72: Chm 336*].

Spouts were commonly attached to the jug bodies [*Pl. 73*], but there is no evidence for linking them with any specific kind of rim. The spout was attached to the jug body over one [*Pl. 73: Chm 829, 1122, 1655, 7495*] or three holes [*Pl. 73: Chm 923, 1028, 1815*] in the body effecting straining of the liquid content.

As for decoration, impressed petals around the base of the handle on the shoulder are by far the most popular form found on the jugs [*Pl. 74: Chm 46, 1071*]. It also appears on casseroles [see *Pl. 134: Chm 1427*]. The same motif can be seen encircling the base of a spout (Wicenciak 2010: Figs 5:4, 5:5) [*Pl. 73: Chm 923, 1028, 1815, 8034*]. The location of the decoration was hardly accidental, the intent being to mask the attachment of the spout to the vessel wall.

A fragment with identical decoration around a spout attached to a body wall over three straining holes was found in one of the burial caves in the village of El-Ma'am north of Saida/Sidon, near the temple of Eshmun on the Awali river (Contenau 1920: 221, for a sketch of the fragment and description, see 226–227, Fig. 83b). The same cave yielded a complete unguentarium made of a red fabric with red grains (Contenau 1920: 227, Fig. 83e), identified as an early Roman PIRIFORM UNGUENTARIUM (Hayes 1997: 85–87). However, the impressed-petal decoration does not seem to be so early and, if anything, it evinces long use or reuse of the grave. Another fragment of a spout encircled with stamped petal decoration was recorded during the same 1914 French survey in the vicinity of the Helalieh village (modern Zaghdraiya?) south of Saida/Sidon (Contenau 1920: 227). Being a surface find, it provides no clue regarding the dating of this type of decoration.

Other forms of decoration found on jugs from Chhim include incised lines on the shoulders forming triangular shapes [*Pl. 74: 636, 1200, 1841*] and rows of finger or nail impressions, the latter two apparently coinciding on several occasions [*Pl. 74: Chm 636, 683*].

Production/fabric. Two main macroscopic fabric groups could be distinguished with most of the fragments representing CW 34 and only a few LRJW from Porphyreon. Incidentally, the Jiyeh/Porphyreon assemblage has not revealed any LRJW jugs so far. Flanged-rim jugs from Berytus workshops were found in Beirut in contexts dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD (Reynolds 1999: 49, Figs 160.222, 162.93), but also in contexts from the 4th century AD (P. Reynolds, personal communication). Examples of this jug type from Chhim, representing the LRJW from Porphyreon [*Pl. 67: Chm 1588*], could be of that later date, considering that the same fabric was used in Porphyreon to make amphorae of the AM 14 type through the end of the 4th century AD. The flanged-rim jug also appeared in a local CHHIM FABRIC (see below, *Pl. 204A,B: Chm 652*).

Distribution. Fragments of jugs were found all over the site, but it is clear that most of them came from the E.II press. A considerable number was found also in the modern fill

of cistern E.IV located near press E.I (presumed to be the backfill of restoration works in the oil press in the 1970s). A complete example of a flanged rim jug *Chm 1411* was found in one of the village buildings (E.XVII) abutting oil press E.I.

Pls 75–76 Late 4th to early 7th centuries AD

The second phase is characterized by a sporadic occurrence of vessels representing WORKSHOP X, FAM 7 and BJW wares. Most of the finds were from the surface, but a sizable collection, dominated by the WORKSHOP X group, was found inside cistern C.VI (see *§ 4.2.1.3*). The set is discussed based on several rim and base types.

- Two fragments of jugs represented a popular form featuring a straight rim and a narrow, tapering neck, terminating at the shoulder in a perforated strainer (Prausnitz 1967: 39–45, Fig. 15.10; Díez Fernández 1983: 146 Fig. T5.2:155; Johnson, 1988: 204, Fig. 670) [*Pl. 75: Chm 467, 1410*]. The form first appeared in Beirut in contexts from the late 4th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 75), but enjoyed the greatest popularity from the end of the 6th through the 7th centuries AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Figs 77, 79). A complete jug of this type from Tell Arqa has a spout applied in the upper part of the body (Thalmann 1978: Fig. 37.8). This type of spout, made in WORKSHOP X ware, is present in the Chhim material [*Pl. 75: Chm 1347, 1432*].
- Jugs with a folded, square rim were also recognized as WORKSHOP X products [*Pl. 75: Chm 766*]. However, given the diameter of this particular rim (13 cm), it could have also been a cooking pot. In Beirut, this form is recorded in contexts from the mid-6th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 65, Fig. 73).
- The third rim type is pinched, with two variants: one with profiled rim and a straight neck [*Pl. 75: Chm 1433*] and the other, with everted and slightly open neck [*Pl. 75: Chm 466*]. These WORKSHOP X products are unparalleled so far.
- Jug bases include a concave example with characteristic ribbing inside and outside [*Pl. 75: Chm 386*], which could have belonged to a large trilobate jug of TYPE 1.1 (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 69) from a context dated to AD 551 (P. Reynolds, personal communication).
- Two base types have no parallels: a ring base [*Pl. 76: Chm 918*] and a concave base [*Pl. 76: Chm 267, 2150*].

Production/fabric. In the second, that is early Byzantine phase, WORKSHOP X jugs were the most numerous. The few examples of other wares include *Chm 918* and *Chm 2150*, both of which share some similarities with the FAM 7 fabric. In the case of *Chm 267*, the clay has the same macroscopic characteristics, including the presence of foraminifera, that suggested an Iron Age TYRIAN FABRIC for the fully preserved juglet *Chm 1404* discussed above [see *§ 4.2.1.1*, *Pl. 64*].

Distribution. Jugs from this chronological phase were scattered all over the site. The distribution of WORKSHOP X products that can be well dated on typological grounds is the most informative. Jugs were recorded mainly from the upper layers in the houses, being practically absent from the oilery complexes apart from mixed, post-abandonment contexts. This confirms the view that the oil presses ceased to be used, at least on an industrial scale, after the earthquake of the mid-6th century AD.

Pls 77–81 4.2.1.3 *Cistern deposit: jugs, juglets, table amphorae(?)*

A total of 20 rims and 25 base fragments from the cistern deposit represented the category of vessels used with liquids. Since juglets were few and identification of table amphorae based on small fragments is problematic at best, it was deemed best to deal with all of the liquid vessels jointly.

Juglets with a multi-ridge underlip of the rim, about 6 cm in diameter [*Pl. 77: Chm 7284, 7285, 7322*] were similar to fragments presented above (see *§ 4.2.1.1*, *Pl. 64: Chm 2000, 2023*). One had a handle attached to the rim (*Chm 7322*); in another case (Chm 7285), traces of a handle attachment were observed on the lower part of the neck, the handle presumably joined to the shoulder. All are CW 34 products without parallels in the published material.

Jugs were represented by a number of different forms, including a flanged rim, which is rather straight-sided [*Pl. 77: Chm 7281, 7294*] or out-turned [*Pl. 77: Chm 7276, 7278*], 6 cm to 11 cm in diameter. Jugs of this type were characteristic of the Berytus production found in contexts dated to the 2nd–4th centuries AD (Reynolds 1999: 48–49, Fig. 160.222). They were also produced locally in Chhim (see below, *§ 5.2.2.2*, *Pl. 204A,B: Chm 43, 699*). This type of jug is assumed to be spouted and this assumption is corroborated by rim fragments preserving spouts [*Pl. 78*].

- Five miscellaneous rim types were represented by single sherds, coming in both the CW 34 and BJW fabrics [*Pls 77: Chm 7282, 7321; 79*], the most popular being a flat rim 9 cm in diameter, with a flat band below the rim externally [*Pl. 79: Chm 7291*]. The form has parallels in Beirut from the late 2nd century AD (Reynolds 1999: 48, Fig. 206.268). Fragments with rim diameters of 8 cm (*Chm 7282*) and 13 cm (*Chm 7321*) respectively, could be table amphorae (see below). Fragments of this type were found also in the village [see *§ 4.2.1.1*, *Pl. 70*].
- Very small bases with diameters of 2–3.5 cm [*Pl. 80*] have body walls flaring at different angles, which distinguishes them from the cylindrical form that characterized the early Roman production from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 59) and was popular also in later centuries at Berytus (Reynolds 1999: 49, Fig. 177.98, 178.240). These are all CW 34 products. Fragments *Chm 7267* and *Chm 7263*, with diameters of 3.0–3.5 cm, are related to the early Roman JIYEH JUG TYPE 5.1 produced in Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 54), featuring a flat and thickened base with ribbing.
- An unparalleled type of jug base with concave bottom and a diameter of 5.5–6.5 cm [*Pl. 81: Chm 2038, 7350*] is a CW 34 product.

A rounded ring base with a diameter of 8–9 cm [*Pl. 81*], made in BJW from Porphyreon, could be a jug, but it could also be a table amphorae in view of very similar ring bases being attributed to table amphorae in the assemblage studied from early Roman Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 53). Moreover, these ring bases match in proportions and clay the two rim fragments discussed above [*Pl. 77: Chm 7282, 7321*], each with one 'Beirut-type' handle preserved. It can therefore be suggested that these rims belonged to the same type of table amphorae.

Production/fabric. The collection from cistern C.VI was assigned to two production groups based on the technological properties and macroscopic examination of the fabric: CW 34 and BYZANTINE JIYEH WARE (BJW) from nearby Porphyreon.

4.2.2 Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels

4.2.2.1 *Bowls*

Assemblage and typology. The category is described based on a numerous and typologically diverse set of finds from the village, which is not represented in any extent in the C.VI cistern deposit. The material is presented divided into the two phases of the Late Antique period in Chhim.

Pls 82–85 Late 2nd–mid-4th century AD

The phase is dominated by one type of plain bowl, with diameters in the range between 13.5 cm and 30 cm, with three variants of the incurved/inverted rim type:

- incurved rim with pointed lip [*Pl. 82*],
- sharply incurved rim [*Pl. 83*],
- a more hooked rim [*Pl. 84*].

Bases of this bowl type have not been preserved but, judging by the surviving complete examples of local Chhim production which probably imitated the imported CW 34 pieces (see below, *§ 5.2.3.1*, CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1), it could be assumed that they were flat, while the overall height of these vessels was approximately 5 cm (see *Pls 215: Chm 921; 216: Chm 1192; 221: Chm 1393, 1816*).

Other bowl rim types are rare [*Pl. 85*]. Identified here as bowls, they could actually have been funnels in reality [*Pl. 85: Chm 1322, 1531, 1695, 1722*].

Almost all the registered bowl fragments are plain; incised decoration is figured on only one rim [*Pl. 85: Chm 220*].

Production/fabric. The CW 34 group dominates this phase but there are also single fragments representing other production groups of unknown provenance [*Pls 83: Chm 2140, 7784; 84: Chm 578, 1355*] (for bowls produced locally in this period, see below, *§ 5.2.3.1*).

Pls 86–87 Late 4th–early 7th century AD

Examples of bowls from this phase are few, of diverse type and unparalleled. Therefore, the dating of some types is based on technological premises alone.

- There is one, almost complete example of a deep, carinated bowl, 18 cm high and with a rim diameter of 38.5 cm, standing on a base of about 10 cm in diameter [*Pl. 86: Chm 794*]. The rim of this bowl is bevelled inward. Two gently twisted horizontal handles were attached to the body at the point of carination, resembling in this some of the casseroles [see *§ 4.2.2.6*; *Pl. 129: Chm 7796*]. There are practically no other datable parallels to consider.
- Miscellaneous pieces. In one case [*Pl. 87: Chm 2265*], there is a similarity to a popular dish type, CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE HAYES 9, dated to the mid-6th to the early 7th century AD (Hayes 1972: 379–382), but the fabric sits better with that of Roman-period amphorae produced in Tyre [see *§ 4.2.3.1*; *Pl. 169.2: Chm 193*]. A rim with preserved wall fragment bears traces of incised decoration [*Pl. 87: Chm 131*]. Another has an outward-folded rim, 28 cm in diameter, leaving space in between, with a horizontal row of impressions as decoration below the lip [*Pl. 87: Chm 1452*].

Production/fabric. Bowls from the second phase, made in BJW ware, were apparently brought from Porphyreon [*Pl. 87: Chm 72, 131, 2267*], even though there has been no evidence of bowl-making forthcoming from that site so far. The ware of a few sherds could not be identified by macroscopic observation. The fabric of a bowl with an applied 'pie-crust' band [*Pl. 87: Chm 1452*], containing quartz and white grains, is suggestive of products from the Phoenician coast.

Distribution. Bowls came from contexts that yielded also common-ware vessels from both Late Antique phases. They were found all over the site (with the notable exception of cistern C.VI), although there was a tendency for the type with incurved/inverted rim from the first phase—made both in CW 34 [*Pls 82–84*] and locally [*Pls 214–221*]—to be found chiefly in the oileries.

Pls 88–97.1

4.2.2.2 *Basins*

Enough examples of vessels of this kind were found in the sealed cistern deposit C.VI to warrant a separate discussion; however, since only one type could be dated by a limited set of parallels to the second phase, there was no basis for a chronological breakdown by phases of the category as a whole.

Assemblage and typology. This sizeable category comprises large vessels (rim diameters from 30 cm to 70 cm) with massive, thickened rims and approximately 1-cm-thick walls [*Pls 88–92*]. Considering parallels from Beirut (Mills and Reynolds 2014: Fig. 8:40), this most common type at Chhim should have had a flat base; however, only one fragment of this kind was registered [*Pl. 92: Chm 1156*]. Basins of this type should also have sturdy handles attached directly to the rim [*Pls 90: Chm 1030, 1368; 91: Chm 1688*]. They can also feature some kind of decoration on the rim: either parallel incised grooves and wavy lines or, occasionally, a wavy line and undulating motifs, or just two thin grooves [*Pls 88–91*]. A preserved fragment [*Pl. 92: Chm 590*] shows that walls could also bear a wavy line like that typically observed on pithoi (Reynolds 2003: Fig. 5:13). The fossil shell fabric identifies these basins as products from the Tartus region, justifying the typological name of AMRIT-TARTUS BASINS (Mills and Reynolds 2014: 134).

A series of miscellaneous rim types with diameters between 31 cm and 55 cm invariably bear some kind of decoration [*Pls 93–94*]. These are wavy-line incisions, with just one fragment displaying a succession of V-shaped incisions [*Pl. 93: Chm 935*]. One fragment is preserved with a semi-open spout attached to the rim's outer side and has a hole pierced through the wall thickness just below the rim [*Pl. 94: Chm 1441*].

Production/fabric. Three production groups are represented in the material from the village. The most numerous (also in the cistern C.VI deposit, see below, *Pls 96–97.1*) are products with a very characteristic fossil-shell fabric indicating a probable workshop source in the area of Tartus (Amrit/Marathus) on the Syrian coast. The AMRIT-TARTUS BASIN type was produced from the 4th to the 7th centuries AD, and became popular and widely distributed from the 5th through the 6th centuries AD, possibly also later (Reynolds 2003: 544, Fig. 5.14; Mills and Reynolds 2014: 134). The form was hugely popular in Beirut (Arnaud, Llopis, and Bonifay 1996: 98–135, Pl. 9:16; Mills and Reynolds 2014: Fig. 8:8). The same can be said of Porphyreon, where the AMRIT-TARTUS BASINS are common finds in the residential quarter (personal observation). Storage vessels, especially pithoi, made in this fossil-shell fabric, also reached Chhim (Kowarska and Lenarczyk

2010). This production group was found also further south: a number of examples of both vessel forms have been published from Upper Galilee (Horvat 'Uza, Horvat 'Ovesh, Horvat 'Karkara), where they appear in 6th century AD contexts (Frankel et al. 2001: 68, Fig. 3.11:14–17; Getzov et al. 2009: 32, Fig. 2.27:14). The CW 34 products coming from the Beqa'a Valley were a less numerous group in the Chhim material [*Pls 93: Chm 404A, 935, 1693; 94: 714, 905*]; they have no published parallels, therefore their dating remains discretionary. The third source of basins for the Chhim market is Porphyreon [*Pls 93: Chm 97; 94: Chm 1441*], although once again their production there has not been attested. However, the BJW of these vessels points to the second Late Antique phase.

Distribution and function. Basins are fairly common and found all over the village, both in the houses and the oil presses (Sectors E, F), and also in Sectors A and C. The largest group came from oil press E.II, and a few examples were found in the modern fill inside cistern E.IV. This wide distribution of basin fragments could point to their use in contexts associated both with individual households and olive oil production. One should, however, keep in mind that such conclusions must be treated with caution, given the disturbed stratigraphy in Chhim in the Late Antique phase.

Pls 95–97.1 Basins from the cistern C.VI deposit

Basins constituted only a small part of the deposit but included one almost complete vessel beside six rim fragments.

- Three rim fragments represent the AMRIT-TARTUS BASIN type (see above) with decoration in the form of incised parallel grooves and wavy lines [*Pls 96: Chm 7331; 97.1*].
- One nearly complete example, 38 cm in rim diameter and 13.5 cm high, has an everted rim and is ribbed on the outside [*Pl. 96: Chm 7338*]. The applied ellipses decorating the flat rim top fail to find a parallel. It is made in a fossil-shell fabric, pale brown and very brittle, exhibiting an abundance of crushed marine shells as temper; it differs slightly from that of the AMRIT-TARTUS BASIN type.
- Three rim fragments represent miscellaneous types with a diameter between 25 cm and 45 cm, and walls 1 cm thick [*Pl. 95*]. One has an everted rim, flat on top [*Pl. 95: Chm 7333*], another is thickened [*Pl. 95: Chm 7332*], and the third one is rounded on the outer side [*Pl. 95: Chm 7336, 7337*]. Two were decorated on the top with an engraved wavy line. No parallels are known for these examples.

Production/fabric. The fabric of basins from the cistern deposit corresponds to that of finds from the village: coastal Phoenicia represented by the Porphyreon products [*Pl. 95: Chm 7332, 7333*] and the Syrian coast (Tartus region) [*Pls 96, 97.1*]. With regard to the two Porphyreon rims, basins of the kind have not been recorded so far in the Jiyeh assemblage (personal observation). The ware of a rounded rim with an engraved wavy line on top [see *Pl. 95: Chm 7336, 7337*] is problematic. Visually, it resembles the WHITEWARE (CLASS W) from Ras el-Basit (Mills n.d), but its fabric and reddish patina are typical of the CW 34 group. However, it could also be associated with the region of Mount Hermon (P. Reynolds, personal communication). There do not seem to be any published typological parallels for this fragment to help elucidate its provenance.

Pl. 97.2 4.2.2.3 *Mortarium*

Assemblage and typology. Only one fragment of a rim with a spout that could be ascribed to an imported mortarium was discovered at Chhim [*Pl. 97.2: Chm 1426*]. Spouts fitted into mortarium rims facilitated the removal of a processed product in liquid form. The flat and massive rim resembles basins/bowls found in late 2nd century AD deposits in Beirut (Reynolds 1999: 46, Fig. 108).

Production/fabric. The fabric, tempered with black grains of most probably volcanic origin, resembles that of Ras el-Basit products (Mills 2014: 28).

Distribution. The fragment was found in oil press E.II, in a layer with material from the second Late Antique phase.

Pls 98–125 4.2.2.4 *Cooking pots*

The limited number of parallels known from Phoenicia in general, and the Beqa'a Valley in particular, makes precise dating of cooking pot forms challenging at best. Most of the published comparative data come from Beirut and are of concern primarily in the case of amphorae. Reynolds' typology of cooking pots from the 1st through the 7th century AD, based on material from Beirut, Syria and northern Palestine, is immensely helpful (Reynolds 2008: 72–75, Fig. 6). However, the Chhim repertoire of domestic-ware vessels is much broader in range compared to contexts published from Beirut, and even Tel Keisan, which is postulated as the location of WORKSHOP X (Florimont 1984).

The material is presented divided into two groups: the necked and neckless cooking pots, each group further subdivided by chronological phase. The cistern C.VI deposit is discussed separately in view of the significance that observations made on this set from a sealed context could have for the assemblage of cooking pot imports found in the village. However, the proposed dating of individual pot types requires further comparative analyses with material from the region, which are unfortunately very scarce at this stage.

Assemblage and typology. The necked variety of cooking pot has a globular or bag-shaped body, two handles and a rounded base [*Pl. 125.1,2*] and is the most common cooking pot in this period in the Levant (Reynolds 1999: Figs 137–158, 207–208; 2003b: Fig. 5.11; Uscatescu 2003: 546–558, Fig. 4:50–52; Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 11–51). There is a long cooking tradition behind this form, evolving from the Iron Age (Sayegh 1996: 250), naturally with changing morphological details like the rim shape, neck height, handle placement and form of attachment, depending on the date as well as the workshop (Reynolds 2008: 73–75, Fig. 6). The neckless variant, probably also with a rounded bottom [*Pl. 125.2*], apparently enjoyed less popularity than the necked one in Chhim. Only a few types of this morphologically diverse variant find parallels in material from sites in the region, that is, Beirut (Reynolds and Waksman 2007) and Tel Keisan (Florimond 1984).

The abundant assemblage from cistern C.VI included rims of six different cooking pot types, both necked and neckless, and the said rounded base. Three of the types presented below have not been recorded in Chhim outside this deposit.

Necked variety

Pls 98–106 *Late 2nd–mid-4th century AD*

The imported necked cooking pots in this phase are primarily CW 34 products [*Pls 98–106*], internally differentiated by the rim type and shape, and the height and inclination of the neck. There are four principal types with variants [*Pls 104–105*] and some fragments that cannot be attributed to a type [*Pl. 106*].

- The most popular type, derived from early Roman prototypes, is a cooking pot with a tall, straight, vertical or slanting neck, and a slightly rolled or rounded rim top [*Pls 98–102*]. The shape of the rim in this type has several variants:
  - rounded external thickening, sometimes with a projection on the inside [*Pls 98–99*],
  - simple with rounded lip [*Pl. 100: Chm 1582, 2019*],
  - orthogonal profile [*Pl. 100: Chm 1551, 2005*],
  - rounded or oval thickening, sometimes with a projection [*Pl. 101*],
  - inward neck bearing a groove at the base and thickened slightly at the base of the neck on the inner side [*Pl. 102*].

In the Chhim examples of this type, the neck is occasionally decorated with incised hatching (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: Pl. 6a) [*Pl. 101: Chm 1123, 2031*] or a zigzag pattern [*Pl. 99: Chm 804*]. The variant with a rounded thickening on the rim [see *Pl. 101*], Reynolds's COOKING POT 2A (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 18), finds parallels in the collection from Beirut and the cemetery near the site at Chhim, where these *comparanda* vessels are dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 130, Pl. 6a).

The moulding at the base of the neck on the inside [see *Pl. 102*] is an evolutionary feature that becomes more evident in the early 5th century AD considering the evidence of Reynolds's COOKING POT 2B found in Beirut (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 21). In the case of the other variants of this type [*Pls 98–100*], taking Beirut COOKING POT 2A and COOKING POT 2B as a reference point, it can be cautiously assumed that they are earlier than the 5th century AD.

- Cooking pot with an inward slanting neck [*Pl. 103*] and two rim variants:
  - with a short open externally tapered lip (*Chm 136, 7550, 7562, 8042*) and, in some examples, an inner heel-like projection (*Chm 7562, 8042*),
  - with bevelled flat rim top and a short projection outside and, occasionally, inside (*Chm 322*).
- Cooking pot characterized by a short, upright or slightly inward-slanting neck and an externally thickened quadrangular rim [*Pl. 104*].
- Cooking pot with a rounded or externally elongated quadrangular collar rim [*Pl. 105: Chm 1204*] and an upright convex neck with indeterminate interior thickening [*Pl. 105: Chm 338, 1554, 1559, 7586*].
- Miscellanea. Single pieces have morphologically different details of rims and necks [*Pl. 106*]. A fragment with inward neck, an upright quadrangular rim that is externally thickened and has an inner projection, and a 'Beirut-type' handle [*Pl. 106: Chm 1451*] is similar to a form from late 2nd century AD Beirut (Reynolds 1999: 48, Fig. 208.270). Another fragment of a cooking pot with inward neck and plain rim, slight exterior quadrangular thickening and a projection on the interior, fitted with a 'Chhim-type' handle [*Pl. 106: Chm 873*], has a parallel in a rim from a WORKSHOP X COOKING POT 3.3 (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 29), also present in the Chhim assemblage [see *Pl. 124: Chm 7235*].

Pls 107–108 *Late 4th–early 7th century AD*

There are two types of necked cooking pots in this phase:

- A cooking pot from the CW 34 group described above [see *Pl. 102*], characterized by a moulding at the base of the neck on the inside. By analogy with Reynolds's COOKING POT 2B, it can be dated to the early 5th century AD, although the Beirut example is a WORKSHOP X product (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 21).
- A cooking pot with a concave collar rim corresponding to Reynolds's COOKING POT 4.1 [*Pls 107; 108: Chm 1298, 1840, 2111, 2151*]. Variants of the type were produced in WORKSHOP X and CW 34 (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 37–45), and another workshop has been confirmed at Dhiorios in northern Cyprus (Catling 1972: Fig. 27). The accepted date for the type is from the mid-6th to the early 7th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 63, Fig. 4). Chhim has yielded finds of cooking pots of this type mainly in the WORKSHOP X fabric, alongside single products of CW 34 [*Pl. 107: Chm 1522*] and in a fabric resembling that from Beirut [*Pl. 107: Chm 1114*].

A miscellaneous fragment has a triangular band rim [*Pl. 108: Chm 2130*] and an oval-sectioned handle; it is related to a COOKING POT 4 exemplar from the late 6th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 46–47).

Pls 109–113 *Cistern deposit*

- A straight-necked cooking pot, featuring a simple rounded rim, from 13 cm to 15 cm in diameter [*Pl. 109*; see also above, *Pl. 100: Chm 1582, 2019*). The handle, where preserved, is either the two-ridged 'Beirut-type' or the three-ridged 'Chhim-type'. Both production groups are represented, but CW 34 predominates.
- Cooking pot with an everted neck [*Pl. 110*] and a rim of approximately 13 cm in diameter. 'Chhim-type' handles, preserved in two cases, joined the rim edge to the rounded shoulder. WORKSHOP X is attested by a single sherd [*Pl. 110: Chm 7238*], with the bulk of the fragments made of CW 34. This type has not been found elsewhere in the village.
- Rims [*Pls 111–113*] corresponding to the type with short upright or slightly inward neck and externally thickened quadrangular rim described already in the village assemblage [see above and *Pl. 104*]. The rim diameter ranges from 10 cm to 16 cm, with most specimens measuring around 11 cm. Parallels with Beirut COOKING POT 2A place it in the early 3rd century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 18). All fragments were identified as CW 34.

Neckless variety

Pl. 114–118 *Late 2nd–mid-4th century AD*

The preserved rims of cooking pots of the neckless group can be classified to two types:

- Direct rim with exterior quadrangular thickening and groove on top, produced in CW 34 [*Pl. 114*]. Reynolds's COOKING POT 1D of the late 4th–early 5th century AD in BEIRUT FABRIC may be a related type (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 62, Figs 15–16), but COOKING POT 3.1 of WORKSHOP X, dated to the beginning of the 5th century AD in Beirut should also be considered (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 24).

- Direct rim with exterior triangular thickening, sometimes provided with a groove on top, made in CW 34 [*Pl. 115*]. This type dominates the material from both the village contexts and the C.VI cistern deposit [see below, *Pls 120–123*].

Other types of neckless cooking pots are observed sporadically, and none found its way into the cistern deposit. Distinct parallels are missing, but there are some similarities to Reynolds's COOKING POT 1B dated in Beirut to the early 3rd century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 13). In Chhim, the fragments represent the CW 34 group, but several sherds could be recognized as either Berytus or Porphyreon products because distinguishing between the two is difficult based on macroscopic examination alone. These include:

- a direct everted rim, tapered or external bevelled lip, rounded shoulder [*Pl. 116.1*],
- flared short neck with interior ridge [*Pl. 116.2*].

No published parallels are known for the following neckless cooking pots represented by single sherds:

- short, direct and everted rim with a flattened lip [*Pl. 117.1: Chm 1151*],
- everted rim, thickened upwards and with an external ridge halfway of the rim [*Pl. 117.1: Chm 1324*],
- upright, internally bevelled rim [*Pl. 117.1: Chm 7546*],
- direct, everted and flanged rim with T-shaped lip and a concave lid seat [*Pl. 117.2*], made in a fabric resembling that from Porphyreon [see *Fig. 13*] although the variety is not represented in the assemblage from the site there,
- short, direct upright rim, round or bevelled lip [*Pl. 118*].

Pl. 119 *Late 4th–early 7th century AD*

The second phase is represented by only one rim shape in WORKSHOP X ware. This type is very similar to the cooking pot from the first phase, made in CW34, characterized by a direct rim with exterior triangular thickening [see above, *Pl. 115*], yet it has thinner walls and sometimes features a groove on top of the rim. Parallels for the type come from Tel Keisan (Florimond 1984; 39, Pl. 15:4, 6, 7, 8).

Pls 120–124 *Cistern C.VI deposit*

Three types are present in the cistern deposit, but only the first is represented also in the village:

- A distinctive neckless pot with direct rim and folded exterior triangular thickening, represented by several fragments, was prevalent in the cistern assemblage and present also in the village [see] is [*Pls 120–123*; for the village material, see *Pls 115, 119*]. This type occurs mainly in CW 34 but also in the WORKSHOP X ware. The rim top usually has a lid seat of different depth [e.g., *Pl. 122: Chm 7230*], although this is not always the case [e.g., *Pl. 123: Chm 7090*]. The rim may be more hooked in some cases than in others [*Pl. 122: Chm 7230*]. The rim diameter ranges broadly from 11 cm to 22 cm, the standard being between 12 cm and 16 cm. One of the best-preserved examples from WORKSHOP X [*Pl. 123: Chm 7223*] has a rather globular body with triple-ridged 'Chhim-type' handles attached to the upper shoulder [see also *Pl. 122: Chm 7092*]. The walls of the WORKSHOP X products are about 0.5 cm thick and evenly ribbed [*Pl. 123: Chm 7098, 7223, 7227*]. Cooking pots of the CW 34 group have thinner walls, 0.25–0.30 cm, their outer surface distinctly ribbed, the

ribbing alternately fine and deep. While the CW 34 group prevails in the cistern deposit, this type is known from Tel Keisan, where the fabric was determined as WORKSHOP X (Florimont 1984; 39, Pl. 15:4, 6, 7, 8). Finds from the village occurred in context with examples of both late Roman and Byzantine common wares.

- Type corresponding to COOKING POT 3.2/CATHMA 29, dated to the 5th–6th century AD (Waksman et al. 2005: 314, Fig. 1; Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 62–63, Figs 26–28) [*Pl. 124: Chm 7295, 7300, 7308, 7309*]. One of the rim fragments was preserved with the upper part of the shoulder and handle (*Chm 7300*), and the wall of another reaches almost the bottom (*Chm 7308, 7309*), showing that pots of this type were probably about 10 cm high. Dense ribbing covered the outside walls. They represent the WORKSHOP X group. Cooking pots with rims of this type were found in Tel Keisan (Florimont 1984: Pl. 16:3), and the same rim type appears on LRA 5 amphorae, which are also thought to have been produced in the Tel Keisan area (Reynolds 2003: 542; 2005b: Pl. 19: 149–150; Wicenciak 2016a: 635).
- Type corresponding to COOKING POT 3.3/CATHMA 16 (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 63, Fig. 4), occurs in both CW 34 and WORKSHOP X wares [*Pl. 124: Chm 7082, 7083, 7235, 7368*]. Parallels are known from Tel Keisan (Florimont 1984: 40, Pl. 16:1–2). The type has been dated based on finds from Beirut to the mid-6th through early 7th century AD (Reynolds 2003: Fig. 5.5; Waksman et al. 2005: 314, Fig. 1; Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 62–63, Figs 29–31), making it thus the latest form represented in the cistern deposit.

Production/fabric. There is a marked difference between the phases with regard to the provenance of the cooking pots. If the distribution of pot types across phases is correct, then there is an overwhelming presence of products from the CW 34 group in the first phase, from the late 2nd to the mid-4th century AD, both in the village and in the fill of the cistern C.VI. Single cooking pots represented the Berytus and/or Porphyreon production group(s). The assemblage in the second phase, from the late 4th through the 7th centuries AD, is markedly less numerous and is dominated by WORKSHOP X pots with just a few CW 34 products. However, the proportions in the material from the cistern deposit are reversed: The second phase is dominated by CW 34 pots just as strongly as was the first phase. WORKSHOP X products in the cistern deposit are attested (practically all types) but represented by just a few fragments. Last but least, the assemblage contains types recorded at Chhim solely in this deposit.

Distribution. Cooking pots have been recorded all over the site, primarily in the houses (Sector E), in layers with material dated to the late Roman and Byzantine periods from the last phase of use. A few fragments came from Sector F. Large assemblages were recorded in the modern fill in oil press E.II and in cistern E.IV, which was apparently filled with material cleared from oil press E.I. The Cistern C.VI also contained abundant material.

Pls 126–127

4.2.2.5 *Small storage vessels or cooking pots*

Dating these small pots without the help of published parallels cannot be precise. Contextual dating places them broadly between the early Roman period and Late Antiquity. Although the overall number of recorded examples is low, they were evidenced both in the village and in the cistern assemblage.

Assemblage and typology. Two types of small pots were distinguished:
- Neckless pots with slightly incurved wall, topped with one of three rim variants:
  - short, flared, tapered rim [*Pl. 126.1: Chm 821, 7816*],
  - short, flared, marked rim [*Pl. 126.1: Chm 7794*],
  - flat rim [*Pl. 126.1: Chm 7782*].
- Pots with a relatively low neck and externally rounded, thickened rim [*Pl. 126.2*]. The gently rounded shoulder, extending outward, indicates a cooking pot, but the only parallel for the shape is a SMALL ONE-HANDLED FLASK from Beirut, dated to the mid-6th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Fig. 68).

Pl. 127 Cistern deposit

Seven fragments of small pots from the cistern deposit represented three different rim types, the first two unparalleled, not only in the village material, but in general. These are:
- Pots with straight rim, high flaring neck and sloping shoulder, diameters of 6 cm and 7 cm (*Chm 7277, 7289*).
- Two rim fragments (*Chm 7280, 7290*) bevelled on the outside, 7 cm and 10 cm in diameter, a short flaring neck. The latter was a CW 34 product; the former resembled the fabric of the BJW group from Porphyreon.
- A thickened, rounded rim and short, flaring neck (*Chm 7305, 7306, 7307*), in one case the sherd preserved sufficiently to permit a full shape reconstruction: body diameter about 10.5 cm, height approximately 11 cm. Distinct ribbing on the outer wall surface from shoulder to the bottom part. The form resembles a SMALL ONE-HANDLED FLASK, perhaps for perfume, a WORKSHOP X product recognized in Beirut. Interestingly, the context of this form in Beirut was also associated with the earthquake of AD 551 (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Fig. 68).

Production/fabric. The small pots found in the village are CW 34 and WORKSHOP X products. The same can be said of the cistern deposit except that the latter also included a single probable BJW pot from Porphyreon of a type not attested in Jiyeh so far.

Distribution. The few sherds from the village came from a test trench in street E.XXII, an abandonment layer in units E.XVIII and E.X, the fill of oil press E.II, and the deposit in cistern C.VI.

Pls 128–144 4.2.2.6 *Sliced-rim casseroles with lids*

The SLICED-RIM CASSEROLES were used with tightly matching lids, often equipped with holes for releasing steam. It has been suggested that the precise fitting of the two would have been possible only if two joined bowls were cut apart with a string before firing. Hence the almost identical shapes of the casseroles and their lids, which makes the task of distinguishing between the two challenging at best. The casseroles had two horizontal handles attached in the upper part of the body, usually at the rim or just below it. The presence of the handle in an examined fragment solves the problem of attribution. One almost complete example preserved in Chhim [*Pl. 132:*

Chhm 1351_B] and other parallels offered by casseroles of this kind from Jordan prove that the bottom of these vessels was rounded (Uscatescu 2003: Fig. 4:42, 45).

In the Levant, casseroles with horizontal handles are typical finds at Byzantine sites in western Galilee (Loffreda 1974: 42; Tzaferis 1983: 30, Figs 68–69; Aviam 2003: Fig. 27, 4; Smithline 2007: Fig. 14:7) and are also noted in large numbers in the assemblages from sites in northern Jordan (Piccirillo 1993: Fig. 10.31; Pappalardo 2002: Figs 30.8, 20.120; Uscatescu 2003: 552, Fig. 4:93). In Phoenicia, Beirut has yielded the most information on the provenance and dating of this category, not enough however to date the types recorded in Chhim with precision. Three production groups were identified there. CW 34 is the most common group, peaking in quantities in the Beirut assemblages in the second half of the 5th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 61). The second group, that is, the Beirut products (BF), included a thin-walled variant made in the 4th century AD and thick-walled vessels produced in the 5th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Fig. 52 for the earlier version and Figs 54, 55 for the later one). A fabric similar to the Berytus one (BF) was identified in casseroles found in Tyre, in contexts dated to the 4th–5th century AD (Gatier et al. 2012: Fig. 9.1–3). The third group, thin-walled products most probably of WORKSHOP X ware, started to be imported to Beirut on a massive scale in the 6th century AD, but were found in contexts of an already late 4th century in Beirut (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 65, Fig. 4). Contrary to the very numerous presence of casseroles from the first and third groups, CW 34 and WORKSHOP X, Berytus products are not represented at Chhim.

Casseroles

Assemblage and typology. In the case of sliced-lid casseroles, it is deemed prudent to discuss the following a technological division into production groups. In view of the special character of the cistern deposit, the vessels from that sealed assemblage will be presented in a separate section for each workshop group.

Pls 128–134

CW 34 group

Four types were distinguished.

- Gently rounded walls and inward bevelled rim, two 'Chhim-type' horizontal handles turned up towards the rim [*Pl. 128*]. Rim diameters from 25 cm to 27 cm. The wall thickness is either about 0.7 cm (*Chhm 1077, 1707*) or about 0.5 cm (*Chhm 802, 1702, 1842*). The thicker-walled vessels appear to have been the deeper ones of the two. No parallels are known.
- Characteristic inward-bevelled rim with a groove [*Pl. 129*]. The rim diameter is differentiated, from 22 cm to 40 cm, and the wall thickness is from 0.5 cm to 0.6 cm. 'Chhim-type' handles are pulled up above the rim. This type of rim is present on carinated casseroles produced in Berytus beginning of the 5th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Fig. 55).
- Carination on the body around mid-height and two horizontal 'Chhim-type' handles that start from the carination and rise above the rim [*Pl. 130*]. The body walls are thicker in the upper parts (about 0.5–0.6 cm) and thinner below the carination (about 0.4 cm). The rim is bevelled inward, the diameter about 24–26 cm (for the finds from the cistern deposit, see below and *Pls 138; 139*].

- Deep casseroles with flat or inward bevelled rims, diameters from 20 cm to 26 cm and body walls 0.3 cm to 0.5 cm thick, similar to casseroles from the WORKSHOP X group [*Pls 131–132*]. An almost complete example was approximately 16 cm deep [*Pl. 132: Chm 1351_B*] (for the finds from the cistern deposit, see below and *Pls 136, 137*).

Miscellaneous types in the CW 34 group are fragmentarily preserved and represented by single pieces. One casserole has a flat rim and straight walls [*Pl. 133: Chm 449*], another features a thickened, inward bevelled rim and rounded body walls, and an unusual set of horizontal handles, circular in section and turned down [*Pl. 133: Chm 908*], and two horizontal 'Chhim-type' handles [*Pl. 134: Chm 1566, 7506*].

There are also a few decorated fragments, like the incised zigzag on a carinated body sherd with attached vertical handle [*Pl. 134: Chm 1674*] that resembles the ornament on another body sherd turned into a stopper [*Pl. 134: Chm 1008*], although in this case, it is not clear that this sherd is actually from a casserole. This type of decoration occurs in northern Syria in the early Islamic period (A. Vokaer, personal communication), but there is no known analogy from Phoenicia. Dotted impressions are another form of decoration encircling the places on the body where handles were attached [*Pl. 134: Chm 1427*]; this adornment is typical of the CW 34 group and was adopted in local Chhim production (see above, the section on jugs *§ 4.2.1.2*, *Pls 73–74*; for examples of local production, see below *§ 5.2.2.2*, *Pl. 211*).

Pl. 135 *Workshop X group*

This group in the village assemblage counts just a few SLICED-RIM CASSEROLE fragments [*Pl. 135*; see *Pls 143–144* for parallels from the cistern C.VI deposit]. Despite small differences in rim shape, the SLICED-RIM CASSEROLES are all of one type, thin-walled, the bodies ribbed on the outside and sometimes also on the inside, with three-ridged horizontal handles attached [*Pl. 135*]. Complete examples have not been preserved, but the bottom was most likely rounded like that of the cooking pots [*Pl. 125.2: Chm 7075*]. In two cases, *Chm 1153* and *Chm 1320*, the identification of the shape is uncertain because these fragments could be lids rather than casseroles judging by the steeply sloping walls.

Parallels from Beirut give a date in the mid-6th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 4). Casserole finds from Khalde, a site located on the road from Beirut to Chhim and Jiyeh, are similarly dated (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 61–62).

Pls 136–144 *Cistern deposit*

SLICED-RIM CASSEROLES with lids were very common in the cistern deposit. Interestingly, the proportions of the two production groups in the fill of cistern C.VI are reversed with WORKSHOP X casseroles clearly outnumbering the CW 34 examples.

Two of the CW 34 types correspond to those described for the village contexts:

- Inward-bevelled rim with a groove [see above and *Pl. 129*]. These casseroles were approximately 25 cm in diameter and featured either thin walls, 0.4 cm thick [*Pls 138: Chm 7130, 7131; 139: Chm 7120, 7213*] or walls that were about 0.5–0.6 cm thick in the upper body parts and carinated [*Pl. 138*],
- Flat or inward bevelled rims [see above and *Pls 131–132*]. This vessel was deep-bodied, perhaps functioning like a cooking pot, with fairly thin (0.3 cm) rounded walls. The outer

surface was ribbed either all over or just in the upper part. The rim diameter ranged between 18 cm and 26 cm [*Pls 136–137; 139: Chm 7122, 7128, 7129*]. Two 'Chhim-type' handles were attached below the rim and drawn up towards it.

The WORKSHOP X group was predominant in the cistern deposit. Notwithstanding problems of distinguishing between casseroles and lids due to the high fragmentation of the material, it was evident that rim shapes in this group were more differentiated than in the assemblage from the village described above. The best-preserved pieces allowed five variants of flat rims to be distinguished:

- T-shaped, flat horizontal rim, 24–27 cm in diameter [*Pl. 140*],
- flat straight rim, about 26 cm in diameter [*Pl. 141: Chm 7139, 7196*],
- T-shaped, inside-bevelled rim, 19–27 cm in diameter; in this group, casseroles with a smaller rim diameter were probably deeper [*Pl. 141: Chm 7207, 7208, 7210*] than those with the larger diameters [*Pl. 142*],
- flat tapered, inner-bevelled rim, 21–27 cm in diameter [*Pl. 143: Chm 2710, 7125, 7217*],
- flat inverted rim, 21–27 cm in diameter [*Pls 143: Chm 7211; 144: Chm 7127, 7138*].

A single fragment represents a large casserole, 29 cm in rim diameter, featuring an orthogonal rim [*Pl. 144: Chm 7124*]. In another rim fragment there is a single horizontal tubular handle that is exceptional; the handle is grooved in the middle and attached below a flat, inside-bevelled rim with a diameter of 17 cm [*Pl. 144: Chm 7362*]. It is more of a pan than a casserole, and the handle, known as a 'wishbone-' or 'pan-handle', is typical of Judea. It is dated to the 6th and 7th centuries AD, based mainly on material from Jerusalem (Magness 1993: 171; Uscatescu 2003: 553, Fig. 4:46, 47). Vessels of this kind, produced in the WORKSHOP X fabric but with a different type of rim, are known from other sites in Syria (Vokaer 2010–2011: 218–219, Figs 34–35). A single fragment of this handle type in the BEIRUT FABRIC, dated by the discoverer to AD 530–540(?), was found in Beirut (BEY 006 sector) in a context (11081) believed to have been redeposited post-551 AD (Reynolds 2011: 215, 227 and personal communication), just like the deposit in cistern C.VI.

Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

Assemblage and typology. Lid types are presented also broken down by technological groups, like the casseroles themselves, and the cistern assemblage is treated separately.

Pls 145–149 *CW 34 group*

Lids from the CW 34 group form the largest set in the village. The lids are furnished with knob handles of various shapes, including a few with pierced steaming holes [*Pl. 149: Chm 324, 760, 1010, 1331, 1712*]. Four rim types have been recorded.

- Horizontal ledge-like rim with groove, 19–27 cm in diameter, ribbed on the outside [*Pl. 145*]. The form resembles lids produced in BerytUS and found there in 5th century AD contexts (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 53). A complete example from the Athenian Agora, preserving the handle with the pierced hole for letting out steam, comes from a 6th–7th century AD context (Hayes 2003: 528, Fig. 1).
- Horizontal ledge-like, but fat, rim, 22–30 cm in diameter [*Pl. 146*]. It is the only one to preserve incised decoration in the form of crossing lines or zigzags (*Chm 168, 877, 1040,*

1380). Two body walls from this group bore similar decoration and were therefore classified as lids as well (*Chm 573, 1381*).
- Thickened grooved rim, diameter of 24–26 cm [*Pl. 147.1*].
- Square rim with internal groove, 12–17 cm in diameter [*Pl. 147.2*]; this type is much less common than the first three.

Miscellaneous single fragments present different rims [*Pl. 148*].

Pls 150–150.1 *Workshop X group*

Examples of this group were much rarer, although still substantial, the proportions corresponding to those observed for the casseroles. Two types were distinguished.
- Lids with a horizontal ledge-like rim with a groove, or flat, 15–28 cm in diameter, thin-walled with ribbing [*Pl. 150*]. Lids of this kind were found in Byzantine layers at Tel Keisan (Florimont 1984: 38, Pl. 17:4, a–c).
- Lids with a horizontal flat and plain rim, measuring from 11 cm to 23 cm in diameter [*Pl. 151.1*].

Pls 151.2–158 *Cistern deposit*

The deposit also contained CW 34 and WORKSHOP X lids but in reversed proportions compared to the village assemblage, the latter products being in predominance. The **CW 34** lids are represented by a few fragments, and one [*Pl. 151.2*] corresponds to the 5th century AD form with horizontal ledge-like rim with groove known from the site [see above and *Pl. 145*]. Diagnostic fragments include different kinds of knob handles [*Pl. 152*], which do not find parallels at other archaeological sites in the region. Lids have steam holes pierced in the body (*Chm 2714*). Parallels with a knobbed lid of local make (*Chm 7377*) provide the grounds for dating the local production (see below, *§ 5.2.3.5* and *Pl. 236*).

With regard to the predominant **WORKSHOP X** fabric, five rim types, the first two present also in the material from the village, were recognized among its products [*Pls 153–157*].
- Horizontal, ledge-like rim with groove, diameters 24–27 cm [*Pl. 153*; see above, *Pl. 150*]. Walls, averaging from 0.5 cm to 0.7 cm, have ribbing on the outer surface.
- Lids with a horizontal flat and plain rim measuring from 11 cm to 23 cm in diameter, walls 0.4 cm thick, ribbed inside and outside. Three variants of the flat rim were noted:
  - flat T-shaped rim, diameter 18–27 cm, either bulging or fairly straight walls, indicating a taller piece [*Pl. 154: Chm 7141, 7142, 7144, 7209, 7216, 7220*],
  - flat inverted rim, diameter about 28 cm and bulging walls [*Pl. 154: Chm 2052*],
  - flat bevelled rim, outer diameter 23 cm [*Pl. 155*]. Lids of this type have the Beirut material have been dated to the late 6th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 59). This is by far the most numerous type, also present in the material from the village [see above, *Pl. 151.1*].
- Lid with a raised and triangular rim, diameter 24–27 cm [*Pl. 156*]. Walls of this type were thicker (0.5–0.6 cm) than in the flat-rimmed ones (about 0.4 cm). Lids just like these were produced in Berytus and were found in 5th century AD contexts (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Fig. 53).

- Fairly horizontal rim with a downward projection of the lip, diameter 22–29 cm, with or without ribbing on the outer surface [*Pl. 157: Chm 7163, 7170, 7172, 7185*]. No published parallels are known.
- A miscellaneous rim fragment without parallels has an everted rim with interior concavity, diameter 22 cm and smooth walls [*Pl. 157: Chm 7165*].

Two types of handles were typical of WORKSHOP X lids: knobs (or 'bases') [*Pl. 158: Chm 2055, 7146*] and rings (loops). The knob/base kind appeared in Beirut in contexts from the 4th and 5th century AD, whereas the ring-handle type is from the 6th–7th century AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Figs 56–57). Many analogous finds have been noted at sites in Israel and Jordan (Tushingham 1972: Figs 5.20, 9.53, third quarter of the 6th century AD; Díez Fernández 1983: Fig. T19.540, 4th century AD; Ustinova and Nahshami 1994: 166, Fig. 6:24, 25, 26; Sanmori and Pappalardo 1997; Rapuano 1999: 178, Fig. 6:91, 93, 94; Uscatescu 2003: Fig. 4:42, 4:43).

Production/fabric. Late Antique casseroles and matching lids in Chhim represent two production groups, the predominant CW 34 group and a modest set of products from WORKSHOP X (for casseroles and lids of local Chhim make, see below, *§ 5.2.3.5* and *Pls 234, 236*).

Distribution. In the village, casserole fragments were found mainly in abandonment layers of dwellings in sector F and on the surface in sectors A and F. A small number of sherds was retrieved from the modern backfill of cistern E.IV. A few lid fragments were recorded in the houses (E.V, E.XVIII), but most came from disturbed contexts or surface layers in oil presses (E.II) or adjoining chambers (E.XXVI and unit F.III near oil press F.VIII). A few fragments were found in a street (E.XXII). However, the largest assemblage, both of casseroles and their lids, was recovered from the fill of cistern C.VI.

Pls 159–160 4.2.2.7 *Lids (other)*

Assemblage and typology. Lids used with vessels other than casseroles presented different rim shapes and diameters. Some could have been used with large, open forms [*Pl. 159: Chm 451, 572*] others with vessels, like jugs, with small rim diameters [*Pl. 159: Chm 1158, 1420, 2137*]. They were fitted with characteristic handles taking on the form of a flat base (stump) [*Pl. 159: Chm 1420*], which could lead to problems with identification because of the similarity to the bases of juglets or small bowl. Knobs of different size [*Pl. 159: Chm 388, 2141*], such as those used on casserole lids [e.g., *Pl. 152*], were a more practical solution that was decorative at the same time.

Lids used in the kitchen to protect the contents of a pot against insects (Aubet 2002: 82) could have a rim with a serrated edge, for instance [*Pl. 159: Chm 950*]. Lids resembling carinated bowls in shape are quite exceptional [*Pl. 160*]. Two of these were decorated – one of BJW with an incised herringbone pattern (*Chm 173*), the other of CW 34 with incised triangles at the edge of the projecting carination band (*Chm 1828*).

Dating of these lids is imprecise for lack of published dated parallels.

Production/fabric. The lids represented CW 34 and BJW, but six fragments were of an unknown origin; one carinated fragment of very small diameter (4 cm) (*Chm 591*) was made in a fabric

that could not be attributed to any known production centre based solely on a macroscopic examination. Based on technological characteristics, the CW 34 lids can be attributed to both Late Antique phase identified at the site, but the BJW group should rather be dated to the later phase based on the ware. For lids of local make, see below, *§ 5.2.3.5*, *Pl. 236*.

Distribution. Fragments of different types of lids were recorded in various parts of the site, in abandonment layers. One fragment of a saucepan lid was identified in cistern C.VI (see above).

Pls 161–165 4.2.2.8 *Funnels*

Funnels are seldom published, presumably because in fragmentary form, without the tube, they are hard to recognize. Funnel rims are on the whole indiscernible from bowl rims, regardless of the period and place of production: in the late Hellenistic types from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 69, Fig. 3-4) and the Late Antique ones, such as those found in Beirut, for example (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 62–68, the latter, a complete profile). The resultant scarcity of parallels prevents detailed chronological attribution of the material.

Assemblage and typology. The Late Antique funnels from Chhim represent the same two production groups, CW 34 and Porphyreon, that were noted in the early Roman assemblage from the site (see above, *§ 3.2.2.7*; *Pl. 55A,B*). Local production was modelled on these funnels, and the local products predominate in Chhim's oileries and domestic contexts alike (see below, *§ 5.2.3.6*; *Pls 237–242*).

Four types of funnels were distinguished based on the overall morphology, rim shape and carination:

- rounded rim and rounded carination, rim diameter 15–29.5 cm [*Pl. 161*],
- flat rim and sharp carination, rim diameter 19–27.5 cm [*Pl. 162*], impressed decoration at carination point on one example (*Chm 975*),
- bevelled rim inside and rounded carination, rim diameter 24–29.5 cm [*Pl. 163*],
- flat or rounded rim, groove at the point of carination, rim diameter 26.5–31 cm [*Pl. 164*],

Miscellaneous examples include one fragment, made of CW 34, [*Pl. 166*: *Chm 1396*], without parallel and another, of the same fabric (*Chm 7430*), with parallels among utensils with a relatively small diameter for this category (13.5 cm) attributed to Workshop X and found in Beirut in rubble deposits associated with the earthquake of 551 AD (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 64, Figs 63, 67) [*Pl. 165*].

Pl. 166 Cistern deposit

The seven funnel rim fragments from the cistern deposit presented two different rim shapes of CW 34 ware. They have very large diameters (27–28 cm). *Chm 7245* is rounded and corresponds to the type with rounded rim described above [see *Pl. 161*], additionally preserving traces of a handle at the carination. *Chm 7241*, 28 cm in diameter, corresponds to the type with an inward bevelled rim [see *Pl. 163*]. A fragment of a funnel produced in Porphyreon (*Chm 7369*) has a straight rim, a diameter of 17 cm and a fragmentary handle attached at the point of carination.

Four rims of approximately the same diameter (12–14 cm) represent funnels made in WORKSHOP X fabric (*Chm 7246, 7247, 7303, 7304*). The closest parallels, which could be either funnels or bowls, are again in Beirut and were discovered in contexts from the mid-6th to the mid-7th centuries (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: Figs 62–66). These, then, would be the latest vessel fragments in the cistern deposit, post-dating the earthquake of AD 551.

Production/fabric. Fabric groups CW 34 and BJW from Porphyreon are represented in the assemblage from the village. These technological differences have also bearing on the chronological distinctions; the CW 34 group can be attributed to the first Late Antique phase, and the BJW vessels to the second one. The cistern deposit added WORKSHOP X to the set from the second Late Antique phase [see *Pl. 166*].

Distribution. The largest group of fragments was recorded in oil presses E.II, E.III, F.VIII and the deposit in cistern E.IV, presumed to contain material from oil press E.I. Single fragments were found in houses (Sector E) and chambers adjoining oil press F.VIII. A few pieces came from Sector A and the deposit in cistern C.VI.

Pl. 167 4.2.2.9 *Stands*

Assemblage and typology. Recognition of rim fragments as parts of stands was limited, as in earlier periods (see above, *§ 2.2.3.5*, *Pl. 16.2* and *§ 3.2.2.6*, *Pl. 53*) and only one complete example (*Chm 2135B*) was found, the type being a less massive version of a Porphyreon early Roman piece (Wicenciak 2016b: 92–94, Pl. 75). The provenance could not be confirmed because the burned through fabric could not be studied macroscopically. Two rim fragments are without analogy, one a CW 34 product (*Chm 1360*) and the other BJW (*Chm 900*).

Production/fabric. Fabric groups CW 34 and BJW from Porphyreon are represented in the assemblage (for locally-made stands, see below, *§ 5.2.3.7*, *Pls 243–244*).

Distribution and function. Interestingly, a complete stand along with a CW 34 rim fragment also identified as part of a stand was discovered in oileries E.II and E.III, indicating that they were used to keep an amphorae in stable position while being filled with olive oil. The third fragment was recorded in room A.IX. Stands were not registered in the material from the cistern.

Pls 168–199 4.2.3 Amphorae

The amphorae from Late Antique Chhim, both the earlier and the later phase, from the site and from cistern C.VI, form a typologically differentiated set. Again, as in earlier periods, amphorae from Porphyreon workshops are prevalent, but there is also a modest representation of vessels produced in other regions of Phoenicia and Palestine, as well as single examples of containers from beyond the Levant, that is from Asia Minor, including Cilicia, the Aegean, the Black Sea littoral and North Africa. These could have arrived as original packaging of exotic goods or may have been repacked already in one of the nearby Phoenician ports of Sidon, Berytus and, perhaps, Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2015b: 15).

The amphora types from the site and the cistern C.VI deposit (320 diagnostic fragments out of a total of approximately 1600 amphora sherds) are presented divided into Levantine amphorae and containers of imported goods from outside the Levant. The material is broken down by production centre and chronological phase.

Pls 168–185

4.2.3.1 *Levantine amphorae*

Assemblage and typology. Apart from the evidence from Jiyeh/Porphyreon and Beirut/Berytus there is little archaeological data confirming amphora production in the territory of modern Lebanon in the Late Antique period, either on the coast or in the mountains. Confronting the results of fabric analyses and studies of vessel typology of the finds from Beirut and from ground surveys, combined with museum collection queries and reported finds outside the Levant, Reynolds was able to suggest potential regions of amphora production in Phoenicia (Reynolds 2005b: 567–573). The assemblage from Chhim, excavated in different parts of the site and in the cistern deposit, yielded ten different types of imported amphorae, six dating to the period from the late 2nd through the mid-4th century AD and the next four from the following phase from the late 4th through early 7th century AD. The six production groups with different vessel types from this phase represent: 1) Porphyreon (for the Jiyeh/Pophyren typology, see Wicenciak 2016b), 2) northern Phoenicia, 3) Berytus (for Beirut and other Phoenician amphorae, see Reynolds 2005b), 4) Tyre (Phoenician style), 5) the Akko region (AM 14), and 6) the Beqa'a Valley (for the local production and typology of Chhim amphorae, see below, *§ 5.2.4.1*, *Pls 245–264*). The five production groups of different amphora types that were attributed to the second phase: included two from Phoenicia (Porphyreon and Akko region) and three from the territory of Palestine (Caesarea, Gaza and probably Beth Shean). The Porphyreon-made AGORA M 334 was the most numerous in the village as well as the cistern deposit C.VI (vessels of this type made in the Akko region were represented by single fragments).

1) **PORPHYREON AMPHORA** [*Pl. 168.1: Chm 7365*]. One rim fragment of the CHHIM RIM 9 TYPE [see *Pls 254A,B; 255*] with a pointed triangular rim, the top bevelled flat with a convex (folded) underside, bearing an indent for a lid, but in a Porphyreon fabric (LRJW). This amphora type was not recognized at Jiyeh/Porphyreon, hence it does not appear in the amphora typology from that site (Wicenciak 2016b).
2) **NORTH PHOENICIAN AMPHORA** [*Pl. 168.2*]. A single fragment of a handle with a shallow groove is similar to early Roman amphora JIYEH RIM TYPE 8 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 48) or amphora BEY 015 AM 72 type (Reynolds 2005b: Pl. 9, Fig. 59). This shape of handle also appears in a northern Phoenician container classified as AM 77, recalling a KOAN-STYLE container for wine (for examples, see Reynolds 1999: Fig. 38.28; 2005a: 568, Pl. 7). The shallow-grooved fragment from Chhim could be the later version (3rd or 4th century AD) of AM 77 (P. Reynolds, personal communication).
3) **BEIRUT AMPHORA** [*Pl. 169.1*]. Three fragments of Beirut-type amphorae were found in Chhim: BEIRUT 4 (early 3rd century), BEIRUT 5 (4th century) and BEIRUT 6 (late 4th century). The BEIRUT amphorae were presumably produced in the workshops at Berytus, although the range of fabrics suggests several sources (Reynolds 2005b: 570). However, like other Berytian products, these amphora types are not that common at sites outside the territory of Berytus.

BEIRUT 4 and BEIRUT 5 amphorae have been noted in the assemblage from Jiyeh/Porphyreon, and a few pieces were recognized at the Agora in Paphos (Dobosz 2020: 340, Fig. 113:71).

4) **PHOENICIAN-STYLE AMPHORA (Tyre)** [*Pl. 169.2*]. In southern Phoenicia, the production of amphorae in the PHOENICIAN STYLE, devoid of neck and with handles on the body, was continued until the 3rd century AD by workshops in Tyre (Reynolds 2005b: 570, Fig. 91). This type was hugely popular on the Acropolis in Tyre (excavations of the Spanish-Lebanese Archaeological Project headed by María Eugenia Aubet from Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, confirmed by personal observation in 2019). Chhim has yielded one fragment of the type.
5) **AMPHORA 14 (AM 14)** [*Pls 170, 171.1, 171.2*]. This type is characterized by rims thickened on the inside and long 'Beirut-type' handles (Reynolds 2005b: 601, Pl. 14). The type is dominated by amphorae made in Porphyreon. AM 14 vessels from the vicinity of Akko/Ptolemais and perhaps also the products of Porphyreon were recorded at Beirut in contexts from the early 3rd to the late 4th century AD, being notably absent from major early 5th century AD deposits.
6) **SOUTH BEQA'A VALLEY AMPHORAE** [*Pl. 172*]. Production of the CW 34 group identified by Reynolds and Waksman [see above, *Fig. 15*] was located in the south Beqa'a Valley, based on Beirut finds and an examination of the pottery material from the site of Kamid el-Loz (ancient Kumidi) as well as comparisons with Ottoman and modern pottery production in the region (at Rashayia el-Fouhar). A very broad repertoire of domestic vessels, amphorae and pithoi from this fabric group is represented in Chhim. This assemblage includes several fragments of amphorae with different rim types that could have served as a model for some of the locally-made amphorae (such as *Chm 1788* for CHHIM AMPHORA RIM 7.2, see *Pl. 251*). The multi-grooved handles are characteristic and were adopted by the village potters in Chhim ('Chhim-type' handle).
7) **ROBINSON AGORA M 334 AMPHORA** [*Pls 173–182.1*]. Examples of this type, prevalent at Chhim in the phase from the late 4th to the early 7th century AD, were produced at Porphyreon (BJW) and in the Akko region [for the fabric, see *Fig. 13*]. Some of the variants of this type are idiosyncratic when compared with the 'classic' traded examples (for these, see Reynolds 2005b; 2008). The form evolved into greater and smaller versions, and a variety of flanged rim types and handles with two or three grooves [*Pl. 173: Chm 310, 1132, 7540*]. Early examples had conical bases, which gradually turned into first concave [*Pl. 173: Chm 91, 1085*] and then ring bases [*Pl. 173: Chm 998, 1295, 7644*]. None of the bases could be linked to the earlier version of the AGORA M 334 of the 4th century AD (Reynolds 2005b: Figs 111, 113–114).

   Three different rim variants of this amphora type were distinguished in the cistern deposit [*Pls 174–181*]:
   - flanged rim with a simple, straight or slightly convex inner face for a lid, diameters between 7 cm and 11 cm, 'Beirut-type' handles attached to rim and shoulder [*Pl. 175*]; an early 5th century AD type (Reynolds 2005b: 572, Figs 110, 112),
   - flanged rim with a convex inner face but with more marked indent on the inside, diameters from 7 cm to 14.5 cm [*Pl. 176*]. A similar rim shape is to be observed in a classic AGORA M 334 with button-shaped base, held in the AUB Museum collection in Beirut and dating to the second quarter of the 5th century AD (Reynolds 2005b: Fig. 114;

dating P. Reynolds, personal communication). However, the bulk of the examples from the cistern deposit have bigger diameters than the classic type (except fragment *Chm 7371*). They are equivalent to the free-standing vessels from the Chhim necropolis (Reynolds 2005b: Figs 117–118). Indeed, the narrow button-shaped base corresponding to the AM 334 from the first half of the 5th century AD was absent from the cistern deposit, replaced instead by flat-bottomed fragments and ring bases characteristic of this type of amphora from the mid-5th century AD onwards,

- vertical, tall, flanged rim with a central ridge, quite undercut at the bottom, with an indent or stronger concavity on the inside, 7–10 cm in diameter [*Pls 177–178*]. The date of this version, the production of which was confirmed in Porphyreon and which predominated in the fill of the cistern, should be placed in the early-to-mid 6th century AD (Waliszewski et al. 2008: 77, Fig. 32; Wicenciak 2016a: 649). This type was found also in a burial chamber in the Chhim necropolis together with a 6th century variant of LRA 1 (Reynolds 2005b: 572, Fig. 120). A fairly good parallel is the piece from Saraçhane (early 6th century AD?) published by John W. Hayes (1992, Fig. 22.6, TYPE 15*;* Reynolds 2005b: Fig. 121). The free-standing bases that go with this type are very numerous and also represent two different variants dated to the end of the 5th through mid-6th century AD (Reynolds 2007: Pl. 16):
- regular ring base, diameter about 6.5 cm [*Pl. 179*], comes in two variations differing in height: lower with straight walls (*Chm 7003, 7005, 7009, 7349, 7340*) and higher with flaring walls (*Chm 2715, 7007, 7257, 7343*),
- concave base, diameter about 6.5 cm, also in two variations: thick-walled and slightly concave base [*Pl. 180*], and thin-walled, deep concave base [*Pl. 181*].

Another variant of the Agora M 334 amphora has a simple thin convex rim, concave inner face and a rather short, wide vertical neck, with a 'Beirut-type' handle [*Pl. 182.1*]. The Chhim examples were made in BJW from Porphyreon, but this particular variant was not evidenced in the material excavated at the site of Jiyeh.

8) **LRA 4** [*Pl. 182.2*]. A rim of the LRA 4 type from Gaza (MAJCHEREK 4, Majcherek 1995: Fig. 5), dated from the mid-6th to the 7th centuries AD.
9) **LRA 5** [*Pl. 183.1: Chm 7001, 7002*]. The LRA 5 amphora represented by a single handle; judging by the fabric it was likely produced somewhere around Caesarea.
10) **LRA 6.** Two rims and a few body walls with handles of the LRA 6 type, with hard, black fabric, thin-walled with white-painted decoration [*Pls 183.2; 184*]. A lead seal was embedded in the wall of one of these sherds [*Pl. 185: Chm 113*].

Production/fabric. Amphora fragments dating from the first Late Antique phase are solely of Phoenician origin with no finds to indicate imports from outside the Levant in this phase. They include a few fragments from the coast of North, Central and South Phoenicia, along with imports from the Beqa'a Valley. The most numerous collection are amphorae made in CW 34, the same ware that was used for the production of common ware vessels. Interestingly, amphorae made of CW 34 do not appear in the published material from any other site, Beirut included.

The types of amphorae from the coast are better recognized and studied, and include the AM 14 from two production groups (Porphyreon and Akko region), the PHOENICIAN-STYLE AMPHORA

from Tyre, BEIRUT AMPHORAE and the NORTH PHOENICIAN AM 77(?). Amphora AM 14 is mainly a LRJW/Porphyreon product [*Pl. 170*; for the fabrics, refer to *Fig. 13*], with a small number macroscopically attributed to the production group from South Phoenicia (Akko/Ptolemais region), probably FAM 7 products [*Pl. 171.1*]. This production group also includes one fragment of an amphora from Tyre. The data on the ceramic production of Tyre being limited, the identification is made based on the rim shape; the fabric is quite sandy and resembles Porphyreon products. Central Phoenicia is represented by the abovementioned AM 14 from Porphyreon and by BEIRUT AMPHORAE (BF/Berytus production group). One handle fragment, probably AM 77 (*Chm 1669*), in a sandy fabric with abundant white inclusions (limestone?), could be of north Phoenician origin.

The second Late Antique phase material is also dominated by amphorae from Phoenicia, but it also contained a few imports from Palestine and from beyond the Levant (see below). Amphorae made in Porphyreon continued to be the most abundant in Chhim, both in the assemblage from the village and in the deposit from cistern C.VI. A small collection of ROBINSON AGORA M 334 made in BJW at Porphyreon was found in the village, as were single pieces of amphorae from Palestine: LRA 4 from Gaza and LRA 6, probably from Scythopolis. But the largest group of amphora fragments from this phase was found in cistern C.VI. It included mainly vessels from the Porphyreon workshop: a few fragments of AM 14 and a very large number of ROBINSON AGORA M 334.

The deposit contained also one fragment of CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 9 made in LRJW from Porphyreon, a ware that is associated with the first phase from the late 2nd to the mid-4th century AD. This amphora type has not been identified in Jiyeh but is quite popular as a type in the local material from Chhim [see below, *Pls 254A,B; 255*]. As for non-Phoenician imports, there is just one fragment of an amphora that probably originated from Caesarea.

Distribution and function. Levantine amphorae from the first-phase contexts were scattered all over the site. BEIRUT 4 and 5 amphora rim fragments with handles were found on the surface in Sector F [*Pl. 169.1: Chm 409A, 526*], and a BEIRUT 6 fragment [see *Pl. 169.1: Chm 441*] was found in Sector C (temple). A few fragments of AM 14 amphorae [see *Pl. 170*], including a rim and a base, were found in the cistern C.VI deposit [see *Pl. 171.2*], and a few more fragments were recovered from the modern fill in cistern E.IV [see *Pl. 171.1*]. Cistern C.VI contained also the only fragment of an amphora of a local type but made in LRJW from Porphyreon [see *Pl. 168.1: Chm 7365*].

Amphorae from the second phase, from the late 4th through early 7th centuries AD, were found mainly inside cistern C.VI. AGORA M 334 vessels formed the bulk of the finds, both from the village (mainly oil press E.II) and from the deposit in cistern C.VI. This type was recorded mainly in the abandonment layers in Sector E, with just one piece from the cistern deposit. The reason why AGORA M 334 is the predominant type in the fill of cistern C.VI may be related to the presence of installations for wine production in the vicinity of the cistern. Vats for this purpose could have been installed inside the defunct Roman temple (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 31–32, Fig. 31). There may have even been a wine cellar there that was destroyed in the earthquake. Smashed vessels collected during the clean-up operation could have been discarded in the cistern. Scarce finds of LRA 6 fragments, the latest in this assemblage, were discovered in the fill of the cellar in oil press E.I, which could also contain material redeposited during modern restoration work (Gwiazda et al. 2021).

Pls 186–199 4.2.3.2 *Amphorae from beyond the Levant*

Non-Levantine pottery reached Chhim indirectly via the coastal urban centres, such as Sidon and Berytus, acting as intermediaries and with Porphyreon as an additional stepping-stone in between. This concerned both the numerous fine-ware vessels, imported for their intrinsic value, and the containers in which specific goods were packed. Moreover, amphorae from beyond the Levant could well have been repacked in Phoenicia with local goods. In this context, one wonders what was the content of the LRA 1 amphorae, which constitute the bulk of the foreign amphorae brought to Chhim, considering that this particular type of container was intended for the transport of wine among other things.

Assemblage, typology, production/fabric. Four important production regions are represented among the amphora finds from the site: Asia Minor, including Cilicia, the Aegean, the Black Sea littoral and North Africa.

Asia Minor: Cilicia

11) **LRA 1** dominated the small group of amphorae from beyond the Levant found in Chhim (Pieri 2005: 69–85) [*Pls 186–191*]. It was particularly abundant in the cistern C.VI deposit. A few rim fragments from the village represented an early version, LRA 1A according to D. Pieri (2005: 70–74, Pls 1–13; Reynolds 2005b: 565–567, Figs 24–34; 2008: Fig. 3m), dated from about the mid-4th to the 5th century AD [*Pl. 186: Chm 75*]. However, the later form, LRA 1B (Pieri 2005: 75–76, Fig. 25) from the 5th through the mid-6th century AD, is more numerous (Reynolds 2008: Fig. 3n, o) [*Pl. 187*]. The group includes rim fragments with handles typical of LRA 1, but the rim shapes are unparalleled elsewhere [*Pl. 186: Chm 347, 2112*]. Two rim variants were recognized in the cistern deposit:

- everted rounded rim [*Pls 188A,B; 189A,B*], corresponding to Pieri's LRA 1A TRANSITIONAL SUBTYPE, dated from the end of the 5th to the beginning of the 6th century (Pieri 2005: 70, Fig. 25),
- folded rim [*Pl. 190A,B*], corresponding to the LRA 1B SUBTYPE, dated from the 6th to the mid-7th century (Pieri 2005: 75, Fig. 25).

Macroscopic examination of the fabric points to a Cilician workshop, entirely different from the LRA 1 in the Cypriot fabric (personal observation of the author working with material from the Paphos/Agora and Kourion; Dobosz 2020: 329–330). Four different fabrics were noted, the predominant ones being a lime-rich gritty fabric with gold mica. These are amphorae of the second variant [*Pl. 190A,B*], and the bulk of the first variant is also in this fabric [*Pls 188A,B: Chm 7356; 189A,B*]. A more sandy, medium-grained fabric with a mixture of white and black grains is also popular [*Pls 186–187*]. Single examples are fired to a pale colour [*Pl. 188A,B: Chm 7017, 7021*].

12) **LRA 3** [*Pl. 191*]. The second most numerous set in the assemblage comprised Asia Minor amphorae of the LRA 3 type, furnished with two variants of bases corresponding to:

- Pieri's LRA 3A (*Chm 69*) produced from the end of the 4th to the 6th/7th centuries AD (Pieri 2005: 95–97),

- and (probably) Pieri's LRA 3B (*Chm 798_2*), which is a very rare variant that is difficult to date, but at this stage of research on Levantine imports, it is believed to be from the 4th century AD (Pieri 2005: 97–98).

Aegean

13) **LRA 2** [*Pl. 192*], represented by four rim fragments made in different fabrics. LRA 2 is characteristic of the 5th to early 7th centuries AD at sites in the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly in Greece, the Aegean and on the Black Sea (LRA 2A and LRA 2B: Pieri 2005: 86–88). The identification of the Chhim fragments is not certain because, while the rim shape corresponds to this type, the fabrics do not tie in with any of the groups recognized macroscopically so far.

Black Sea amphorae

14) **Sinopean amphorae** [*Pls 193–196*] produced most probably in Demirci near Sinope (Kassab Tezgör and Touma 2001: 105). Amphorae from the Black Sea region are rare at Chhim, but even so two fabrics attributable to this group were distinguished macroscopically in the assemblage from the village. The first is a fabric characterized by red clay with black, probably volcanic temper [*Pl. 193*]. A fragment with thickened rounded rim [*Pl. 193: Chm 1183*] corresponds best to Dominique Kassab Tezgör's type B Snp I' from the 3rd century AD (Kassab Tezgör 2010: 125–127, Pl. 15). Another fragment, with a narrow folded band rim [*Pl. 193: Chm 143*], is the Sinope carrot amphora, a type from Kassab's group C (Kassab Tezgör 2010: 127–128). In view of the morphological differentiation of this group, a more precise identification is constrained by the small size of the sherd from Chhim; however, Type C Snp I', corresponding to Zeets 100/Kuzmanov 9, seems to be the best shot (Zeest 1960: 120, Pl. XXIX; Kuzmanov 1985: 16). The type was produced from the 4th to the beginning of the 6th century AD (Kassab Tezgör 2010: 132). In Beirut, many examples, including several complete pieces, were found in contexts dated to approximately AD 410 (Reynolds 2010b: Fig. 4a).

The second group from Chhim that was identified macroscopically is a greenish-buff fabric with black (volcanic?) temper, most reminiscent of Kassab's type D Snp I' (Kassab Tezgör 2010: 134, Pl. 8:3; for the fabric, 105–107, Figs 2–4) [*Pl. 194: Chm 831, 2022*]. Based on finds of coins from the Demirci furnaces, the production of these particular amphorae is placed in the second half of the 6th century AD (Kassab Tezgör 2010: 137). Again, in Beirut, they clearly emerge in the third quarter of the 5th century AD and continue (as in Zeugma) through the early 7th century AD (Reynolds 2010b: 99, Fig. 7e).

Remains of a red *dipinto* can be seen on the neck of one of the amphorae resembling a Sinopean carrot-body vessel from the 5th century AD (for the Sinope amphora typology, see Kassab Tezgör 2010: Pl. 46: Cat. 120) [*Pl. 195: Chm 7012*]. A similar vessel, also with a red *dipinto*, is known from Pella in Decapolis, where it was dated to the end of the 6th century AD.

The Black Sea amphora production has yet to be fully investigated, and very few workshops are known from this region. Hence, fragments of a few other amphorae from the Chhim cistern C.VI deposit can be said to be typologically and technologically linked to the Black Sea region, but these

types remain unidentified as to their origin [*Pls 195–196*]. Sherds of amphorae referring to the SINOPEAN CARROT-BODY AMPHORA, but of types not known from Sinope, constituted the second largest group in the cistern deposit. The pale red fabric, typical of SINOPEAN CARROT AMPHORAE, carries flecks of gold mica besides the black volcanic inclusions. Volcanic inclusions and golden mica are present also in the fabric of other types of amphorae of unidentified provenance, which are, however, typologically well placed in the Black Sea. One cannot exclude that the apparent Sinope containers found at Chhim were actually a product of Pontus (A. Opait, personal communication).

North African amphorae

15) **TUNISIAN amphorae** [*Pls 197–199*]. A few fragments of amphorae were classified as containers from North Africa, including one almost complete example [*Pl. 197: Chm 1416*] restored from sherds discovered in the fill of room E.XVI. The best parallel in the published material is type KEYA 62 O, Q with cup-shaped rim and ear-shaped handles, elliptical in section, produced from the mid-5th to the mid-6th century AD in the territory of modern Tunisia (Keay 1984: 309, 334, Fig. 155). Another fragment classified as a product of the workshops in Tunisia, based on the fabric and typology, is a spike base fragment from an amphora for fish sauce [*Pl. 198: Chm 49*] corresponding to the LEPTIMINUS I TYPE produced from the 1st to the 3rd century AD (Opaiţ 2000; Bonifay 2004). A flat base from a fish-sauce amphora of the UZITA 52, 10 TYPE belongs to the same period (Bonifay 2016: 600, Fig. 4.10) [*Pl. 198: Chm 78*].

Three rim fragments also belonged to containers of probable Tunisian origin [*Pl. 198: Chm 261; 199: Chm 7052, 7366*].

Distribution. Fragments of amphorae imported from outside the Levant were found all over the site, in village houses in Sector E, oil presses (E.I, E.III), abandonment layers, modern fill and surface layers. However, in most cases, the findspots are not informative. LRA 2 amphorae, one of the earliest types at the site, were found in an abandonment layer in the village and in layers with mixed ceramic material of different date in the pronaos of Roman temple (C.V); the stratigraphy of this area was disturbed during the restoration of the temple in the 1970s.

Amphorae from beyond the Levant in the cistern C.VI deposit included LRA 1 from Cilicia and a few fragments from North Africa and the Black Sea region.

4.3 DISCUSSION

The assemblage corresponding to the first phase from the late 2nd century to the mid-4th century AD is represented chiefly by domestic vessels and a small number of amphorae from the CW 34 group brought to Chhim from the Beqa'a Valley [see *Fig. 13*]. Porphyreon products are definitely in decline compared to their numbers in the early Roman period, presumably reflecting the limited output of this production centre, reduced to AM 14 amphorae (Reynolds 2005b, Pl. 14; Wicenciak in Waliszewski et al. 2008: 75, Pl. 31; 2016a: 649). However, other vessel forms, such as jugs

and bowls, display a fabric that is macroscopically identical with LRJW, even though the production of these vessel forms has fund no confirmation at Jiyeh.

Pottery from the second phase, from the late 4th to the early 7th centuries, still shows a strong presence of the Beqa'a Valley in the quantities of household CW 34 common ware. By the end of this phase, however, vessels in WORKSHOP X fabric from the vicinity of Akko/Ptolemais were clearly in predominance with an accompanying rise in the numbers of Porphyreon amphorae of the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 type brought to Chhim (Reynolds 2005b: Pls 15–16; Wicenciak 2016a: 649–650).

The bulk of Late Antique common ware from the site as a whole represents two main production regions: the southern Beqa'a Valley (CW 34) and northern Galilee (WORKSHOP X). The former shows an overwhelming presence in all contexts at the site, and encompasses cooking pots, lidded casseroles, small and big bowls, bowls with decorated rims, jugs, juglets and funnels. WORKSHOP X vessels, intended mainly for cooking purposes, are clearly in the minority. The third sizeable group, imports from the north Phoenician coast (Tartus/Amrit region), is represented by an unexpectedly high number of basins. This all in the face of a very limited presence of local-made Chhim wares (see below, Chapter 5).

Regarding the amphorae. most of them were demonstrably brought to Chhim from nearby Porphyreon, the AM 14 type first, later replaced by ROBINSON AGORA M 334, in both cases presumably intended as packaging for Chhim's prime industrial export, namely, olive oil pressed in the village (Wicenciak 2019). Wine is also a distinct possibility, its production at the site having been attested. The two amphora types seem to have emerged successively (Reynolds 2005b: 570–572), following a territorial and administrative reorganization of the province into *Syria Coele* and *Syria Phoenicia*, the latter with its centre at Tyre. In the mid-4th century, production was initiated also in the territory of Akko/Ptolemais, and one of the excavated sites there is a pottery workshop at Horvat 'Uza (Getzov et al. 2009: 1–12). It was a wine-producing land, so the amphorae made there could have been intended as packaging for this industry.

The question of packaging the surplus of olive oil produced in Chhim rests on the assumption that whatever the residents did not use for their purposes (and for this locally made containers (see below, *§ 5.3.3*) and the large storage jars (pithoi) brought from the Beqa's Valley and the Golan Heights surely sufficed) needed some kind of packaging to be shipped to other markets however distant. Skins (for which there is no palpable evidence) could have been used for this purpose, but it is also conceivable that supplies of ceramic containers could have been commissioned at the busy production centres in nearby Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2019: 331–333), where both of these two new amphora types were produced on a regular basis (Wicenciak 2016a: 649).

The rareness of Berytus and Tyre amphorae, represented by single sherds, is telling in this context, as is the occasional example of an amphora in CW 34, although it was the latter group that was readily copied by the village potters in a local Chiim fabric (see below, *§ 5.3.3*).

As for 'foreign' amphorae, whether from the Levantine region or, more broadly, from the Mediterranean region, they are generally few and probably arrived via intermediary centres like Porphyreon, Sidon and Berytus. The torpedo-shaped LRA 4 amphora from Gaza and the bag-shaped LRA 5 and LRA 6 types are scarce, while LRA 1 containers appear to be slightly more common and to come mostly from Cilicia. Amphorae from the Black Sea region, the Aegean and North Africa (specifically Tunisia) are attested by single sherds.

4.3.1 The evidence of the Cistern C.VI assemblage

The assemblage from cistern C.VI is a special case study, representing as it does a deposit collected in rapid succession over barely a hundred years between the mid-5th and mid-6th century AD and sealed in the wake of the major earthquake of AD 551 that substantially affected the village (Elias et al. 2007: 756). The deposit is well-dated by other categories of artifacts, including a large assemblage of glass lamps, clay oil lamps (so-called Phoenician lamps of the ovoid type from the mid-6th to the mid-7th century AD, T. Waliszewski, personal communication) and fine wares, mainly LATE ROMAN C/PHOCEAN RED SLIP WARE dated from the mid-5th to the third quarter of the 6th century AD (a small number of 7th-century fragments could be a later intrusion, K. Domżalski, personal communication). The pottery in the cistern comes from the final phase of the settlement.[6] It is made up mainly of regionally-made household utility vessels, amphorae and pithoi (the latter not discussed in this volume). The prevailing amphora type is the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 produced in southern and central Phoenicia, Porphyreon included. Sherds of amphorae from outside the Levant are expectedly few, representing export markets in Cilicia, the Black Sea region and North Africa.

The common-ware assemblage from the cistern is dominated by two production groups, both regional: CW 34 and WORKSHOP X. The first one is represented chiefly by kitchen vessels for preparing and serving meals, with a prevalence of vessels for cooking, such as lidded casseroles and cooking pots. The second group comprises a standard repertoire of cooking pots, casseroles, jugs and funnels, but no bowls, which are a staple find in the Beirut excavations (although hardly distinguishable from funnels when found in a fragmentary state). Open forms, meaning bowls of regular and large sizes, are represented by FAM 7 products from the coastal production centres at Akko/Ptolemais and Porphyreon (BJW) while the large basins with decorated rims, common in the 5th and 6th centuries AD, are from the Amrit/Tartus region.

The nature of the deposit—vessels associated with preparing and consuming food—leads to the conclusion that most of the pottery discarded in the cistern must have come from the clearing of nearby houses. The small number of funnels presumably indicate that there was no oilery in the immediate vicinity of the cistern. The predominance of the ROBINSON AGORA M 334 amphora in the deposit could be explained by the wine-producing installation known to have been operated in the building of the abandoned Roman temple right next to the cistern (Waliszewski et al. 2004: 31–32, Fig. 31).

[6] The 1st-century-AD material was from the bottom of the deposit, mostly kitchen vessels and amphorae produced in Porphyreon, is difficult to explain at this stage, but obviously does not affect the overall late dating of the cistern deposit.

Chapter 5

LOCAL CHHIM POTTERY PRODUCTION (1ST TO 4TH/5TH CENTURY AD): A SUPPORT INDUSTRY IN A VILLAGE PRODUCING OLIVE OIL

Reynolds was the first to suggest the idea of local pottery production in Chhim while studying in 2003 the ceramics from the Chhim necropolis excavated by the Lebanese Direction Générale des Antiquités (Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 126–127, Pl. 1). His claim found strong support in 2015 when the present author compared (with the naked eye, using a hand lens) the fabric of vessels of unknown origin with the clay used for the construction of kitchen ovens (*tannur* in Arabic; uncovered in rooms E.VII and E.XVII in the village, see *Fig. 15*; Waliszewski 2003: 273, Figs 5, 8) and in room A.IX in the temenos area (Waliszewski 2000: 241; on *tannurs* see Shafer-Elliott 2014: 121). The reasoning behind this is that building material for the ovens would have been acquired from the nearest suitable deposit, which would have also been a likely source of clay for the local pottery production. The inner walls of the ovens, which had been exposed to persistent heat from daily use, were observed to be visually identical to the presumed local ceramic products [*Fig. 14: 1B, 1C*]. Limestone inclusions had characteristically migrated towards the heat source, in this case, the inner side of the oven walls (corresponding to the outside of vessels that have been fired) [*Fig. 14: 1D, 1E*]. Macroscopic observations were verified by comparing the chemical composition and results of petrographic analyses of *tannur* and vessel samples (Marzec et al. 2021).

The identification of five wasters during a recent reexamination of the ceramic material has added to the body of evidence for local pottery production at Chhim [*Fig. 16*]. These sherds include a bowl [*Pl. 227: Chm 124*], a funnel [*Pl. 237: Chm 2027*], an amphora [*Pl. 257A,B: Chm 876*], a jug [*Pl. 211: Chm 1345*] and one possible lekane (*Chm 960*) [*Fig. 16*].

5.1 Fabrics and wares

Two fabrics were distinguished based on macroscopical examination: the more popular Chhim Fabric 1 (ChF 1), corresponding to Reynolds's lime-rich fabric (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 126–127, Pl. 1; Reynolds 2005b: 570, Pl. 13:92–93), and Chhim Fabric 2 (ChF 2) (see above, *Fig. 14*).

Chhim Fabric 1 is characterised by a high content of fine white, yellowish and purple-grey grains, probably lime and limestone [*Fig. 17:a*] as this rock is common at the site and in the region. The fabric also contains numerous angular grains of quartz and red clay pellets. Five wares were identified in this fabric: 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E [see *Fig. 14*], distinguished by the size of the lime grains and the varied firing conditions attested by differences in the colour and hardness of the clay. The predominant fabric variant is ChF 1A.

Chhim Fabric 2 comes in a coarse and a semi-fine version [*Fig. 17:b, c*]. The clay is fine-grained in both instances, poorly fired, and yellowish red (5 YR 5/6 yellowish red). The two

Fabrics	Wares	General visual description	Vessel category	Vessel form	Macrophoto
CHHIM FABRIC 1 CHF 1	1A	**Fabric**: medium, compact **Hardness**: 1 (very good) **Inclusions**: abundant very fine (< 1 mm) white grains, a few fine grains (1–2 mm); very small grains of crystalline inclusions 40–50%; yellowish and grey inclusions (limestone?) **Section colour**: red (2.5 YR 5/8, 10 YR 5-6/4) **Core**: usually none; sometimes narrow black (10 R 5/6-8)	Storage/transport amphorae Domestic vessels	Amphorae, Jars Table amphorae Jugs, Juglets Bowls, Lekanai Cooking pots, Casseroles, Pans Funnels, Stands	
	1B	**Fabric**: medium, compact **Hardness**: 1 (very good) **Inclusions**: abundant very fine (< 1 mm) white grains (smaller than in CHF 1A); very small crystalline grains 40–50%; a few very fine light grey and yellowish grains (limestone?) **Surface colour** outside and inside: pink (7.5 YR 7/4) **Section colour**: red (10 R 5/6 to 5 YR 4/2) **Core**: none	Storage/transport amphorae Domestic vessels	Amphorae, Jars Table amphora Jugs Kraters Bowls Cooking pots Casseroles Funnels, Stands	
	1C	**Fabric**: medium, compact **Hardness**: 1/2 (good) **Inclusions**: abundant very fine (< 1 mm) white grains; a few fine crystalline inclusions **Surface colour** outside and inside: reduction firing, greyish brown/greenish (2.5 Y 5/2) **Core**: brown (7.5 YR 5/2) to grey (2.5 YR N5/0)	Storage/transport amphorae Domestic vessels	Amphorae Jugs Juglets Bowls Kraters Funnels Lid	
	1D	**Fabric**: medium, compact **Hardness**: 1 (very good) **Inclusions**: many very fine (< 1 mm) white grains (smaller amount of grains than in wares CHF 1A–C] ≈20%; single, very small crystalline inclusions; ocassional inclusions: yellowish (limestone?) and red (clay pellets?) **Surface colour** outside and inside: brown (7.5 YR 5/4 to 2.5 YR 6/6) **Core**: red, dusky red (10 R 4/8 to 2.5 YR N3/2)	Storage/transport amphorae Domestic vessels	Amphorae Jugs Bowls Lekanai Funnels Stands	
	1E	**Fabric**: coarse **Hardness**: 1 (very good) **Inclusions**: abundant large (5–7 mm) crystalline grains and medium (2–5 mm) yellow and white (limestone?) grains **Surface colour** outside and inside: grey (2.5 Y 5/2 to 5 YR 5/1) **Section colour**: same as surface **Core**: dark gray (2.5 YR N 4/?)	Domestic vessels	Amphorae Jars Bowls Lekanai Casseroles	
CHHIM FABRIC 2 CHF 2		**Fabric**: semi-fine **Hardness**: 2 (brittle) **Inclusions**: mainly fine crystalline inclusions (< 1 mm); some yellowish and whitish inclusions (limestone?), ocassionally brownish: 1) well sorted matrix, fine inclusions, 2) rather coarse, different size of inclusions **Surface colour** outside and inside: pink to red (5 YR 7/3 to 2.5 YR 5/6) and grayish brown (2.5 Y 4-5/2) **Section colour**: same as surface **Core**: none	Storage/transport amphorae Domestic vessels	Amphorae Jars Jugs, Juglets Bowls Cooking pots Casseroles Pans Funnels Lids	

Fig. 14. Fabrics, wares and vessel forms representing the local pottery production at Chhim

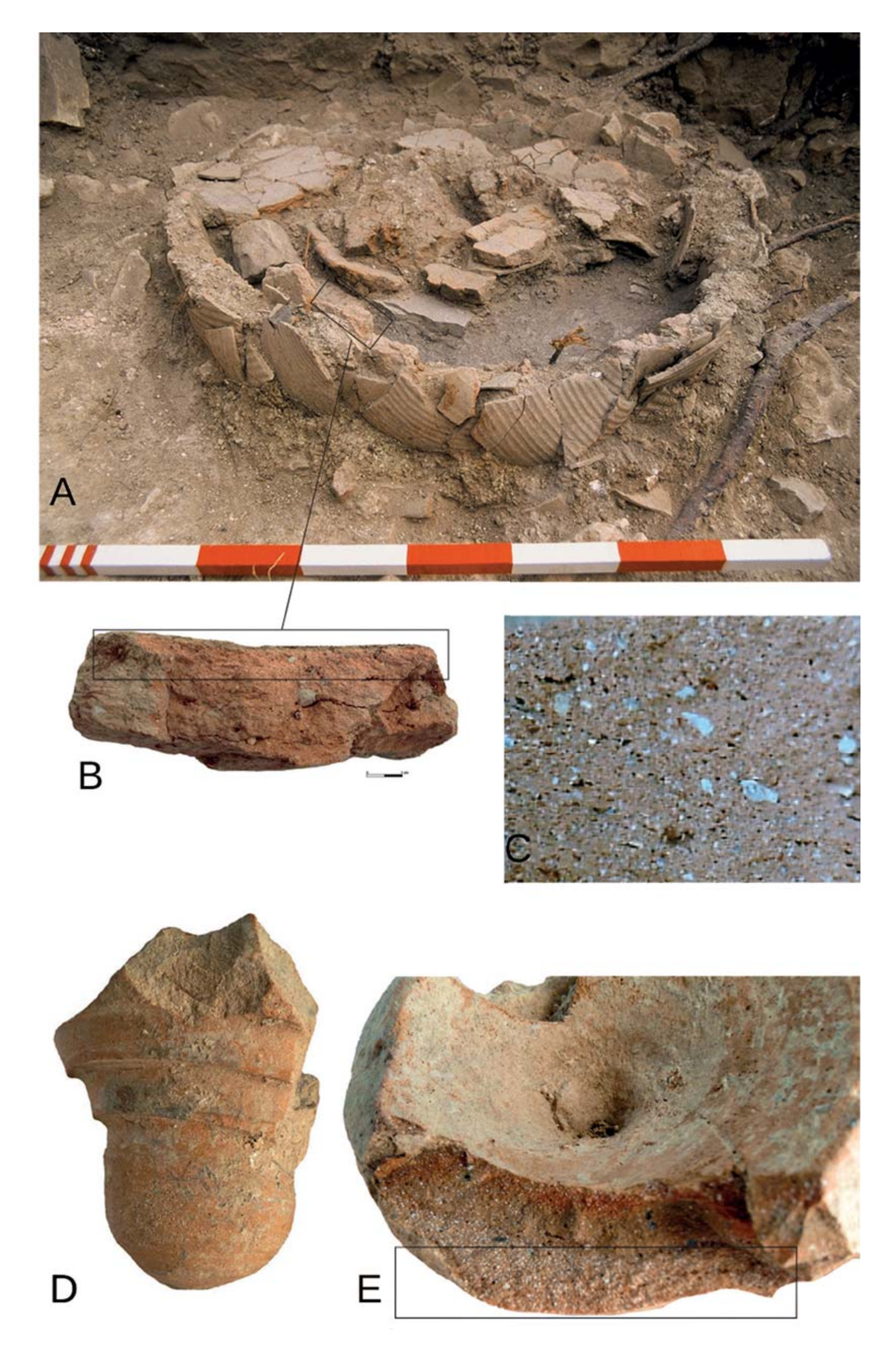


Fig. 15. The oven (*tannur*) in unit E.XVII: fragment of wall section and macrophoto



Fig. 16. Waste products from Chhim

versions are differentiated by the size of the white inclusions, presumed to be lime. Both have angular quartz grains and grey and brown inclusions.

Both CHHIM FABRICS differ from the sandy clays used to make pottery on the coast. The differentiated technological properties linked to clay preparation, degree of levigation, size and quantities of the temper and firing that are exemplified by the different fabric variants suggest that the production was not supervised by expert potters.

The characteristic lime-rich fabric was also recognised macroscopically in vessels from the Bronze and Iron Ages, including the Persian period (material studied by F.J. Núñez), found mainly in Sectors A and D. However, the modest vestiges of these early periods discovered at Chhim—some structural remains in the vicinity of the temenos, in Sectors A and D (Périssé-Valéro 2009: 71–72), and pottery material of the Bronze and early Iron Ages as well as the Persian period recovered from levelling layers under Hellenistic depositions in the test trenches in room E.XVI (F.J. Núñez, work in progress)—are not enough to confirm the presence of a settlement, let alone a pottery workshop. However, a field survey in the neighbourhood of the site revealed isolated burials from the Bronze and/or Iron Ages, the presence of which could point to early occupation of the area, even if they do not indicate its character. The limited testing in the village yielded a small number of pottery types characteristic of the Persian period, such as BASKET-HANDLE AMPHORAE or the typical PHOENICIAN CARINATED SHOULDERS AMPHORAE. Several fragments of the latter are made of the CHF 1A fabric (as observed macroscopically). Therefore, they could not have originated in Sidon or Byblos, although the wares from these regions also have lime-rich fabrics.

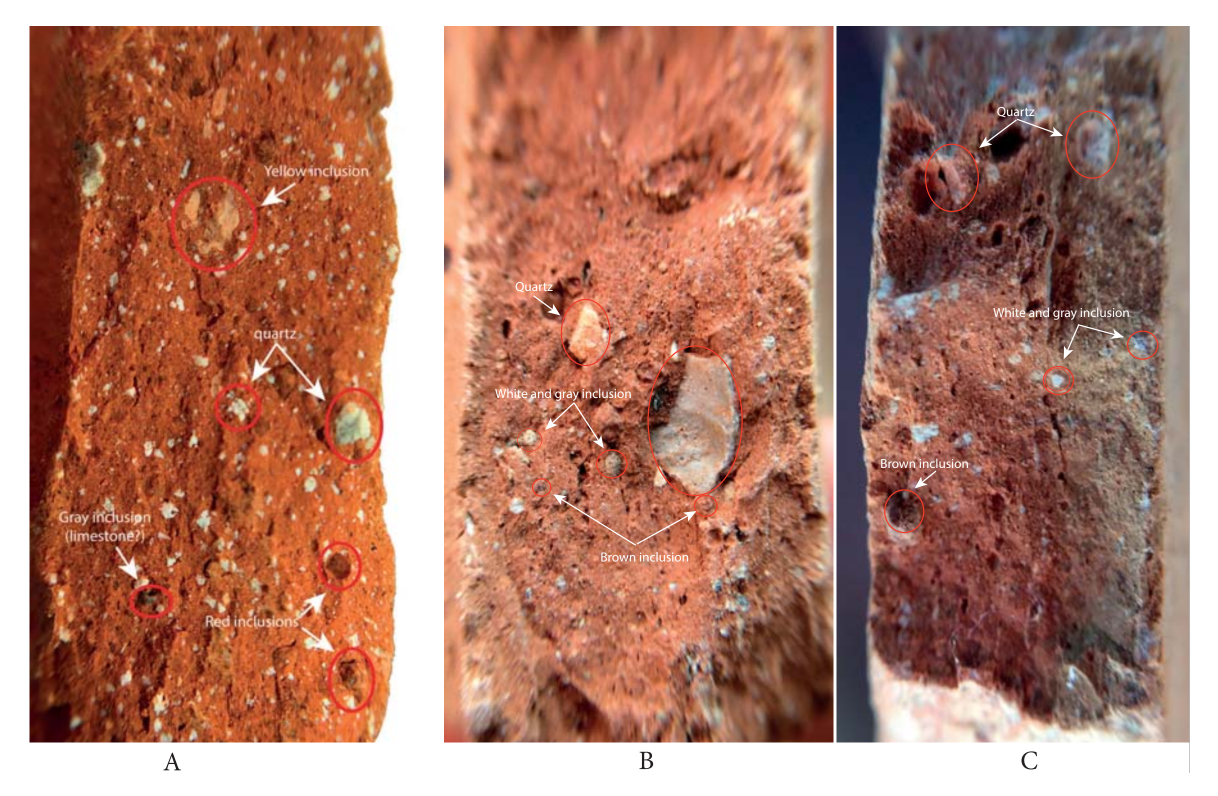


Fig. 17. Macrophoto view of Chhim-fabric sherd breaks: A – ChF 1; B, C – ChF 2

The architecture of the site in the Hellenistic period is also poorly known. Extensive later rebuilding, including digging of foundation trenches, has largely disturbed the stratigraphy, but the general assumption is that Hellenistic-period Chhim was a temple site rather than a village [see ***Introduction***]. Yet, the Chhim pottery assemblage contains vessel forms typical of the late Hellenistic period, such as lekanai, kraters, SIDON 2 AMPHORAE, made in ChF 1 and ChF 2. However, they should be attributed to the initial stages of pottery production in the early Roman period, when the older forms endured in the inland village. Despite the indications mentioned above, without more archaeological evidence and archaeometric analyses, a pre-Roman period ceramic production in Chhim or its immediate vicinity must remain an object of speculation.

5.2 Typology

5.2.1 Prototypes

Pls 200–202.2

The ceramic assemblage and analysis of archaeological contexts of discovery indicate that pottery started to be produced locally at the turn of the era. The dating is based on a local vessel typology and confirmed by imported tableware fragments occurring in associated contexts. The earliest local forms were found in contexts with Eastern Sigillata A sherds characteristic of the early Roman period (Domżalski 2011).

The first vessels produced in the local workshops imitated earlier pottery brought to the late Hellenistic sanctuary at the site probably as offerings (see above, *§ 2*). These were products of the Porphyreon workshops, some possibly also from Sidon (judging by a macroscopic examination of the fabric). The imitations in a Chhim fabric make up a group of 30 recorded sherds, copying different vessels. The recognised forms are:

- Sidon 2/Jiyeh 1 amphorae (Wicenciak 2016b: 43, Pl. 1) [*Pl. 200*], corresponding to Types 1A/B and 3 in Ala Eddine's typology (Ala Eddine 2003) and occuring in both fabrics: ChF 1B and 1D, and ChF 2.
- Lekane bowls imitating Jiyeh Lekane Type 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: 64–65, Pl. 34) [*Pl. 201*], also made in both fabrics: ChF 1A and 1D, and ChF 2.
- A krater rim fragment [*Pl. 202.1: Chm 4267*] imitating Jiyeh Krater Type 1 produced in Porphyreon in late Hellenistic and early Roman times (Wicenciak 2016b: 65, Pl. 35). This is a coarse-ware version of ChF 1E. The fragment was found in the cellar of oil press E.I, along with other early Roman vessels. It is an identical copy of vessels produced in Berytus in the early Roman period (Reynolds et al. 2010: 90, Fig. 19:2).
- Two wasters of jugs [*Fig. 16; Pl. 211: Chm 1345*], preserved as rim fragments, copying Jiyeh Jug Type 1 [*Pl. 202.2: Chm 7453*] and Jiyeh Jug Type 2 [*Pl. 202.2: Chm 555*] (Wicenciak 2016b: 48–49, Pls 8–9).

The collection of locally-produced pottery consists of 366 diagnostic fragments (RHB), representing nine different vessel forms, both closed and open [*Fig. 18*]. From a typological point of view, based on parallels with material from Jiyeh/Porphyreon and Beirut/Berytus, the vessels were dated to the early and late Roman periods (through the 4th century AD). The identified forms represent late Hellenistic types, presumed stayovers from a preceding age. The deposit from cistern C.VI, which contained only a few fragments of locally-made vessels, provides an indication for dating the end of local production to the time preceding the formation of the deposit, that is, before the middle of the 6th century AD.

Local potters seem to have concentrated on amphorae and common ware vessels, modelled primarily on the production from Porphyreon and the CW 34 group from south Beqa'a Valley (Reynolds and Waksman 2007: 59) (see above, *Tables 2–3*). The industrial nature of the village in the early Roman period, focused primarily on olive oil production, with a minor sideline in wine-making, perhaps for local consumption, also determined the character of the pottery production, in which cooking-related vessels are the least numerous. The bulk of this material can be divided into three functional categories:

1/ vessels used for the production and packing of olive oil (amphorae and amphora stands, jugs, bowls with incurved rims, funnels);
2/ kitchen vessels for preparing and serving meals (jugs, juglets, lids, bowls);
3/ cooking vessels (pots, casseroles and pans).

The assemblage—366 diagnostic fragments (rims/handles/bases)—is small relative to the imported-wares group. A total of 11 vessel forms has been distinguished: jugs and juglets (59 fragments), bowls and kraters (78), cooking vessels (cooking pots, casseroles and pans) (20), amphorae (139), storage vessels (9), as well as utensils: stands (8), lids (3) and funnels (21). A total of 30 fragments represents imitations of vessels made at Porphyreon in the late Hellenistic period.

The presentation follows the same formal rather than functional divisions that were applied to the rest of the material, mainly because it is sometimes impossible to distinguish between forms, e.g., jugs or funnels used in olive oil production and in everyday domestic context. Dating has been proposed whenever available, but the time span covered is very broad, from at least the early Roman period until late antiquity, and the chronological divisions established archaeologically are seldom reflected in vessel shape. Hence, precise dating, whether typological or contextual, was often simply impossible.

5.2.2 Closed and open vessels for use with liquids/beverages

Pl. 203 5.2.2.1 *Juglets*

Assemblage and typology. The collection of nine fragments is too small and too strongly differentiated to distinguish well-defined juglet types. The following could be discerned:

- Rim, diameter 2 cm, set on a narrow neck with a handle fragment (*Chm 1577*), resembles Porphyreon jugs classified there as lagynos-like JIYEH JUGLET TYPE 1 (Wicenciak 2016b: 86, Pl. 13); it represents CHF 2.
- A multi-grooved rim, flat inside, approximately 5 cm in diameter, identified as group CHF 1C (*Chm 7807*) (perhaps a beaker?). This type includes small vessels, 9 cm high with rim diameter of 5 cm, featuring a simple, gently rounded rim [*Pl. 203: Chm 120*]; the shoulders slope steeply, the body is not clearly rounded, but the surface is covered with a distinct wide ribbing. The base is flat, 2 cm diameter, thickened where the body walls start. Parallels for this tentative beaker are found in Beirut sector BEY 144, classified there as early Roman THIN-WALLED WARE (Frangié-Joly 2014: 97, Fig. 12).
- Flat bases with fragments of rounded and cylindrical body walls are also considered in this group, the thickening of the walls next to the base being a characteristic element (*Chm 90, 858, 981, 1098*). These bases may be copies of JIYEH JUGLET TYPES 1 or 4 characteristic of early Roman production from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 50, 84, Pls 11, 59). Two other bases (*Chm 1143, 2138*), with thinner and rounded ribbed bodies on the outer lower parts, have no parallels.

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A, 1C, 1E and CHF 2.

Distribution and function. Fragments were found in oil presses E.II and E.III, cistern E.IV and habitation units E.VII and F.III. This distribution suggests household use as well as a role in the process of producing oil.

5.2.2.2 *Jugs*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Jugs for serving liquids, whether water, oil or wine, are a large group in the locally-made pottery assemblage. Typologically, it is also a strongly varied group with three rim types and a group of miscellaneous individual rim variants.

Pls 204–208 Jug rims

- CHHIM JUG RIM TYPE 1 [*Pls 204A,B–205A,B*]. Concave rim with straight- or wavy-edged ledge or flange below the rim. The mouth diameter is 6–10 cm, averaging at 9 cm. The flanged rim can be shallower or deeper, and the ledge may be narrower and rounded [e.g., *Pl. 204A,B: Chm 7821*]. The handles are either the multiple-ridge 'Chhim-type' or the 'Beirut-type' with one or two ridges and a flat band in the middle [*Pl. 204A,B: Chm 339*], attached to the outer rim edge and to the gently rounded shoulders. The outer neck surface is ribbed, the inside also on occasion, and the necks widen out toward the body. The rim may have a more pronounced flange [*Pl. 204A,B: Chm 339*]. In some cases, the ledge is wavy-edged instead of being straight [*Pl. 205A,B: Chm 883*]. The rim may also be more hooked in section, with the ledge pointed and downturned [*Pl. 205A,B: Chm 682, 1645, 2136*]. The form of the jug is well-known from the late Hellenistic and Roman periods. They were made in the BEIRUT FABRIC (Reynolds 1999: 103). Hayes referred to it as a FLANGED RIM JUG, common in the 2nd to 4th centuries AD in Beirut (Reynolds 1999: 48, 49, Fig. 160.222, late 2nd century AD).
- CHHIM JUG RIM TYPE 2 [*Pl. 206*]. The type features a collar rim, 8–8.5 cm in diameter. These jugs may be spouted (*Chm 627*). Not a very popular form, as it is represented by only four fragments.
- CHHIM JUG RIM TYPE 3 [*Pl. 207*]. Double concave rim, thin-walled (about 0.25 cm), rim diameter 4.8–12 cm. Only three fragments. One should note, however, that the lower part of a vessel with a flat base, 3.5 cm in diameter, and a sharply carinated body (*Chm 1465B*) is morphologically (wall thickness) and technologically (CHF 1A) identical with the rim *Chm 1465A*. The two were found together but are not the same vessel. They could have made up a set composed of a jug (*Chm 1465A*) and beaker (*Chm 1465B*). Neither has a known parallel.
- Miscellaneous rim types [*Pl. 208*], suggesting either experimental pot-making or inexpert potters. The preserved handles represent the 'Chhim-type' (*Chm 504, 1587*). One rim of 8 cm diameter is thickened and tops a straight neck (*Chm 680*), very much like JIYEH JUG TYPE 3 from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 51). Another jug fragment with a straight rim curving slightly outwards bears a unique inscription in Greek, ΠΕΠ, punctured on the neck just below the rim (*Chm 1831*). This particular letter combination looks much better at the beginning of a word than in the middle, although the latter is not excluded, but it definitely cannot stand at the end. Adam Łajtar (personal communication) interprets it as the beginning of the Greek word *peptikós* ('good for digestion'). If so, a substance aiding digestion could have been kept in this small vessel. Alternatively, *peptos* ('cooked, digested') or *peptein* ('to cook') could suggest some kind of cooking spices as the content.

Pls 209–210 Jug bases

- CHHIM JUG BASE TYPE 1. The first type has a flat base, 3 cm to 5 cm in diameter, sharply flaring walls extending to the body, ribbed inside. Two fragments (*Chm 517, 4263*) were found with early Roman material in the cellar of oil press E.I. Chronologically consistent

parallels come from sector BEY 144. A thin-walled, gently concave base and vertically rising walls, produced in Berytus, imitates the early Roman Thin-walled Ware (Frangié-Joly 2014: 97, Fig. 13). An analogous base type was found in one of the graves from the necropolis near Chhim (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 130, Fig. 6c).

- Chhim Jug Base Type 2 [*Pl. 210*]. The second type has a gently concave base of a larger diameter (from 5 cm to 8 cm), visibly ribbed outside.

Pl. 211 Spouts and handles with decoration

Some of the locally-made jugs had spouts attached to the body [*Pl. 211: Chm 1033, 1717*]. Judging by the uneven clay edges around the opening on the inside, the hole in the body was pierced before firing [*Pl. 211: Chm 1033*]. The surface around the opening on the outside was smoothed and decorated with a simple impressed decoration imitating petals. The decoration is present also at the point of attachment of the spout on another fragment [*Pl. 211: Chm 906*]. Such decoration at the attachment of spouts and handles occurs on CW 34 jugs (see above, *§ 3.2.12* and *Pls 73–74*).

Two types of handles have been preserved: 'Beirut-type' with a flat band in the middle, typical of early Roman Porphyreon and Beirut production [see *Pl. 204A,B: Chm 339*], and multiple-ridge 'Chhim-type', which is encountered also on cooking pots, table amphorae, kraters and storage and transport containers [see *Pls 204A,B: Chm 7821; 208: Chm 504, 1587; 211: Chm 7785; 212A,B: Chm 8067; 213: Chm 1425; 231: Chm 1470; 264*].

Fabric/ware. Chhim Jug Rim Type 1: ChF 1A–D, ChF 2; Chhim Jug Rim Type 2: ChF 1 and ChF 2; Chhim Jug Rim Type 3: ChF 1A; miscellaneous types: ChF 1A; Chhim Jug Base Type 1: ChF 1A, 1D; Chhim Jug Base Type 2: ChF 1A, 1C, ChF 2; spouts: ChF 2.

Distribution and function. Chhim Jug Rim Type 1. The largest set comes from the fill of a shallow basin adjoining the mouth of cistern C.VI in room E.VI next to the temple;

Chhim Jug Rim Type 2. Two of the four fragments came from a basin adjoining the mouth of cistern C.VI in room E.VI; the next two were found in the cellar of oil press E.I and inside Roman temple;

Chhim Jug Rim Type 3. Oil press E.II. The morphology of the form, decorative rim and fine thin walls suggest a vessel for the table.

Chhim Jug Base Type 1: cellar of oil press E.I, oil press E.II, unit A.IX and G.I;

Chhim Jug Base Type 2: room E.VI, oil press E.II, unit E.XVI and modern deposit in cistern E.IV.

Spouts: different sectors; street E.XXII and the fill of units E.XVIII and E.XIX, oil press E.II, but also the temenos (unit A.IX) and pronaos C.V.

Pl. 212 5.2.2.3 *Table amphorae*

Assemblage and typology. Two fragments were classified as table amphorae:

- One amphora is almost complete, helpfully preserving both handles, which excludes its identification as a jug [*Pl. 212: Chm 8067*]. The rim is thickened on the inside and flattened and

everted on the outside. The diameter at the rim is 8 cm, the neck with ribbing on the inside narrows down toward the body, passing into broad sloping shoulders and a wide body, densely ribbed on the outside. 'Chhim-type' handles are attached to the upper shoulder and rise to the middle of the neck. The vessel resembles in shoulder and body shape a vessel of CW 34 ware, classified as a jug for lack of certainty as to the actual number of handles [see *Pl. 74: Chm 683*]; the extant handle on that jug was of the 'Beirut-type'.

- A rim fragment was very similar to the above-described fragment, also in diameter, but the rim type resembles none of the rims in the jug and amphora groups of local manufacture [*Pl. 212: Chm 887*]. Additionally, the incised decoration below the rim on this fragment excluded it from the storage and transport amphora categories.

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A and 1B.

Distribution and function. *Chm 8067* was found in a test trench in unit E.XIX near a wine(?)-pressing basin; *Chm 887* comes from oil press E.II. The find spots suggest their possible use for both wine and olive oil.

Pl. 213 5.2.2.4 *Kraters*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Three krater rim fragments were identified.

- A fragment imitates JIYEH TYPE 2 of late Hellenistic/early Roman date (Wicenciak 2016b: 65–66, Pls 36, 78); the rim (48 cm in diameter) bears a wide flat lid seat, and a flange or ridge moulding below the rim [*Pl. 213: Chm 1742*].
- A rim fragment, which is thick-walled, preserves part of a 'Chhim-type' handle attached to the outer edge of the rim (40 cm in diameter) [*Pl. 213: Chm 1425*]. It is similar to the JIYEH KRATER TYPE 2 (Wicenciak 2016b: Pl. 36: 200, 201).
- A T-shaped rim in section, flat, decorated (similar to CHHIM BOWL TYPE 2.1, see below, *Pls 222–224*), 33 cm in diameter, with a concave lid seat and flaring upper wall, which could suggest a greater depth [*Pl. 213: Chm 425*]. No parallel is known.

A single high ring base [*Pl. 213: Chm 1094*] could have belonged to a krater; it would be similar to one from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997b: Pl. 44: PW 410).

Fabric/ware. CHF 1B and 1D.

Distribution and function. Found in Sector E, but only one fragment in a context suggesting household use. One fragment [*Pl. 213: Chm 1425*] was found inside the temple building and can be associated with the phase when it was turned into a wine production facility.

5.2.3 Kitchen, cooking and utility vessels

A few fragments of cooking vessels were identified upon reexamination of the material (they had not been noted at first; Wicenciak 2016a: 668). Both CHF 1 and CHF 2 are represented in the small assemblage. As mentioned above, by modern technological standards, the iron-rich clay is deemed ill-fitted for cooking vessels, which had to be heat-resistant. This unsuitability may be the

reason why there are so few locally-made cooking pots at Chhim. Similarly, Hellenistic–early Roman PHOENICIAN SEMI-FINE WARE from the Tyre region was just as unsuitable for cooking wares, so it was used for tableware and storage/transport containers but not for cooking vessels (Wicenciak 2016a: 639–641, Fig. 4).

Pls 214–229 5.2.3.1 *Bowls*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Three types and a set of miscellaneos rim variants have been distinguished:

- CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1 [*Pls 214–221*]. The most popular bowl type in the local pottery assemblage. The average diameter is approximately 20 cm, the range being from 14 cm to 25 cm. The four complete profiles [*Pls 215: Chm 921, 216: Chm 1192, 221: Chm 1393, 1816*] suggest a depth of about 5 cm (from 4.6 cm to 5.8 cm). Base diameters are from 8.8 cm to 12.4 cm. Walls, which can be from 0.25 cm to 0.5 cm thick, are rather smooth; distinct ribbing on the inside has been noted on only a few examples, descending all the way to a flat base [e.g., *Pl. 221: Chm 1816*]. The nearest parallels are among bowls of CW 34 found in Chhim (see above, *§ 3.2.2.1*, *Pls 82–84*).
  A rounded or pointed lip profile is characteristic of the type, differences in the inverted angle suggesting a division into three subtypes:
  - SUBTYPE 1.1, average inversion [*Pls 214–217*],
  - SUBTYPE 1.2, hooked rim [*Pls 218–219*],
  - SUBTYPE 1.3, flattened angular incurved [*Pls 220–221*].

  However, these differences in rim types may well be irrelevant, resulting from the poor skills of the potters, which was the reason for this lack of standardisation. The first subtype is the most differentiated but also the most numerous. Many of the rim fragments are frequently too small to ascertain the inclination of the walls; some are very sharply pointed [*Pls 217: Chm 1807; 218: Chm 1718, 1792C1; 219: Chm 1792F*].
- CHHIM BOWL TYPE 2 [*Pls 222–226*]. The type is characterised by a flat and wide rim with fluted wavy-lines decoration, which has four subtypes. Diameters ranged from 33 cm to 50 cm, and the walls were from 0.7 cm to 1 cm thick. The depth and the shape of the base could not be ascertained for lack of full profiles. It cannot be ruled out that some of them may be basins, but this depends on the angle of the wall and the type of base, which has not been preserved.
  - SUBTYPE 2.1 [*Pls 222–223*]. A flattened horizontal, everted rim, rectangular in section and of varying thickness. Rim surface decorated in most cases with an engraved double wavy line. Walls inclined towards the interior. This is the most frequent subtype.
  - SUBTYPE 2.2 [*Pls 224–225*]. Large, deep bowl (or basin). Flattened triangular everted rim decorated with an engraved wavy line and grooves about 1 mm thick on the outer and inner sides. It is the second most common subtype. The outer diameter is smaller than in the first subtype, about 37–44 cm. Estimated depth based on an almost complete profile (base missing) approximately 20 cm [*Pl. 225: Chm 1072*]; this vessel had no decoration on the rim, but it cannot be ruled out that the decoration did not cover the full circumference, as in the case of a plain SUBTYPE 2.1 rim fragment [see *Pl. 223: Chm 148*].

- SUBTYPE 2.3 [*Pl. 226*]. Thick, flattened triangular inverted rim, decorated with a deeply incised wavy line on the top. Thick, angled wall, indeterminate diameter. Only three fragments have been recorded in the collection, one without decoration [*Pl. 226: Chm 123*]. It cannot be ruled out that they belong to amphorae. Parallels are found in Apamea (Syria), from the 3rd through 4th century AD (Vokaer 2014: 47, Fig. 8:5). Later and more distant parallels, presenting a wavy line on the rim, are known from Pella of the 6th to 8th century AD (Watson 1992: 237, Fig. 6:46).
- CHHIM BOWL TYPE 3 [*Pl. 227*]. The rim resembles SUBTYPE 2.3 but is more massive and does not bear any decoration, while its walls are thinner. Rim concave on the inside, flat [*Pl. 227: Chm 124, 274*] or delicately convex [*Pl. 227: Chm 1073*]. Outer diameter from 38 cm to 47 cm. Walls inclined inside at the same angle as SUBTYPE 2.3. One of the larger fragments bears marked outer ribbing (*Chm 1073*). No parallels.
- Five miscellaneous rim types [*Pls 228–229*]. Two fragments were decorated with circles impressed in wet clay: an everted rim *Chm 76* and a triangular rim *Chm 2* [*Pl. 228*]; the decoration was also found on a body wall fragment, most probably from a locally-made storage container [see below, *§ 5.2.4.2*; *Pl. 265A,B: Chm 1012*]. *Chm 841* is an inverted rim with a flat top and bevelled, triangular inner face, measuring 21.5 cm in diameter. One vessel [*Pl. 229: Chm 1463*], 30 cm in diameter, imitates a mortar in form (for a coarse-grained mortarium from Chhim, see above, *§ 3.2.2.1*, *Pl. 34*); it must have been a local imitation of a late Hellenistic and early Roman mortar-shaped bowl of JIYEH TYPE 3.1 made at Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 63, 94, Plate 33, 76). Early Roman bowls of this type with grooved rim from Porphyreon are abundantly represented in the Chhim assemblages (see above, *§ 3.2.2.1*, *Pls 31–32*). This particular example is identical in fabric and firing with the lekanai described above [see above, *§ 5.2.1*, *Pl. 201: Chm 1852*]. Finally, another fragment [*Pl. 229: Chm 1112*] has a rounded, convex rim (diameter about 48 cm), with a small section of wavy-line decoration incised on the upper outer wall.

A few miscellaneous base types [*Pl. 230*] were classified as bowls, although the low ring base could have belonged to a krater or lekane. The diameters range between 5 cm and 28 cm. Body walls are open. *Chm 1226* is an exception with a flat base 8 cm in diameter, bringing to mind small Hellenistic bowls (see above, *§ 2.2.1.5*; *Pls 5A,B–6A,B*).

Fabric/ware. CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1: SUBTYPE 1.1: CHF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and CHF 2; SUBTYPE 1.2: CHF 1A, 1C, 1E and CHF 2; SUBTYPE 1.3: CHF 1A and 1B;

CHHIM BOWL TYPE 2: SUBTYPE 2.1: Mainly groups CHF 1D and 1A, singular examples of 1C and coarse 1E; SUBTYPE 2.2*:* CHF 1A, 1D and 1E, and CHF 2; SUBTYPE 2.3: CHF 1A and1B;

CHHIM BOWL TYPE 3: CHF 1A, 1C and 1D;

Miscellaneous types: CHF 1B, 1D, 1E and CHF 2.

Distribution and function. CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1. Found mainly in the oil presses, which suggests that the bowl was used in the oileries, perhaps to remove remains, such as pieces of olive fruit, from the bottoms of the basins or to pour the oil from the basins into larger vessels, using funnels.

CHHIM BOWL TYPE 2. SUBTYPES 2.1 and 2.2 were found in oileries and the nearby domestic units (E.II, and three rooms in sector F). The large bowl size (from 37 cm to 50 cm) and the decoration suggest a role in serving food at communal meals. Fragments of SUBTYPE 2.3 were found scattered in different parts of the site.

CHHIM BOWL TYPE 3. The few finds came from the oileries (two fragments) and the temenos in Sector A (one fragment).

Pl. 231

5.2.3.2 *Cooking pots*

Assemblage, typology, dating. One rim fragment of a small diameter, concave in shape [*Pl. 231: Chm 657*], may have been modelled on the THIN-WALLED WARE of early-Roman Beirut production found mainly at the kiln site BEY 015 (Reynolds et al. 2010: Fig. 19: 14–15) but also in sector BEY 144 (Frangié-Joly 2014: 97, Fig. 13).

Another four rim fragments (*Chm 657, 1470, 7582*) and two body wall pieces with decoration [*Pl. 231: Chm 930, 977*] find parallels in the material from the nearby necropolis (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 130, Fig. 6a). Cooking pots with similar decoration are found also in the Late Antique CW 34 group (see above, *§ 4.2.2.4*; *Pl. 101: Chm 1123, 2031*).

The rim with a rounded edge and a straight high [*Pl. 231: Chm 7582*] or flaring neck [*Pl. 231: Chm 1470*] finds numerous counterparts among pots from the CW 34 group [see *Pls 98–101*].

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A, 1B and CHF 2.

Distribution. Habitation units E.VII and E.VIII, modern fill of cistern E.VI, and oileries E.II and F.VIII.

Pls 232–234

5.2.3.3 *Casseroles*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Casseroles are much more abundant than cooking pots. One predominant type and a miscellaneous set of rims were distinguished.

- CHHIM CASSEROLE TYPE 1 [*Pls 232–233*]. It is also the predominant type; it resembles early-Roman counterparts (see above, *§ 3.2.2.3*; *Pl. 51*). They have a flared rim (sometimes folded) with various types of lid seat, in some cases with a flat base preserved. Depth is estimated at 4 cm to 6 cm based on the two best-preserved examples [*Pl. 233: Chm 649, 4262A*]. The rim diameter is approximately 20 cm and a maximum 38 cm [*Pl. 233: Chm 1173*]. They have parallels in Porphyreon (JIYEH CASSEROLE TYPES 4 and 5; Wicenciak 2016b: 90, Pl. 72).
- Miscellaneous [*Pl. 234*]. Three different types can also be designated as a cooking bowl. This deep casserole with rounded walls and bottom, and two horizontal handles, like *Chm 57*, was modelled on the CW 34 products from the late 2nd to mid-4th century AD (see above, *§ 4.2.2.6*; *Pl. 128: Chm 1077, 1707*). Parallels can be found among WORKSHOP X products (see above, e.g., *Pl. 141*). Casserola *Chm 1822* has no parallels, with everted tapered rim and carinated walls and two twisted horizontal handles. The third type, a ribbed wall fragment with horizontal handle facing downwards, also has no analogy [*Pl. 234: Chm 1822*].

Fabric/ware. CHHIM CASSEROLE TYPE 1: CHF 1A, 1E and CHF 2; miscellaneous: CHF 1B and CHF 2.

Distribution. Units E.I and E.II, room E.VI, the temple and temenos areas (Sectors C, A), and the basilica (Sector B).

Pl. 235 5.2.3.4 *Pans*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Four fragments represent two types of baking pans:

- CHHIM PAN TYPE 1 [*Pl. 235: Chm 993, 1528*]. Baking pans are shallow, about 3 cm deep, furnished with a flat bottom. Some variants had one or two handles. In one piece from Chhim, a horizontal handle was drawn out high above the rim [*Pl. 235: Chm 1528*]. Pans of CW 34 from Chhim were dated to the early Roman period (see above, *§ 3.2.2.4*; *Pl. 52*).
- CHHIM PAN TYPE 2 [*Pl. 235: Chm 498, 1808*]. These vessels are easily mistaken for dishes or bowls if nothing but rims survive; a larger rim fragment ensures better identification [see CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1, *§ 5.2.3.1*; *Pls 214–217*]. Two rim variants were distinguished:
  - simple rim, like the early Roman pans from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 91–92, Pl. 73),
  - incurved rim, a feature of CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1 [see above, *Pl. 214*]; the fragment from Chhim has soot on the outside, suggesting its use for frying.

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A, CHF 2.

Distribution. Oil press E.II, street E.XXV, and Sector A.

Pl. 236 5.2.3.5 *Lids*

Assemblage, typology, dating. Lids are represented by two knob handles in the form of a flat base [*Pl. 236: Chm 1041, 7377*] and a rim with part of the wall [*Pl. 236: Chm 1070*]. The interpretation of knob handles as lids is supported by an uneven outer surface, uneven edges and no use-wear traces, which would have been observable on a juglet base. Parallels are found in the CW 34 group (see above, *§ 3.2.2.5; Pl. 54*; *§ 4.2.2.7*; *Pl. 152*).

The rim has a rounded edge and dense ribbing on the outside [*Pl. 236: Chm 1070*]; the inclination of the walls indicates a steep-walled lid. No direct parallels are known, but lids are generally rare, apart from the ones used with pots. Different kinds of lids were documented in the Late Antique assemblage [see *Pls 145–160*]. Although lids were being made in Porphyreon already in the late Hellenistic period (Wicenciak 2016b: 59–61, Pls 28–30), these particular types were not recorded in the locally produced repertoire from Chhim.

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A, CHF 1C, CHF 2.

Distribution. Different parts of the site: oil press E.II, unit A.IX and cistern deposit C.VI.

Pls 237–242 5.2.3.6 *Funnels*

Assemblage and typology. Local village production of funnels is represented by 21 fragments of rims with carinated bodies and tubes [for the imported funnels, see above *§ 4.2.2.8*; *Pls 161–166*]. These forms were modelled on imported funnels made in CW 34 from the Beqa'a Valley.

Some other locally produced funnels were inspired by prototypes from Porphyreon, as attested by the numerous imports from ERJW and BJW found in Chhim (see above, *§ 3.2.2.7; Pl. 55A,B*; *§ 4.2.2.8; Pls 161: Chm 894; 162: Chm 586, 1082*). Two sizes were recorded: small diameters of approximately 12 cm and large ones up to 37 cm. Six types and some miscellaneous forms were distinguished in the Chhim production.

- CHHIM FUNNEL TYPES 1 and 2 [*Pls 237–238*]. Large funnels characterised by a rounded carination of the walls. The first type has a flat rim with a deep groove below it [*Pl. 237*], the rim of the second type is triangular with a deep groove below it and rounded walls below the groove with distinct ribbing on the outside [*Pl. 238*].
- CHHIM FUNNEL TYPE 3 [*Pl. 239*]. Rims are flat, walls either ribbed or plain, with a clear step below the rims and a sharp carination underneath, intended perhaps for holding the funnel in place on an amphora or pithos rim. The rim projection and ledge would have been helpful for gripping the funnel.
- CHHIM FUNNEL TYPE 4 [*Pl. 240.1*]. The fourth type is morphologically like funnels of CHHIM TYPE 3, but much bigger in diameter, with thinner walls.

The morphological features of the last two types can be found in lamps produced in the late Roman period as votive offerings for visitors of the sanctuary at Banias/Caesarea Philippi (Berlin 1999: Fig. 10). Moreover, CHHIM TYPE 4 is very much like one of the bowls found in Beirut (Reynolds 1999: Fig. 97.170), the fabric of which corresponds in description to the fabric used at Chhim (Reynolds 1999: 45).

- CHHIM FUNNEL TYPE 5 [*Pl. 240.2*]. Two rim fragments similar to the first two types but with a distinct carination below the rim, more rounded walls and ribbing on the outside. Large diameter.
- CHHIM FUNNEL TYPE 6 [*Pl. 241.1*]. A single fragment with walls thinner than in the other types, ribbed all over, and a straight rim with a very large diameter.
- Miscellaneous types [*Pl. 241.2*]. Three fragments did not belong to any of the six described types. One has a small diameter with a straight rim and flaring walls of rounded shape [*Pl. 241.2: Chm 7802*]. The second (diameter unknown) had an internally bevelled rim and a strong, rounded carination [*Pl. 241.2: Chm 35*]. The third fragment [*Pl. 241.2: Chm 1847*] has a horizontal multiple-ridge 'Chhim-type' handle of the kind seen on CW 34 casseroles with horizontal handles [e.g., *Pl. 128*], attached at the point of sharp carination. Late Roman and Byzantine funnels from the Horvat 'Uza site in Upper Galilee are a good parallel. Similar forms have been interpreted as cooking bowls (Getzov et al. 2009: 37, Fig. 2.31: 2, 4).

Funnel tubes [*Pl. 242*]. Three complete funnel tubes, or stems, are preserved, two made in CHF 2 and one in CHF 1C, of different heights, with simple [*Pl. 242: Chm 1348, 1435*] or tapered rim [*Pl. 242: Chm 7848*].

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and CHF 2.

Distribution and function. Oil press E.II (14 fragments); habitation unit E.VII and storage unit E.XXVI (5 fragments); streets E.XXII and E.XXIV (one fragment, in the levelling layer); Sectors A and D (one each in surface layers). Their presence in such numbers mainly in the oil-pressing facilities strongly suggests that they were used there, most probably for pouring the oil from the pressing basins into storage and transport containers or smaller vessels.

Pls 243–244 5.2.3.7 *Stands*

Assemblage and typology. Stands constituted a small percentage of the local production, though it must be kept in mind that, if not preserved whole, they are easily mistaken for amphora rims. Only eight fragments were recognised with certainty. The village pottery production was modelled on stands produced in Porphyreon in late Hellenistic and early Roman times (Wicenciak 2016b: 57, 92, 94, Fig. 4-4, Pls 24–25, Pl. 75). Both variants are present: the thin-walled slender late Hellenistic type [*Pl. 243*] and the massive variant characteristic of the early Roman period [*Pl. 244*]. Rim diameters are from 19 cm to 30 cm.

Fabric/ware. ChF 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

Distribution and function. They appeared both in habitation complexes and oil presses. Their presence in the oileries seems natural, as they would have been used to support the amphorae while filling them with oil. A stand made of ChF 1A fabric (Chm 563, not illustrated) was found together with the base of an amphoriskos (see *Pl. 2A,B: Chm 544*) in a test trench dug in the temple.

5.2.4 Amphorae and storage vessels

The number of oil presses in Chhim indicates the emphasis on olive oil production in the village economy starting from the early Roman period. Oil was produced in the village and sold for an income. Containers were needed at different stages in this process: for pressing the oil, storing the freshly pressed product and distributing it through the local and regional networks. The ceramic storage containers used for those purposes included pithoi and amphorae. The predominant amphora in early Roman Chhim was a product of the pottery workshops at nearby Porphyreon. But this period also sees the beginning of local production of amphorae at Chhim. However, since the collection of finds related to this production is small, it is difficult to draw definite conclusions regarding this type of production. For instance, the relatively low number of amphora sherds (compared to those of other types) can be explained by the presumed unsuitability of the Chhim Fabric for this type of production. But it can also be the result of other factors, such as intangible economic interrelations [see below, *§ 5.3.3*].

Pls 245–265 5.2.4.1 *Amphorae: types and prototypes*

Assemblage and typology. Of the 139 amphora fragments identified in the collection 95 were rims (25 of these with handles), 31 bases (complete and fragmentary) and 13 handles. Most of the rim fragments are quite small, preserving only small sections of the neck, in a few cases (10 fragments) with the shoulders. Both fabrics, ChF 1 and ChF 2, are represented, but conclusions as to their use for the production of individual forms or chronological associations should be drawn with caution owing to the statistically small sample. Not one complete vessel has been found at the site so far. One example, probably complete but not refitted, was discovered by a Lebanese mission from the DGA working in the necropolis (Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: Fig. 1). In the local amphora typology, this vessel represents Chhim Amphora Type 10 with Chhim base type 1 (see below). Without complete examples, it is impossible to estimate vessel capacity.

Most of the relevant contexts with sherds of locally-made amphorae are broadly dated from the early Roman to Late Antique periods (1st to 4th/5th century AD).

The large differentiation and no evident standardisation of the local amphorae prompted research using the morphological method of analysis to study the shape of rims and necks. The method, a simplified version of a classification system developed for the Tyre/al-Bass and Beirut ceramics by F.J. Núñez (for an earlier version, see Núñez 2014: 264–266), calls for analysis of morphological features in the following sequence:

1/ neck (vertical, flared, inwards, concave, convex),

2/ rim position with respect to the neck or shoulder (direct, upright, open, everted, incurved, inwards, T-shaped, horizontal),

3/ features of the rim, e.g., thickening (none, exterior, interior, both sides, undetermined), shape of the rim features and lip (simple, undetermined, rounded, oval, tapered, ridge, quadrangular, rectangular, bevelled interior, bevelled exterior, ledge, double lip, pointed/triangular, flattened, ¼ circumference of circle, concavity, orthogonal, projected lip).

Five basic groups of rims with internal differentiation were established as a result: 1) bevelled rim (20 fragments); 2) collared rim (36); 3) banded rim (2); 4) marked rim with ridged neck (3); 5) simple rim and vertical neck (12). Several fragments were not assigned to any of the distinguished groups.

Bevelled and collared rims are the two most frequently represented groups; they are internally differentiated in terms of rim, lip and neck shape. In the next stage of the morphological analysis, 13 types were described (examples of each type are illustrated in the catalogue). The internal differentiation is evident, as are the similarities to other amphora production centres in Phoenicia. Similar rims and handles can be observed on amphorae from northern and central Phoenicia (Berytus and Porphyreon) and products from the neighbourhood of Akko in southern Phoenicia. Five types have direct parallels enabling close dating of the vessels (Wicenciak 2000b: Table 5).

The dating of local amphora production in Chhim based on these parallels falls between the 1st and the late 4th–early 5th century AD.

Amphora rim types

Group 1. Bevelled-rim amphorae, fabrics ChF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and ChF 2

- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 1 (5 fragments) [*Pl. 245A,B*]. An everted cupped rim with an internal rim projection marked off from a tronco-conical neck by a step, with 'Beirut-type' handles [*Pl. 245: Chm 1351C, 1409*]. Copy of Form 3 (Amphora 3) from the Beirut kiln (BEY 015), 1st century AD (Reynolds et al. 2010: 102–104, Figs 6–8). Beirut and Chhim are the only findspots of this type of amphora to date (Reynolds et al. 2010: 79). Though similar in shape to the Tunisian Keay III/Bonifay Africaine I amphora which carried oil (Bonifay 2016: 596), the Beirut form, at least, is much earlier in date (1st to early 2nd century AD) than the Tunisian counterpart (late 2nd–3rd century AD).
- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 2 (2 fragments) [*Pl. 246.1*]. Resembling the first type with an everted cupped rim (for a lid) but with a convex rim top with a fold or indent outside and a projection inside. One fragment preserves a 'Chhim-type' handle attached below the rim [*Pl. 246.1: Chm 1787*]. No parallels.

- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 3 (2 fragments) [*Pl. 246.2*]. A small version of type AM 202 with bevelled/triangular rim and distinctive ridge/band at the base of the rim. A common form in Beirut, it has been recorded in contexts dated to AD 125–150 (Reynolds et al. 2010: 79, 111, Fig. 15:3). It was also produced in northern Lebanon and, presumably, intended as a container for olive oil (Reynolds 2005b: 568).
- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 4 (3 fragments) [*Pl. 267*]. Three fragments. The type has no direct parallels. However, some similarities can be pointed out with the Jiyeh Amphora Type 6 with a folded triangular section of the rim; also, one fragment of a knob-shaped base in the local fabric ChF 1A is typical [see *Pl. 259.2*: Chhim Amphora Base Type 1], although Chhim Amphora Type 4 has much thicker walls, while the typical 'Chhim-type' handles are more looped than elongated (*Chm 1066, 1067*) compared to Jiyeh Amphora Type 6. The Beirut 2/Jiyeh 6 vessels were produced in at least three centres in the 1st century AD: Berytus, Porphyreon, and Heldua (Wicenciak 2016a: Fig. 21), that is, not far from Chhim. At Chhim, the Porphyreon-made version of this amphora amounted to 98% of all early Roman amphorae (see above, *Pls 56–58*).
- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 5 (8 fragments) [*Pl. 248A,B*]. Simple outside-bevelled rim and vertical neck in the upper part, 'Chhim-type' handle (*Chm 443.1*). The similarity of this type to the Amrit amphora with a solid foot (Reynolds 2005b: Pl. 7), proposed in an earlier publication (Wicenciak 2019: Table 4, Fig. 5.6), seems inappropriate now. The Amrit amphora is a good copy of a Koan-Dressel 2–4 with a simple banded rim and double or grooved handle. The Chhim assemblage produced only one fragment of an Amrit-type handle, which was not even a typical 2nd-century-AD Amrit handle [see *Pl. 168.2: Chm 1669*]. However, a base very similar to that on the Amrit amphora type was produced at Chhim (Chhim Base Type 5, see *Pl. 262*) and mass imports of the Amrit amphorae are documented in contexts from the 2nd to the beginning of the 3rd century AD in Beirut (Reynolds 2005b: 568). Therefore, with no evident parallels for this type of amphora in hand, perhaps attention should perhaps be turned to the little recognised pottery production from the Beqa'a Valley.

Group 2. Collared-rim amphorae, fabrics ChF 1A, 1B, 1D, 1E and ChF 2

- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 6 (4 fragments) [*Pl. 249A,B*]. Classified as having a vertical convex rim with corresponding concave lid seat, a well-ribbed outer neck and distinctive thin walls. There is a marked similarity to the Célestins 1A/Colchester 105 type of amphora, used to transport dried fruits and dated to the end of the 2nd through mid-3rd century AD (Waksman et al. 2003: 96, Fig. 1; Reynolds et al. 2010: 107–108, Figs 11, 12:1). The ring base on these amphorae corresponds to the same type of ring base made in a local fabric found in Chhim [three fragments, Chhim base type 4, see *Pl. 263A,B*]. However, it should be underlined that not one example of the Célestins 1A/Colchester 105 type was found at Chhim, so the source of inspiration for the shape of the Chhim-made vessels is not known.
- Chhim Amphora Rim Type 7 (11 fragments) [*Pls 250A,B–251*]. Collared rim and groove (lid seat?). Two variants: subtype 7.1 with thickened oval rim (6) [*Pl. 250A,B*] and subtype 7.2 with thinner irregular oval outside rim (5) [*Pl. 251*]. One rim fragment of subtype 7.1 (*Chm 1706*) is distinguished by the absence of a clear groove, which could be due

to a lack of standardisation [see *§ 5.3.1*]. One complete upper partof a vessel to the shoulder [*Pl. 250: Chm 874A*] has a 'Chhim-type' handle attached to the rim face (recalling CHHIM RIM TYPE 6, see above, *Pl. 249A,B: Chm 713*) and a tronco-conical, markedly ribbed outer neck. The CÉLESTINS 1A/COLCHESTER 105 TYPE or FORM 3 (AMPHORA 3) from the Beirut kiln (BEY 015), 1st century AD (Reynolds et al. 2010: 102–104, Figs 6–8) are considered as similar. A type resembling SUBTYPE 7.2 is present also in the CW 34 group [see *Pl. 172: Chm 1788, 7545*].

- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 8 (9 fragments) [*Pls 252–253A,B*]. Very similar to SUBTYPE 7.1, but flatter inside. Also in two variants, SUBTYPE 8.1 [*Pl. 252*] angular, and SUBTYPE 8.2 oval outside [*Pl. 253A,B*], both with 'Chhim-type' handles [*Pls 252: Chm 1034A, 7845; 253B: Chm 7572, 7573*]. No parallels.
- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 9 (12 fragments) [*Pls 254A,B–255*]. This type has a large faceted, somewhat convex rim face. Two fragments [*Pl. 254B: Chm 1438, 1459*] have the rim face flattened with a pinched indent at the top. Two rims sport different types of handles, 'Beirut-type' [*Pl. 255: Chm 7493*] and 'Chhim-type', the latter attached to a fragment with inside ribbing on the neck [*Pl. 255: Chm 1065*]. An 'X' mark in the wet clay can be seen on one rim [*Pl. 254A,B: Chm 1698*]. Some similarity, especially with one of the fragments [*Pl. 255: Chm 7493*], is observed with a rim of TYPE RB.AM.2, a version of ROBINSON AGORA M 334 produced in Horvat 'Uza, beginning with the 4th century AD (Stratum 9, AD 310–330), but common through the beginning of the 5th century AD (Stratum 8, AD 340–410). This type was found at other sites in the region of Akko (Horvat Misraf South/Horvat Masref, Horvat 'Aytaim/'Eitayim) (Getzov et al. 2009: 47, 50, Fig. 2.36:11).

Group 3. Banded-rim amphorae, fabrics ChF 1A, 1C

- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 10 (2 fragments) [*Pl. 256*]. Banded rim and ribbing on the neck, two variants of rim and handles. One fragment has a 'Beirut-type' handle (*Chm 7820*) and the other a 'Chhim-type' handle (*Chm 7465*). The latter fragment is the CHHIM AMPHORA TYPE with a small hollow base and wide body in the Palestinian tradition that was published by Reynolds from one of the graves in the cemetery outside the village (Reynolds in Ortali-Tarazi et al. 2004: 125, Pl. 1; Reynolds et al. 2010: 88). The context suggests a 6th century AD date, but Reynolds does not rule out an earlier dating based on the base type. Fragments of this type of base (17 fragments) occurred in Chhim in two variants, a more conical one (see CHHIM BASE TYPE 3; see *Pl. 260*) and a more rounded one (CHHIM BASES SUBTYPE 4.1 and 4.2; see *Pl. 261*). One was found under a floor in room E.VI, dated to the 2nd century AD [see *Pl. 261: Chm 7547*], corresponding to Reynolds's suggested early Roman dating of the form. In addition, this base type occurs as a ERJW product in Chhim, pointing to production in Porphyreon in the 1st–2nd century AD (see above, *§ 3.2.3*, *Pl. 59*). Interestingly, the variant was not attested in the production zone at Jiyeh (Wicenciak 2016b: 76). Further confirmation of the early Roman dating of CHHIM RIM TYPE 10, the 'banded rim amphora', comes from the presence of the upper part of a vessel of this kind, with rim and a fragment of a 'Beirut-type' handle, in a chronologically homogeneous well deposit in Saida/Sidon, where the bulk of the amphorae were of the BEIRUT 2/JIYEH 6 TYPE from Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2016b: 104, 110, Fig. 5-2:7–13).

Group 4. Rims set off by a moulding on the neck, fabrics CHF 1A, 1C

- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 11 (3 fragments) [*Pl. 257A,B*]. Form with a marked rim and inward, tronco-conical ridged neck, furnished with a ridged 'Chhim-type' handle [*Pl. 257: Chm 8015*] and very thin walls. The characteristics suggest a table amphora rather than one intended for the transport of goods. No parallels.

Group 5. Simple plain-rim amphorae, fabrics CHF 1B and CHF 2

- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 12 (10 fragments) [*Pl. 258A,B*]. The most consistent group among all the amphorae produced locally at Chhim, it is characterised by a simple, plain, pointed vertical rim, thin walls and a vertical neck, with both 'Beirut-type' (*Chm 491*) and 'Chhim-type' (*Chm 490*) handles. It may have been a form preceding the AM 14 amphora type (see Wicenciak 2019: 325).
- CHHIM AMPHORA RIM TYPE 13 (3 fragments) [*Pl. 259.1*]. Two rim fragments are copies of the AM 14 amphora with thickened inner rim. One fragment in CHF 2 fabric was found in the temple pronaos (*Chm 1136*), the other rim (*Chm 127*), in CHF 1B fabric, on the surface by the entrance to the complex in Sector F. A hollow-base fragment in CHF 2 fabric, found in oil press E.II (*Chm 1036*, see below CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 2), is a variant of a base type typical of either of the two types of amphorae produced at this time: AM 14 and BEIRUT 4–5 (Reynolds 2005b: Figs 74, 100).

Pls 259–263 Amphora bases

The base types are not as differentiated as the rims. Two types of bases are represented by single fragments:

- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 1 [*Pl. 259.2: Chm 1661*]. Knob-shaped base of a BEIRUT 2/ JIYEH 6 amphora,
- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 2 [*Pl. 259.1: Chm 1036*]. Hollow toe of the AM 14 amphora.

Four other types of amphora bases are much more popular:

- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 3 (8 fragments) [*Pl. 260*]. Hollow-cone base, concave, ribbed, with a flange separating it from the base,
- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 4 (9 fragments) [*Pl. 261*]. Related to BASE TYPE 3; hollow-cone base with ribs in two variants, conical (SUBTYPE 4.1) and more rounded (SUBTYPE 4.2),
- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 5 (7 fragments) [*Pl. 262*]. Short solid toe foot, with pronounced ribbing,
- CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 6 (4 fragments) [*Pl. 263A,B*]. Ring base.

Associations between specific base types and particular rim types cannot be established without the evidence provided by complete amphorae. It is equally difficult to ascertain the precise shapes, sizes and capacity of the containers. However, thanks to Reynolds's CHHIM AMPHORA, the hollow-cone base CHHIM AMPHORA BASE TYPE 4 [see *Pl. 261*] is matched up with the banded CHHIM RIM TYPE 10 [see *Pl. 256*]. And, assuming that the CÉLESTINS 1A/COLCHESTER 105 amphora (3rd century AD) is the right parallel for CHHIM RIM TYPE 6 [see *Pl. 249B*], then this collared rim may go with the ring base CHHIM BASE TYPE 6 [see *Pl. 263B*]. Admittedly,

CHHIM BASE TYPE 6 is also morphologically similar to late versions of the ROBINSON AGORA M334 amphora, but the latter is dated to AD 450–500 when the local pottery production at Chhim is thought to have ceased. The AMRIT AMPHORA, or Reynolds AM 52 (Reynolds 2005b: Pl. 9, Fig. 66), can be a parallel for the short solid toe foot of CHHIM BASE TYPE 5 [see *Pl. 262*].

Pl. 264 Amphora handles

Of the 37 handles (13 of which are unattached to rims), 25 are multiple-ridged with oval sections, described as the 'Chhim-type' handle that was also used on other vessels: jugs [see *Pls 204B, 208*], table amphorae [see *Pl. 212A,B*], kraters [see *Pl. 213*], cooking pots [see *Pl. 231*], casseroles [see *Pl. 234: Chm 1822, 1823*] and a funnel [see *Pl. 241.2*]. In Chhim, it was evidently adopted from the CW 34 group, in which it is a characteristic feature on pithoi (Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2014: 129, Fig. 4.1, Fabric 1), amphorae [see *Pl. 172*], juglets [see *Pl. 64*], jugs [see *Pls 67, 70*], cooking pots [see *Pls 98–100, 106, 115–117*] and casseroles [see *Pls 128–131, 134, 137–139*]. Only five of the handles were of the 'Beirut-type' with a flat central band [*Pl. 264B*: CHF 1A *Chm 7493*, CHF 1B *Chm 7801*, CHF 1C *Chm 1351C, 1409, 7820*, CHF 2 *Chm 491*]. There is no correlation between the handle type or rim type and the kind of fabric or ware.

Fabric/ware. All the Chhim fabrics are represented in this set (information on individual types is given above).

Distribution and function. A discussion of local amphora distribution can be found below (see *§ 5.3.2*).

Pl. 265 5.2.4.2 *Storage vessels*

The first storage vessels in Chhim, products mainly of the CW 34 group and the GOLAN BLACK WARE, date to the beginning of the Late Antique phase, that is, the late 2nd century AD.

Assemblage and typology. Fragments with different rim shapes and diameters from 14 cm to 30 cm have been classified as storage vessels. The morphology of these vessels (rim size and inclination of the walls) suggests their large dimensions.

Rims *Chm 539* and *Chm 817* are similar to pithoi types produced in the southern Beqa'a Valley and the Golan Heights, respectively. Pithoi from the two production groups, CW 34 and GOLAN BLACK WARE, were found at Chhim (Kowarska and Lenarczyk 2014: 129, Fig. 3.5-6, GROUP II, TYPE 2), so they could have been copied locally. Local potters could have also modelled their production on amphorae from Tyre, one rim fragment of which has been discovered in Chhim [see *Pl. 169.2: Chm 193*] (Reynolds 2005b: 599, Pl. 12, Fig. 91). A fragment of a decorated rim (*Chm 1068*) recalls this type of neckless amphora. Two further rim fragments (*Chm 929, 1007*) have no parallels.

A wavy-combed decoration appears on two fragments (*Chm 929, 1007*). A single wavy line, probably incised with a stick, could be seen on one sherd (*Chm 1068*). A tubular impression has been noted in a body wall sherd without a certain identification of the form (*Chm 1012*). This kind of decoration was preserved also on two fragments of bowl rims [see *Pl. 228*].

Fabric/ware. CHF 1A and 1B.

Distribution and function. Fragments of storage vessels have been found in the oil press E.II (bulk of the finds), in a storage room (F.III) and in a workshop of some kind (A.IX). The large dimensions of the vessels point to their stationary use as storage containers, as indicated also by their findspots. The bulk of the sherds come from oil press E.II. The vessels could have been used there as containers for water that was necessary for the oil production process, and for drinking by the staff. They could have also held the freshly pressed oil. The fact that these large, functional vessels were permanent fixtures in the spaces where they were used may also explain why they so often feature some kind of decoration. Its aesthetic value may have been appreciated, especially in the household and workshop settings where they were encountered as a rule.

5.3 DISCUSSION

Local pottery production in Chhim started apparently in the early Roman period (at the turn of the eras), as indicated by the ceramic material from the deposit in the cellar of oil press E.I and from units E.VII and E.VIII. It corresponds to the establishment of the village and the construction of the first oil presses. Initially, the village potters were inspired, or better still, copied very closely some types of vessels which they knew from Porphyreon. The copying became less rigorous over time, showing more individual inventiveness, especially with regard to new amphora shapes: at least 13 different types with subtypes have been distinguished in the surviving material, as well as a few dozen singular rim forms. This differentiation gives an impression of long duration—the industry is known to have continued making pottery for over three hundred years at least—and seasonal demand for oil containers reflecting the oil-pressing schedule (Wicenciak 2019). The typological differentiation cannot be dated precisely for lack of parallels and chronosensitive archaeological contexts. However, one notes some similarities of amphora types produced in early Roman times in Porphyreon and Berytus, that is, the typical BEIRUT 2 AMPHORA.

The kitchen and cooking vessels drew upon different sources of inspiration. Trends were set mainly by imported CW 34 vessels. Chhim villagers seem to have produced mainly jugs, bowls and funnels, and it would seem that this production was intended to fill local demand. Cooking pots and casseroles in the local fabric were not too common, the vessels brought from the Beqa'a Valley and southern Phoenicia clearly satisfying most local needs. Storage containers also came from these two production regions, although a very small local production of vessels of this kind was observed.

Determining the terminus of the local pottery production is far from straightforward. Reservations concerning the chronological attribution of archaeological contexts on site have been discussed above. The longevity of common-ware types, which hampers their precise dating, is also common knowledge. The fact that material from the two main phases identified in the Chhim assemblage, from the late 2nd/3rd to the mid-4th century AD and from the late 4th to the early 7th century AD, appears in practically all the excavated contexts, has further complicated the issue. The best evidence in this regard comes from cistern C.VI; a comprehensive analysis of the content of this deposit and its internal stratigraphy indicates that pottery ceased to be made in the

local workshops at the end of the 4th or in the early 5th century AD. However, the investigated part of the site remains small compared to the unexcavated part; hence all conclusions based on this partial evidence (366 diagnostic RHB fragments) should be treated with suitable caution.

5.3.1 Local pottery production: planning vs demand

Archaeological evidence of pottery workshops like pottery kilns in the village has remained elusive except for a few examples of production waste. Archaeometrical analyses of vessel fabrics and the clay used to construct the kitchen ovens (*tannur*) revealed that in both cases, it was the same kind of raw material: evidently clay procured from some nearby sources. This information, coupled with a typological analysis of the sherds, led to the identification of a group of vessels produced at the site in the Roman period. Sherds of Bronze and Iron Age date recorded from the site, evidently displaying (macroscopically) the same fabric, indicate that pottery-making in the region enjoyed a long tradition (for details of the archaeometrical examination of the locally-made pottery, see Marzec et al. 2021).

The groups of vessels that have been identified as being made in the village show the limited scope of this production, hence the conclusion that it was designed to meet very specific needs. In demand were vessels used in the oil-pressing process (bowls, jugs, and funnels) and for storage of the oil destined for consumption and distribution (amphorae and storage vessels). Other forms, such as large bowls/basins, cooking pots and casseroles, constituted a very small share of the locally-made assemblage in this small collection.

An examination of this production from a technological point of view brings interesting observations. The process of making a vessel can be broken down into three main stages: procuring the clay and preparing the ceramic mass (levigation, sometimes adding temper for vessel-forming purposes), forming the vessels, and firing. The differences noted at every stage of the process: the degree of cleaning and quality of the clay, the nature and quantity of the temper, and the firing temperatures reflected in the colour and hardness of the pottery are presented for the macroscopic groups and wares [see ***Fig. 14***]. As said above, two macroscopic groups have been distinguished in this small collection, CHF 1 and CHF 2, corresponding to two kinds of loam material. Additionally, five wares were identified in the CHF 1 group, the difference between them depending on the nature and quantity of the temper and the firing, which determined vessel colour (see Marzec et al. 2021).

Amphorae are a particularly good illustration of these differences. The highly varied technological aspects and weak typological standardisation discussed above in this group of vessels reveal what could be called an amateur production without expert supervision at the different stages of the technological process. Perhaps the local clay was not suited technically to the making of such large vessels, just as it probably was not a preferred material for making vessels for cooking. In the common ware group, the bowls, jugs and funnels made in the village show a considerably lesser technological differentiation, the clay being better prepared and the firing more controlled.

The degree of typological standardisation that was observed in the material from Porphyreon, which is a mark of a pottery workshop's professionalism, is not present in this local village production. Vessels made in Chhim, both the amphorae and the common ware kind, show a large typological differentiation. One type of bowl [CHHIM BOWL TYPE 1; see *§ 5.2.3.1*] demonstrates

several differing rim shapes; the same can be said of jugs and funnels. The amphora group is even more differentiated in this respect, even if the shaping of morphological features, such as rims designed to be fitted with a lid, triple-ridged handles, or the hollow ribbed base, suggest some level of expertise. Specific types can show several strongly nuanced rims, which could be interpreted as the result of seasonal production on demand, based on an evaluation of the olive harvest and the resultant estimate of the amount of oil to be produced. A seasonal vessel production on a limited scale would explain also the observed technological differentiation of the fabric and firing, as each batch would naturally be slightly different. The differentiation of wares in the ChF 1 group corroborates this idea. Out of season, in the spring and summer, the villagers may have occupied themselves with preparing the clay and helping out with the firing of the pottery, whereas when the olive harvest came in the autumn, they would collect the olives and press the oil. Professional potters may have visited the village periodically to turn whatever vessels were needed; however, it is also possible that there were potters among the villagers who shared their time between farming and making pots whenever the season was suitable for it (agricultural activities would have been reserved for the winter and spring) (Núñez 2019: 338).

5.3.2 Distribution of locally-made pottery on site

This said, some relevant observations are still to be made based on analysis of sherd distribution on-site [*Fig. 18*]. The fill of oil press E.II yielded 111 diagnostic fragments (RHB), almost a third of the collection. A relative abundance was noted in the fill of complex F consisting of an oil-press and domestic part (31 diagnostic fragments) and unit E.VI (27 diagnostic fragments). Other secure contexts included unit A.I (19 diagnostic fragments), unit E.VII (16 diagnostic fragments), streets E.XXII and E.XXV (15 and 14 diagnostic fragments, respectively). The modern fill inside cistern E.IV yielded 15 diagnostic fragments. In the remaining sectors and rooms, diagnostic sherds of local pottery counted less than 10.

The large assemblage from oil press E.II and complex F, largely composed of vessels that can functionally be connected with olive oil production, is explained by the industrial character of these buildings [*Fig. 19*], which presumably also contained storage space for the oil that was pressed in these facilities. The relatively large number of jugs and amphorae in room E.VI could possibly be explained by the fact that the room provided the only access to cistern C.VI; the jugs could have been used to draw water from the cistern and pour it into the waiting amphorae.

The casseroles and cooking pots, lids and bowls found in a small number in the fill of oil press E.II [*Fig. 20*] could be interpreted as containers for the food and drink of the oil-press workers. Unfortunately, it is not certain whether these vessels had been part of the original assemblage of this oilery because the two-meter thick layer inside the press was re-deposited there after the excavation and restoration work of the 1970s. (Photographic documentation from that work allows for the optimistic assumption that the building was backfilled with material originally excavated from within, but this cannot be proven beyond doubt).

Thirty diagnostic fragments imitating forms typical of the late Hellenistic period (see above, *§ 5.2.1*) came from rooms E.VI, E.VII, E.XVI, E.XVII and the cellar of oil press E.I [*Fig. 21*]. The relevant contexts also yielded imports of late Hellenistic vessels from Porphyreon and numerous examples of the Phoenician Semi-hine Ware A and Sidonian Fabric groups (see above, *§ 2.1*). This can point to a phase of transition between the late Hellenistic period and the early

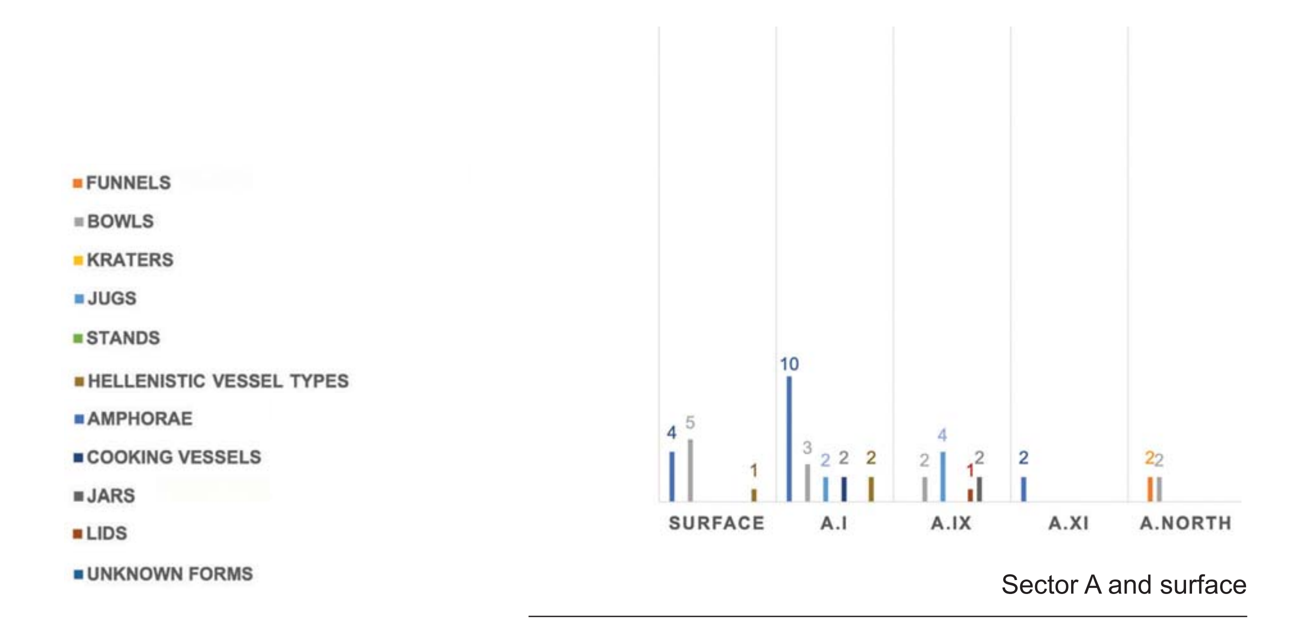
Roman period when the material culture overlaps. This is borne out by excavation results which show that the settlement in Chhim was established in the early Roman period when late Hellenistic pottery forms were still in use at the site.

5.3.3 Distribution of local vessels outside Chhim

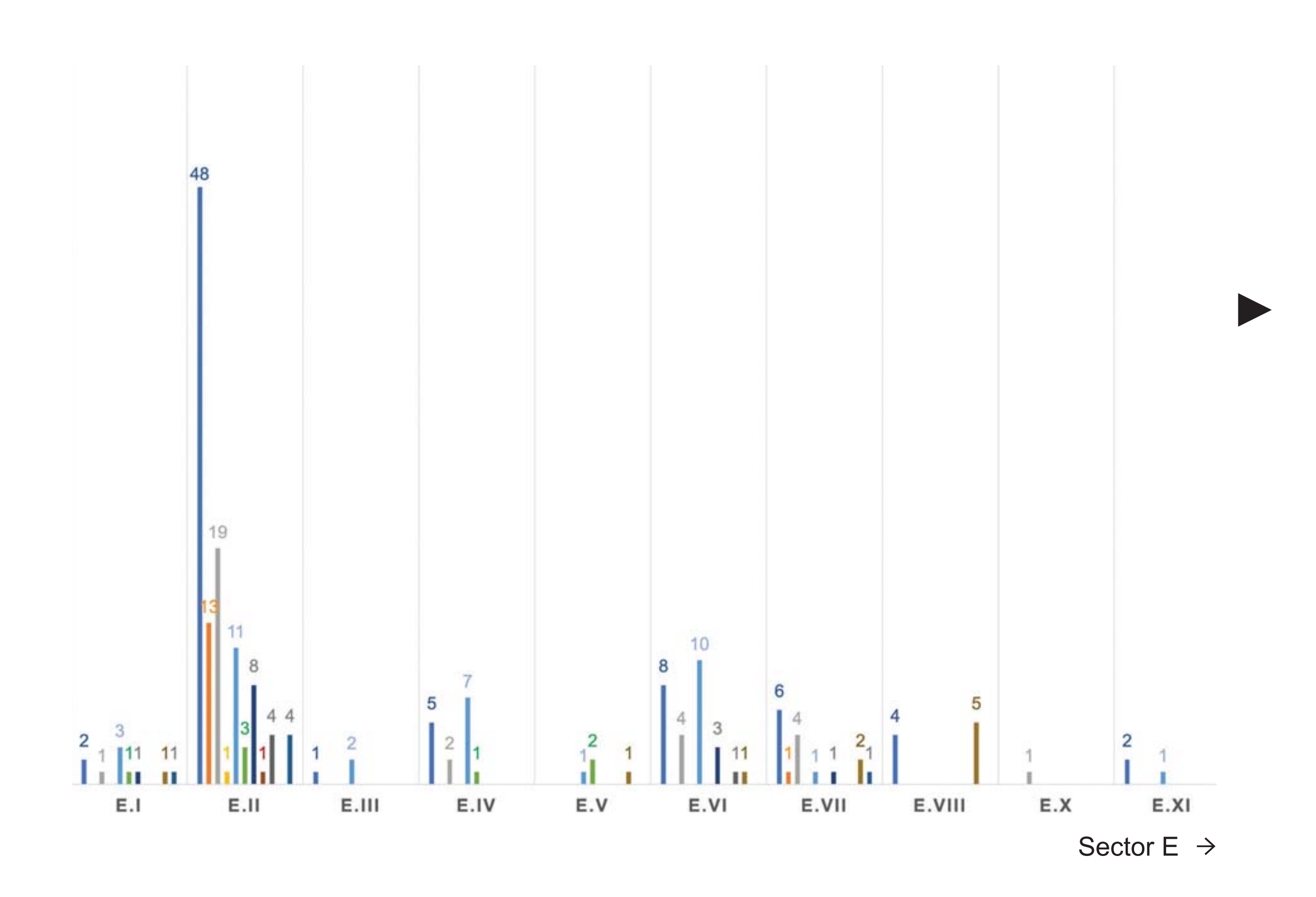
Outside the village, vessels made of one of the Chhim fabrics are very rare. Six diagnostic fragments of amphorae from the ChF 1A group were recorded during a field survey of the Kharoub district [*Fig. 22*]. Elements of an oil press were found at the locality of Mazboud about 5 km away from Chhim [site 29, see *Fig. 22*] (El-Tayeb in Waliszewski et al. 2004: 10, Fig. 1). A survey in the vicinity of these elements documented three fragments of amphorae of Chhim Amphora Rim Type 9 (MAZ 02/17), Chhim Amphora Base Type 1 (MAZ 02/01) and a fragment of a 'Beirut-type' handle (MAZ 02/21). More fragments come from the locality of El-Bourjein/El-Kanisa, approximately 3 km north of Chhim [see *Fig. 22*]. These included Chhim Amphora Rim Type 1 (BOR 01/02), Chhim Amphora Rim Type 8 (BOR 01/20), and a 'Chhim-type' handle (BOR 02/04), all from the ChF 1 group. No evidence of ancient oil-pressing was noted, but intensive modern development in the area could have obliterated any remains. It cannot be excluded that Mazboud and El-Bourjein/El-Kanisa produced amphorae for their own use just like Chhim. Considering the small distances between the localities and the same geological make-up of the area, the clay from a source at any of these sites would present no differences macroscopically. Assuming that the amphorae from the two sites were produced on the spot, but that the types were identical with vessels made in Chhim, it could be said that the same forms of amphorae were used for packing oil throughout the Kharoub province, which was in the jurisdiction of Sidon in antiquity. Therefore, it would be another case of the *city amphora* model described by Reynolds for Cilicia, Phoenicia and Palestine (Reynolds 2005b: 567–568), supplementing the typological amphora mosaic from the territory of Phoenicia.

A fragment of a Chhim Amphora Rim Type 10 was discovered at Saida/Sidon, in a deposit from the Roman well at the so-called 'college site' (Wicenciak 2016b: 104, 110, Fig. 5-2:15). This single fragment could be interpreted as evidence for some degree of distribution of the vessels, most probably, with their content, outside the village. Mentions of a sporadic presence of Chhim amphorae appear in research on the pottery assemblages from excavations in Beirut (Reynolds 2005b: 570). Not a single sherd of a Chhim-made amphora has been recorded so far among the finds from Jiyeh, despite the solid presence of amphorae from Porphyreon in Chhim. No evidence exists of these local products either in Baalbek in the northern Beqa'a Valley or in the central part of the valley surveyed by Paul Newson (Hanna Hamel, personal communication).

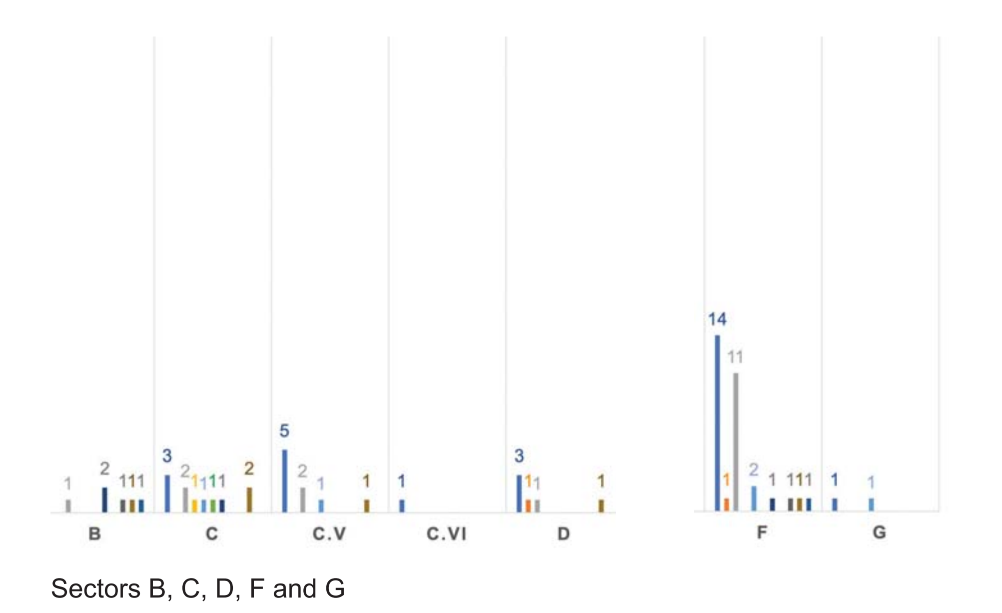
These data—or rather lack thereof—lead to the conclusion that the trade in oil from Chhim, and from other localities in the region, was serviced by a form of packaging different from the Chhim-made containers, and this would be the amphorae produced in Porphyreon that would have been delivered empty to Chhim (Wicenciak 2019: 331–332). The locally-made vessels were used only to store oil (or other products) for private use in the village. However, this assumption suggests that the bulk of the finds ought to come from houses and habitation contexts, which is not borne out by the distribution analysis presented above (with the possible exception of the finds from E.II, which at least in part could have come from nearby storerooms, e.g. room E.XXVI).



Sector A and surface



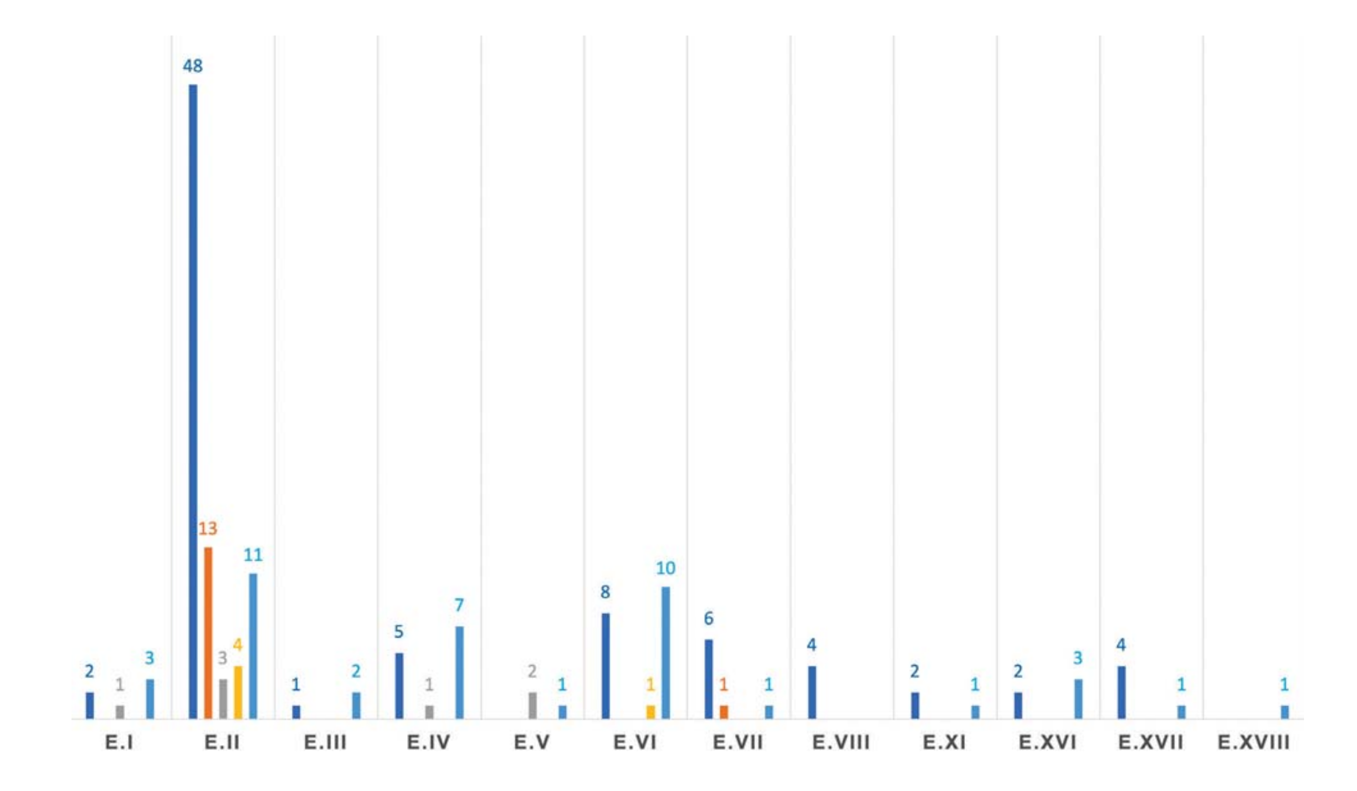
Sector E →



E.XII E.XVI E.XVII E.XVIII E.XIX E.XXI E.XXII E.XXIII E.XXIVA E.XXVB E.XXVI

← Sector E

Fig. 18. Distribution of all local pottery product categories


48
13
11
2
1
3
3
4
1
2
5
1
7
2
1
8
10
1
6
1
1
4
2
1
2
3
4
1
1
E.I
E.II
E.III
E.IV
E.V
E.VI
E.VII
E.VIII
E.XI
E.XVI
E.XVII
E.XVIII

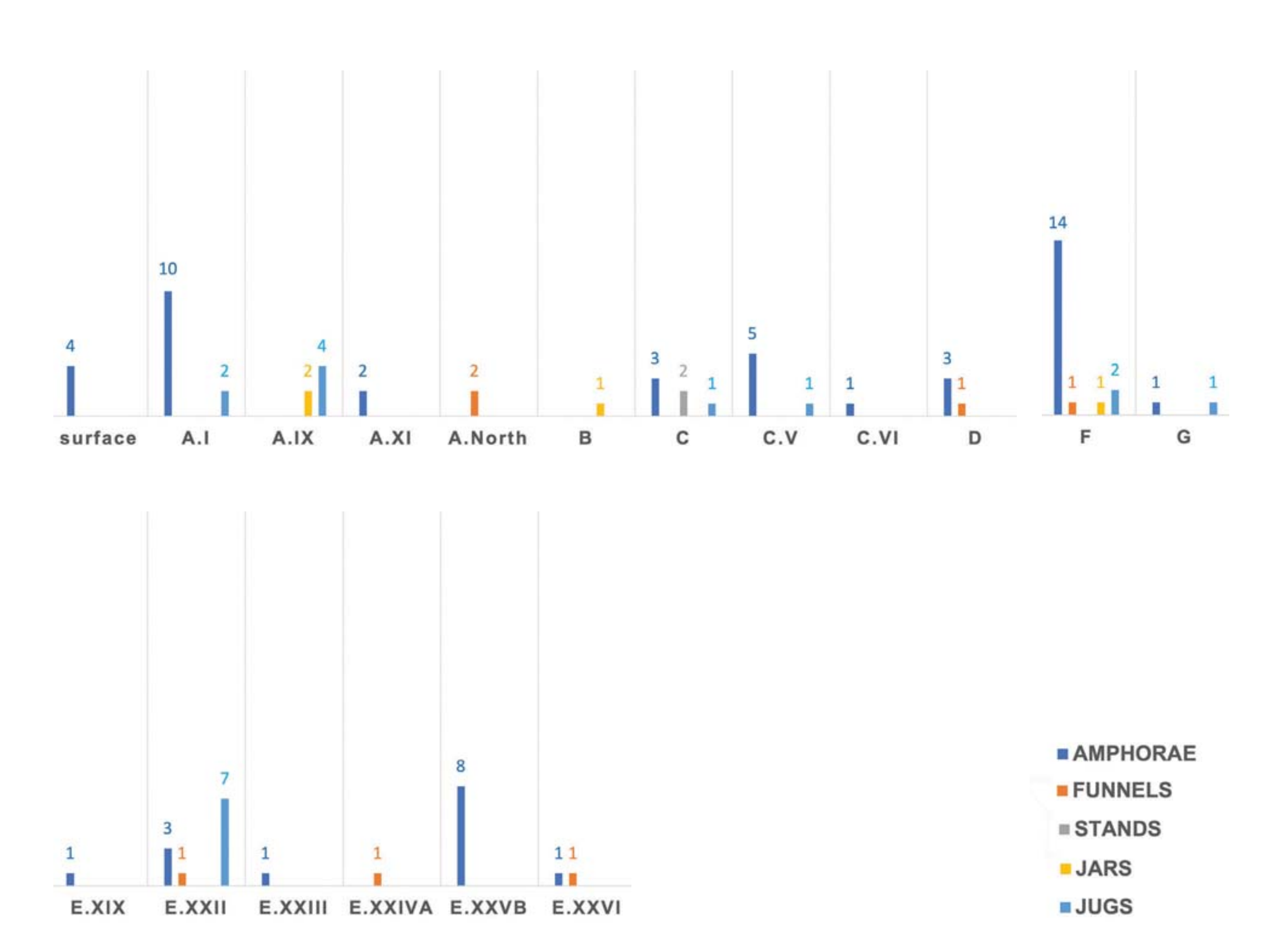
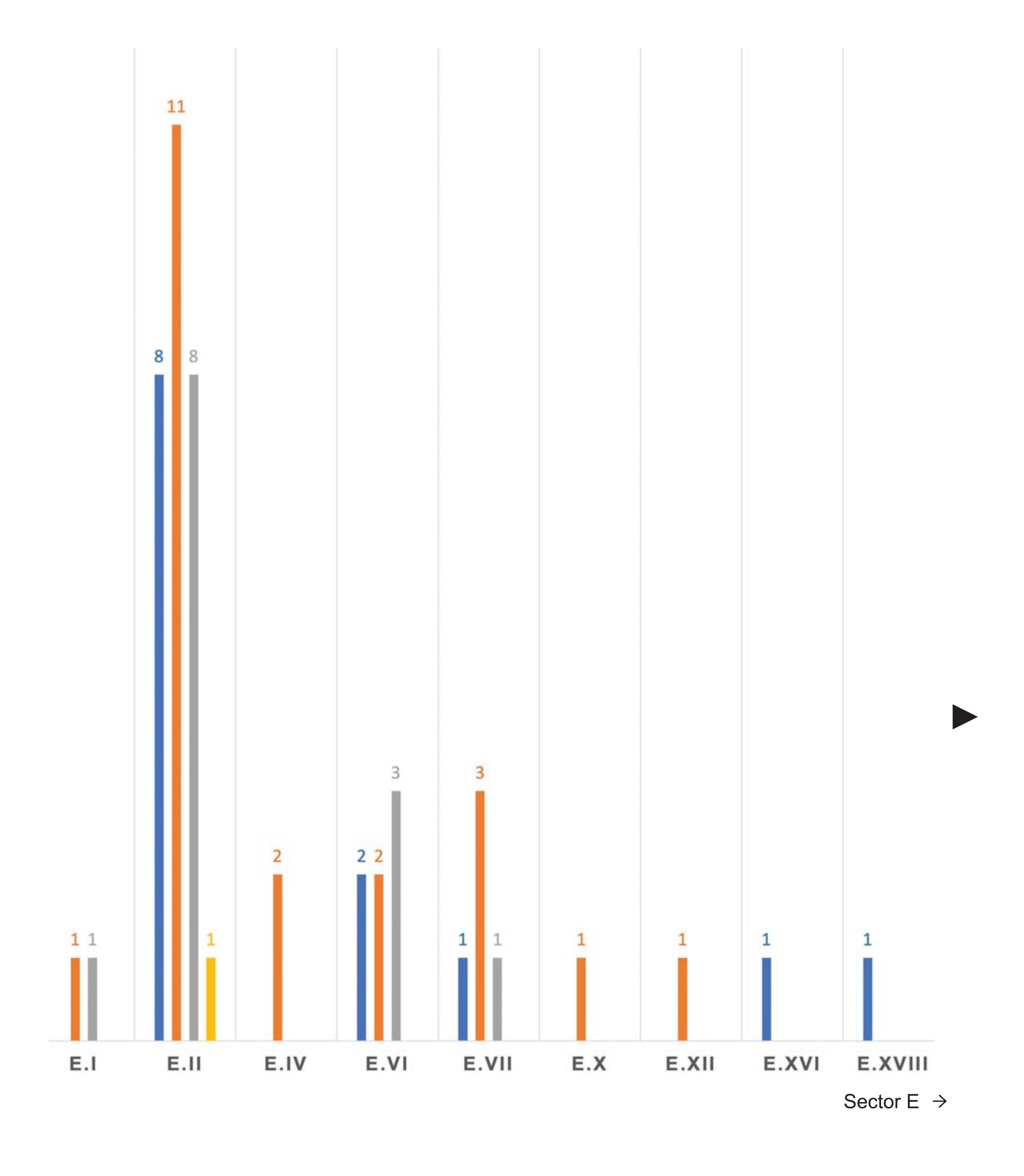
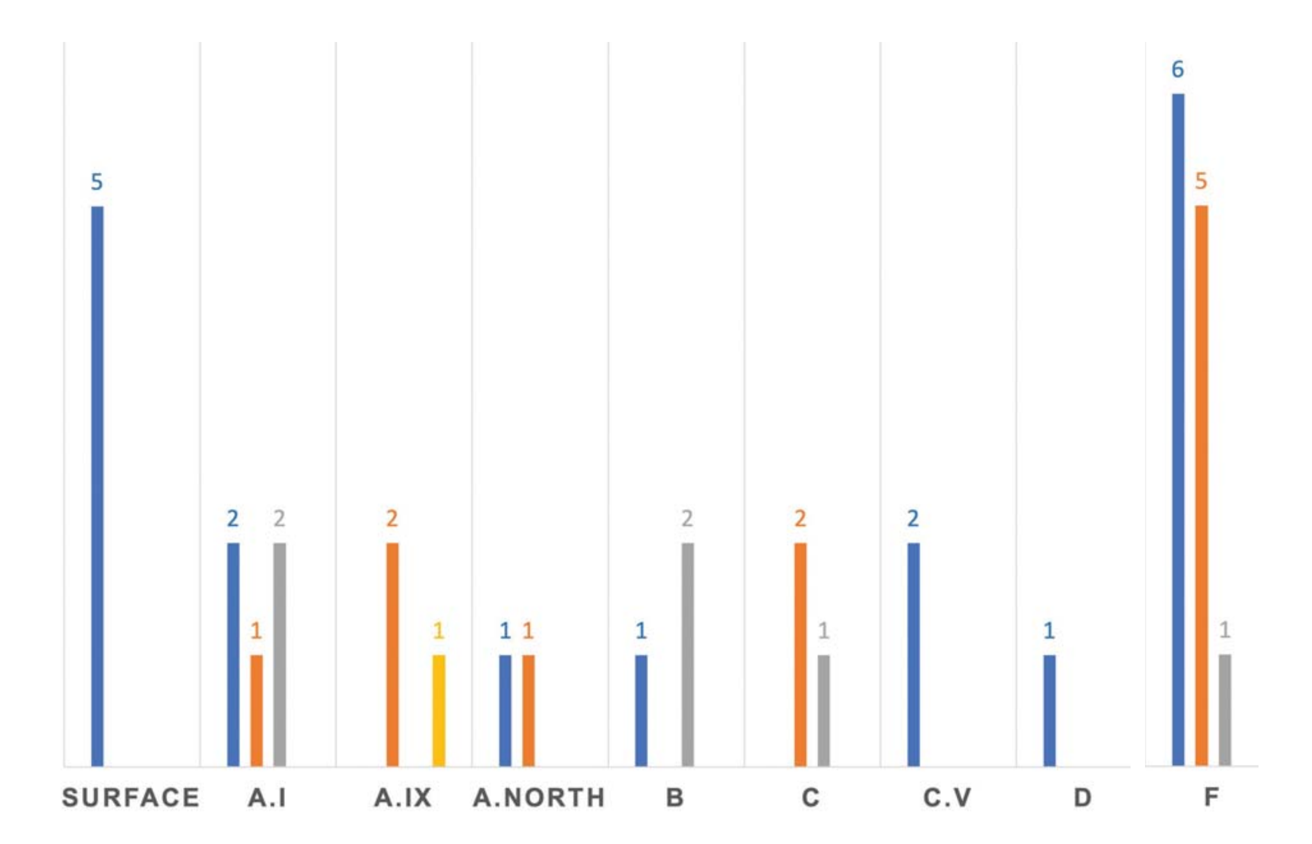


Fig. 19. Distribution of amphorae, storage jars, jugs and funnels of local make


11
8
8
1
1
1
2
2
2
3
1
3
1
1
1
1
1
E.I
E.II
E.IV
E.VI
E.VII
E.X
E.XII
E.XVI
E.XVIII
Sector E →





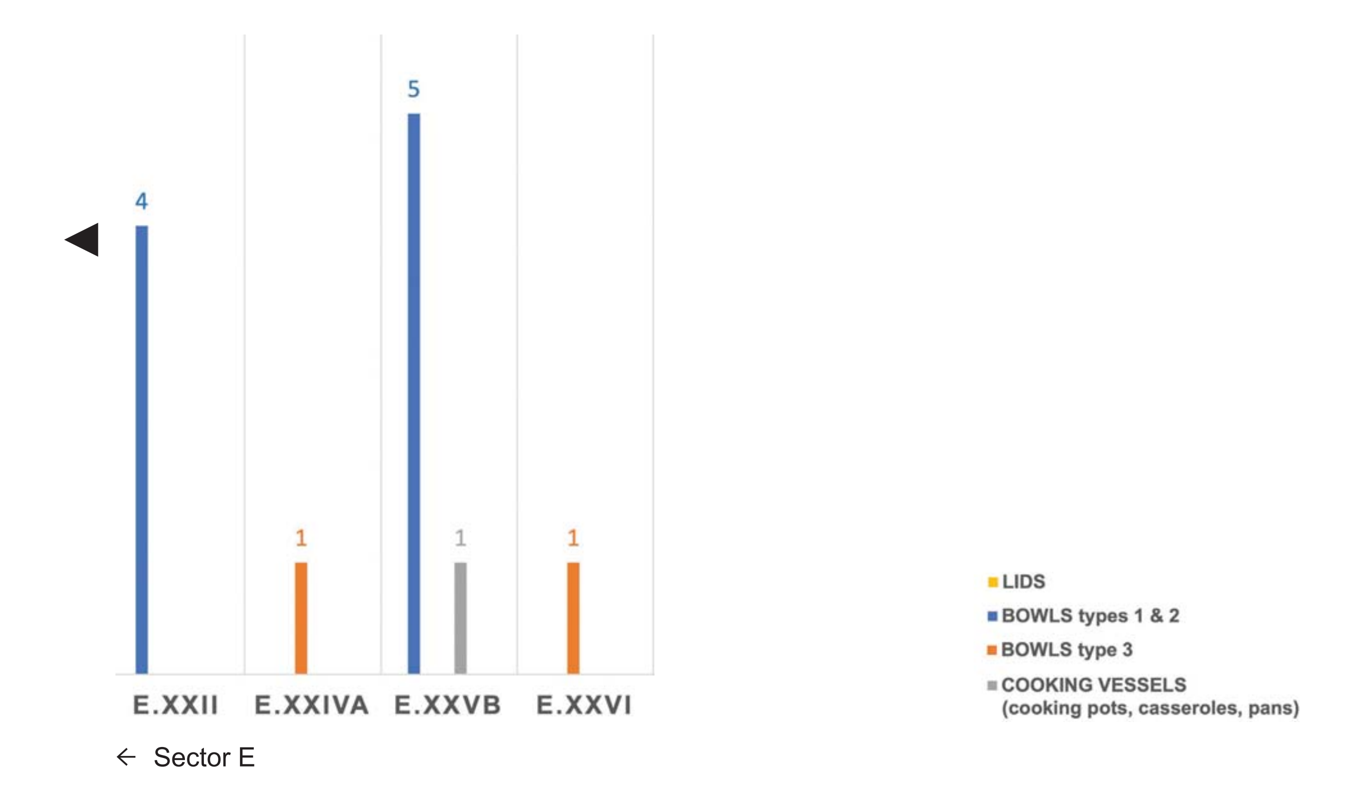
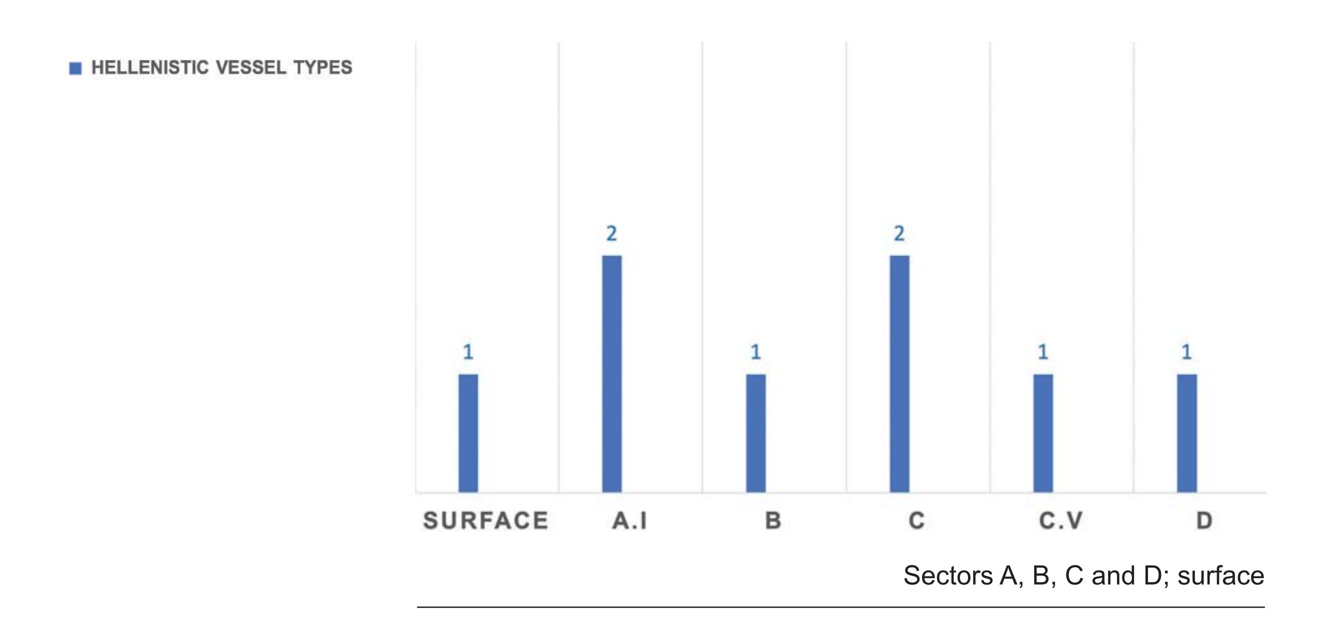


Fig. 20. Distribution of kitchen and cooking vessels of local make



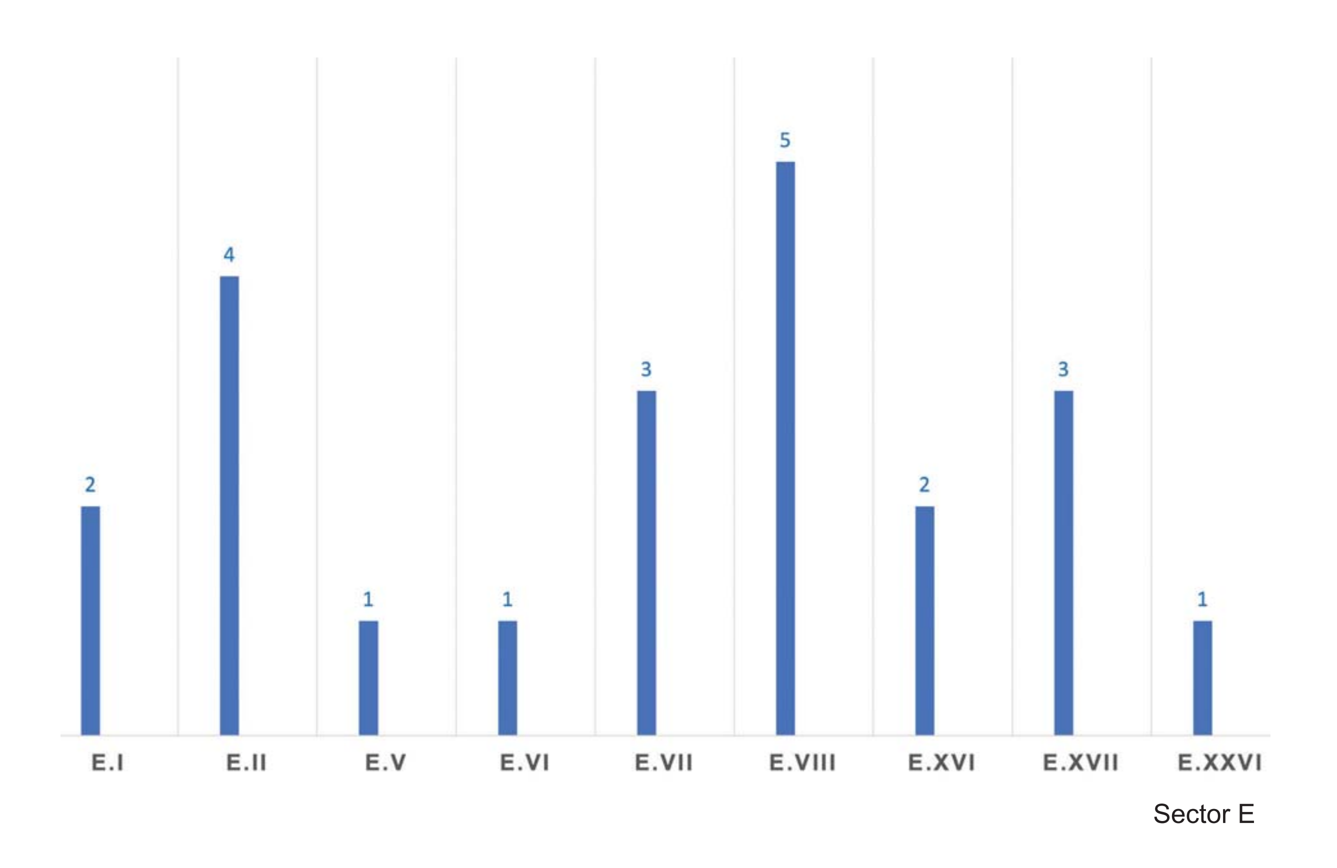


Fig. 21. Distribution of the earliest local products

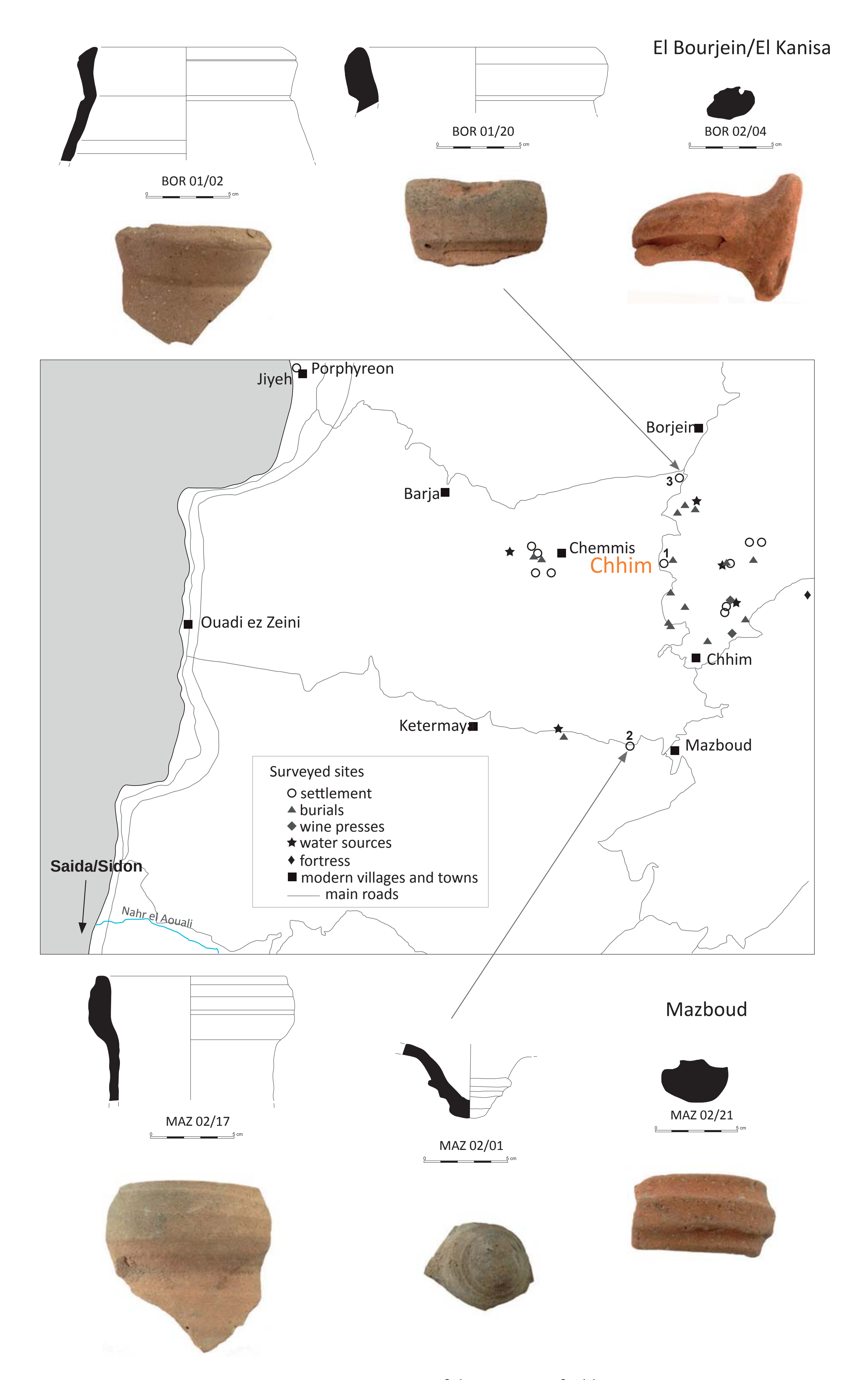


Fig. 22. Survey map of the environs of Chhim

The other possibility is that the oil, packed in local amphorae, was mainly traded abroad, hence the low number of finds in the village. There are parallels for this idea observed in Beirut, where the CARROT AMPHORAE known to have been produced there are practically absent from site assemblages, while archaeometrical analyses have traced their considerable presence in Gaul. It turns out that the vessels were produced specifically for the transport of dried fruit that Berytus exported manly to Gaul (Reynolds et al. 2010: 76–77). A similar observation was made concerning two other amphora types, KINGSHOLM 117 and CÉLESTINS 1A/COLCHESTER 105/PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS CLASS 65, both produced most probably in southern Phoenicia (vicinity of Akko?) but practically undocumented on Levantine sites; instead, they are common finds in Gaul (Reynolds et al. 2010: 77). It is theoretically possible that amphorae with the oil from Chhim were sent abroad while the villagers stored their oil at home in pithoi. However, without confirmed identifications of vessels of this kind at other sites in the region, e.g., in Jiyeh/Porphyreon and Saida/Sidon, or outside the Levant, this theory cannot be substantiated.

A third hypothesis to be considered is the multiple reuse of the same amphorae for transport purposes. Herodotus (III, 6, 1–2) attests to the existence of such practices, and material evidence comes from the cargo of a ship headed from Egypt to Palestine, which was wrecked near Mount Karmel. The cargo consisted of emptied LRA 4 and LRA 5 amphorae from different workshops, which had been sent to Egypt with wine and were being returned empty or containing water (Kingsley 2002: 85). This example concerns wine amphorae, but it is possible by a stretch of the imagination to consider that also oil from Chhim could have travelled in locally-made containers, was poured out at the destination into storage vessels/pithoi, and the empty containers returned for refilling to Chhim. However, economic considerations argue against this idea because it would not have been sustainable to make so many caravan journeys.

The last hypothesis involves the use of animal skins for transporting the oil from Chhim (Wicenciak 2019: 332). The oil could have been carried down from the village to the coast in organic containers of this kind that would leave no trace in the archaeological material. In the Limestone Massif in northern Syria, which (without going into the issue of the functional identification of the pressing installations there) is an oil and wine producer, but there is no trace of local pottery production associated with the hundreds of presses. Therefore, the product of these presses must have been brought in skins to the cities in the valley (A. Vokaer, personal communication).

5.3.4 Conclusions

The economy of the village was based primarily on olive oil production, complemented with a limited production of wine, most likely meant to meet the needs of the inhabitants. These two activities, as evidenced by the material presented above, determined the nature of pottery production. Finds of locally made amphorae in Chhim and those known from the Sidon hinterland are quite modest. This assemblage is not sufficiently numerous to estimate either the volume of oil exports from the village or the direction of deliveries. That this volume exceeded the needs of the local community is beyond question, as known, for instance, from estimates of the turnout of the Chhim oileries. But whether the surplus was intended for the nearest neighbourhood of Chhim or more remote markets is an open question. It is also possible that the oil was shipped to more

distant regions in animal skins, which would not have left any remains in the archaeological record; however, this practice is confirmed from other parts of the ancient world (Peña 1998; Mattingly et al. 2001: 82). As mentioned above, another tentative possibility is the Porphyreon-produced amphora, which could have been reused as secondary packaging. These containers were made from the 1st to the mid-6th century AD (BEIRUT 2/JIYEH 6 TYPE and a few other types, such as Reynolds AM 14 and ROBINSON AGORA M 334) and were intended for carrying wine, to judge by their shape. One could also suppose that some of the Porphyreon amphora production could have been geared especially to supplying Chhim with packaging for their surplus oil. There is no evidence of either wine or oil being produced on a major scale at Porphyreon.

Oil from Chhim could have travelled west to Porphyreon and from there to Sidon; it could have also been shipped to the east, across the mountains, to the Beqa'a Valley (Wicenciak 2019: 333, Fig. 9). Ceramic products found in the village confirm ties with both of these regions. Amphorae and cooking pots from the CW 34 group, which is presumed to have been produced in the Beqa'a Valley, are numerous at Chhim. Many large storage containers, including pithoi, were also among the CW 34 products. Trade exchange obviously worked in both directions, and products from the coast also found their way into the Baqa'a Valley as suggested by finds of grooved-rim mortars at Baalbek, Kamid el-Loz, and Rashaiya al-Fouhar, as well as in the Homs region (Reynolds 2014: 57, Fig. 4b). Bowls of this type were produced at Porphyreon in the 1st–2nd century AD (Wicenciak 2016b: 94, Pl. 76), and they are extremely frequent in the Chhim material [see *Pls 34–35*]. Therefore, Chhim could have been a nexus in the trade between the Beqa'a Valley and the Phoenician coast.

In Late Antiquity, there is a marked presence at Chhim of ceramics from the territory of Akko in South Phoenicia, especially WORKSHOP X cooking pots. However, in view of the flourishing production of both wine and olive oil in South Phoenicia (Frankel et al. 2001), it is unlikely that olive oil from Chhim would have been traded there. The products behind this particular trade exchange need to be investigated further.

Chapter 6

THE VILLAGE IN CHHIM DOWN THE AGES IN THE LIGHT OF POTTERY FINDS

The village of Chhim in early Roman and Late Antique times was one of a number of rural production settlements in the territory under Sidonian administration, but from the point of view of modern archaeological research, it is potentially the richest site for studies of both economy and everyday life in this part of ancient central Phoenicia. The state of preservation of the village architecture is exceptional, enabling a reconstruction of its evolution over time and in relation to other localities in the micro- as well as macro-region. The earthquake of AD 551, which is recorded in the written sources from the region, may have helped to keep this site in such good condition. The village never really recovered after the cataclysm, although it continued to be inhabited for another century or so. Olive oil production ceased to be an economic driving force, and villagers, whether of their own free will or by order of the new Islamic authorities, moved out, taking with them most of their belongings. The ruins, known in the local memory as the Castle of Chhim (Qasr Chhim), survived on the fringes of a new village lying just a few kilometres southeast [see ***Fig. 22***]; in 1956, another major earthquake tumbled the still standing upper parts of the walls. The stone blocks were readily reused in new constructions away from the site, and habitation has become so dense around the site in recent years that it has effectively destroyed the surrounding ancient cemeteries.

In this context, it is a truism to say that ancient life without pottery is not an option. Sherds of clay vessel containers, properly documented and studied, can place events fairly precisely on a timeline and speak volumes on economic relations and the affluence index of local communities. In the case of Chhim, the assemblage for study is made up of different pottery categories: fine ware and amphorae for wine and other products brought to Phoenicia from all over the Mediterranean: Italy, North Africa, the Aegean and the Black Sea. The ceramic assemblage from the site, studied in the context of the archaeological findings and examination of the architectural remains, has contributed pertinent information for the phasing of settlement life in Chhim, which has been divided into four major phases.

6.1 Phase one: Pre-Classical and Hellenistic cult place

The first archaeological evidence of human presence on the hill of Chhim comes in the form of some walls in Sectors A and D, confirmed by pottery sherds, mostly containers, to be of Early Bronze Age date (F.J. Núñez, personal communication). Layers with Middle and Late Bronze and very Early Iron Age pottery, as well as material from the Persian period, unaccompanied by any architectural remains, have been noted in tests dug in the village under units E.VIII and E.XVI. The overlying strata have yielded vessel ceramics in the context of a massive wall of unknown function, dated by the pottery to the Hellenistic period. This assemblage is dominated by sherds

of amphorae of one type, the SIDON 2/JIYEH 1 TYPE of container, hence the view that the so-called 'Hellenistic wall' was part of a presumed storeroom for wine brought to the site in amphorae of this kind.

The cultic nature of this occupation has been suggested by finds of an unguentarium and amphoriskos, together with a bronze figurine of a god, which are interpreted as a foundation deposit for a Hellenistic temple. The deposit comes from a level below the Roman ('first') temple in Sector C, where the Hellenistic sanctuary is thought to have been located as well. Wherever not disturbed by later Roman-period construction, the layer yielded Hellenistic vessels attributable to cultic rituals. These are mainly sherds of the well-known PHOENICIAN SEMI-FINE WARE A (Berlin 1997b), produced in southern Phoenicia, probably in the whereabouts of Tyre and Sidon. Forms include small bowls, unguentaria and amphoriskoi. The cult-related group also included vessels for liquids, amphorae, jugs and kraters, produced in nearby Porphyreon in the late Hellenistic workshops there (Wicenciak 2016b). Sector E north of the so-called 'Hellenistic wall' should also be linked to the functioning of a mountain shrine in this phase, the ceramic assemblage there being of the same nature as the one described above, suggesting perhaps two places of worship.

The composition of the ceramic assemblage argues against regular settlement in that period, and the archaeological record otherwise has not provided any evidence to the contrary. The assemblage contains only a spattering of late Hellenistic cooking pots and casseroles, leading to the conclusion that there was no regular settlement at the site at the end of the 1st century BC, at the dawn of the Roman era, even if there was a regular flow of visitors bringing votive offerings to what we can imagine as a hallowed hilltop shrine. The rituals would have included wine offerings made with the numerous drinking bowls recorded in the assemblage and precious unguents offered in the unguentaria and amphoriskoi. To judge by the distribution of finds of Hellenistic pottery, the sanctuary seems to have spread over the entire hilltop [Sector C, but also A, D and E, see *Fig. 6*].

The occupation of the hilltop site, confirmed for Hellenistic times by the sacred area, could go back in time at least to the Iron Age, if we accept Hassan Salamé-Sarkis's identification of Chhim with the locality $^{\mathit{uru}}$*I-si-ḫi-im-me* alāni$^{\mathit{meš(.ni)}}$ *ša li-me-et* $^{\mathit{uru}}$*ṣi-du-un-ni*, listed in an inscription of the Assyrian ruler Esarhaddon (Esarhaddon's prism [Nin. A], col. iii, line 6) from the campaign of 673 BC among other settlements located in central Phoenicia (Salamé-Sarkis 2005: 141; for the inscription, see Leichty 2011: 17).

6.2 PHASE TWO: SETTLEMENT IN THE MAKING (EARLY ROMAN PERIOD)

The beginning of the 1st century AD changed the face of the settlement at Chhim. The development appears to have been fairly rapid and comprehensive, changing the functional characteristic of the site. A number of significant events took place during this phase:

- the building of a temple ('first temple'), followed by the building of a differently oriented second one ('second temple') on the same spot within a few dozen years,
- the construction of the first olive-oil press (E.I),
- the development of a village along with two other oil presses (E.II and E.III),
- the introduction of pottery workshops producing a local ware.

The pottery evidence corroborates in full a relatively sudden population growth and evidently permanent occupation of the site. The time is generally conducive to the development of settlement throughout the Roman Near East. In central Phoenicia, the process is closely linked to the establishment of the Roman colony of Berytus. Its hinterland was extended reaching Baalbek/Heliopolis in the Beqa'a Valley in the east. The northern hinterland of Phoenicia and the territory around Homs was not Romanised until the annexation after the death of the Ituraean rulers (Knauf 1998: 275) in the Flavian period (Reynolds 2005b: 569; 2014: 57). The cultivation of olives and the production of olive oil and wine became an economic imperative in Phoenicia, in the area north of Berytus and in the Beqa'a Valley, explaining the sources of the initiative and funds for both village and temple building. Chhim was not in the sphere of Berytus, but it apparently benefited from the same general economic drive, although the details, such as question of ownership of land appropriate for cultivating olive groves at Chhim in different periodsm have not been ascertained.

Historical conditions have to be looked at closely when considering land ownership in Phoenicia, including the relation between royal authority and the priesthood (Wicenciak 2019: 327–329). For example, temples and sanctuaries in North Syria acted as economic centres, managing oil presses, among others, and installations of this kind were more than likely to be located near them (Sartre 1997: 358). In early Roman times, the shrine, which preceded the village developing coincidentally with the beginning of olive oil production at Chhim, could have been a major if not exclusive landowner. Rural areas may also have been subordinated to the Roman imperial *Patrimonium* and transferred into the hands of a private tax-paying elite (Butcher 2003: 190). It takes from 10 to 12 years for an olive grove to be ready for the first harvest; hence only people with means could afford such investment (Sartre 1997: 359). Research in North Syria and the Hauran has demonstrated local landowners capable of financing the bulk of public works in their regions; they also founded buildings, including oil presses, made offerings in the local sanctuaries and were buried on their own land (Sartre 1997: 359–361). However, regardless of whether the land was owned by the state, the temple/church, or private individuals, the villagers of Chhim may have worked and paid rent on it.

The architectural remains at Chhim, such as oil press E.I, built in a technique resembling that of the Roman temple, suggest that olive oil production could have been, at least in part, under state control. Funds for the temple and for oil press E.I at least could have come from Sidon. The contemporaneity of the building projects in the 2nd century AD, that is, the 'second temple' and oil press E.I, is suggested by the building technique and the building material consisting primarily of large stone blocks of very similar size and dressing used in both these structures (Wicenciak 2021: 328). The other oil presses, which are integrated with the village architecture, are clearly different, resembling private housing in terms of building material and technique. Their construction certainly did not require the same level of funding even if the procurement of stone elements, such as crushing basins, crushing stones, beam weights and collecting vats, required considerable expenditures covering not only the making of these elements but also transport to their destination.

The socio-economic background of the development of Chhim as a regional centre of olive oil production in the Sidonian hinterland may be explained by the model of Berytus. In the first half of the 1st century AD, Berytian authorities controlled the wine production industry. They supervised distribution, officially stamping containers intended for the product (BEIRUT 2 AMPHORAE) with the stamp BER[ytus] COL[onia] (Reynolds 2005b: 569). Sherds of this particular amphora

type, but made in a Porphyreon fabric (Jiyeh Amphora type 6), were found in large quantities in Chhim, in the cellar of oil press E.I among others. It comes to mind that if Chhim was producing surplus olive oil for commercial purposes, it needed to pack the oil to deliver it to customers, so it would order empty packaging from the nearby pottery workshops at Porphyreon. It would have been good economic thinking on the part of the agent selling the oil to ensure that supplies would readily be sent out in containers that generated customer confidence in the quality of the content. Considering the specific character of oil press E.I and the presumed external funding that could have gone into its construction, one may go a step further and speculate that it was state-owned and, if so, then it needed easily recognisable, branded containers indicating the producer. Hence the prolific use of the Jiyeh 6 amphora, which absolutely dominates the assemblage in Chhim.

The predominant import of vessel containers would have naturally opened the village market at Chhim to other products of the Porphyreon workshops. Not surprisingly, the 1st century AD assemblage from Chhim reveals a broad representation of common wares for everyday use: cooking pots and pans, casseroles and liquid containers. Based on the pottery from contexts that archaeologists have linked to the building of the 'first temple' and oil press E.I, it is possible to say that the builders were being served food cooked in pots and served on dishes from Porphyreon. Vessel forms and types typical of late Hellenistic Porphyreon production (the first evidenced phase of production at that coastal site) were also models for the local village potters when they started making pottery at the site.

Porphyreon was not the sole source of pottery imports. The presence of vessels representing the CW 34 group, presumably from the southern Beqa'a Valley, should be seen as evidence of Chhim's commercial ties with that region on the one hand, and a growing market in the village for goods from more remote regions, on the other.

One may only speculate whether new settlers came to Chhim because of new investment and general development of the village or a general demographic growth in the region that stimulated new development.

6.3 Phase three: Heyday of the village and its decline (Late Antiquity)

Sidon continued to be an important urban centre in the region, a position recognised by Roman colony status in AD 218–222. The excision of lands from Berytus by the Severans and handing them over to Sidon, Tyre and Baalbek, could have been the second catalyst for agricultural development. The (olive-)oil boom, which Chhim appears to have been built for, stands behind the comfortable prosperity of the village for the next four centuries. The history of Chhim in this period is strongly interlaced with the general political, administrative and economic situation in Phoenicia and in the Roman Empire. The obvious impact of these circumstances on life in Chhim has suggested the following subdivision of Phase 3 in the history of Chhim.

6.3.1 Late 2nd to mid 4th centuries AD

Two events mark the beginning of this subphase:

- enlargement of the 'second temple' by the addition of the pronaos,
- local pottery workshops working at 'full capacity'.

One is entitled to speculate that Sidonian funding continued to back the development of the village. To ensure supplies of olive oil, Sidonian authorities could have been responsive to calls for funds for the development of the local economic infrastructure, including the making of pottery containers on the spot. The first potters to set up shop in the village readily modelled their wares on the production of late Hellenistic and early Roman Porphyreon. At the same time, they also drew inspiration from pottery from the Beqa'a Valley, which was already flooding the village market, especially in the case of funnels, bowls and jars, which were needed in the oil- and perhaps also the wine-making industries. The common-ware repertoire made in the village appears to have been destined for local use, adapting the forms, more or less intentionally, to local needs. Barely a handful of pottery finds attributable to this category has been recorded from a survey in the neighbourhood of Chhim, while the huge pottery assemblages from Berytus or Sidon have produced only isolated examples, at least in the published material.

For commercial purposes, Porphyreon delivered to Chhim empty AM 14 amphorae intended for packing fresh oil (Wicenciak 2021: 331). However, they recognised the deficiency of the local clay sources, which were ill-suited for cooking wares; hence most pots, pans and casseroles were brought from outside at this stage, mainly CW 34 wares from the Beqa'a Valley. The predominance of CW 34 cooking ware might be considered as a reflection of intensive commercial contacts with inland Phoenicia (Wicenciak 2021: 333).

6.3.2 Late 4th to early 7th centuries AD

From a historical perspective, official Christianity evoked a transformation of the village, while the earthquake of AD 551 may have triggered, unrecognised at the time, the slow decline and ultimate abandonment of the site. The reconstructed timeline of events in this subphase is as follows:

- building of a church,
- transformation of the defunct Roman temple into a wine press,
- modernisation of oil presses reflecting technological progress in the industry,
- rebuilding of the village following the earthquake of AD 551, reflected in the fill of cistern C.VI,
- abandonment of the village.

Pagan religious practices seem to have held an importance for the village inhabitants long after Christianity was officially adopted as a state religion in the Roman Empire. The 'second temple' continued in use as a cult place into the second half of the 4th, perhaps even the 5th century AD. Only then was the building itself, which must have still been structurally sound, transformed into a winery. A basin for fermenting wine was introduced in its northeastern corner, and the pottery assemblage from this phase was dominated by Robinson Agora M 334 (wine) amphorae produced in Porphyreon, found in large quantities in the C.VI cistern deposit nearby.

By that time, long after Christianity had become a state religion, a three-aisled church with an apse and mosaic floors was built in the village, directly next to the old temple. The construction is dated to the end of the 5th century by an inscription in the mosaic floor of the narthex. Once again, we may speculate that the whole process of introducing official Christianity and redesigning the sacred area to meet the new needs (a process generating substantial expenditures) was

supervised from outside, possibly by Sidonian authorities, as in the preceding ages. It seems possible that the Church could have taken over ownership of part of the land. One of the premises in favour of the Church's greater control of land and supervision of olive oil production and distribution in Chhim at this time is a Greek inscription on a mosaic floor from the church nave (Alpi in Waliszewski et al. 2002: 47–48). The date recorded there is AD 498 according to the Sidonian Era (Grumel 1958: 216)—Sidon was the nearest episcopal see—in reference to the indiction, a periodic tax in kind on real estate (Alpi 2002). Of all the possible options, the most tenable assumption is that land in Chhim, or at least some part of it, belonged to the temple in Roman times and to the Church in the Byzantine period. The oil trade, in which Porphyreon appears to have acted as an intermediary, may have also been under Sidonian supervision (Wicenciak 2021: 330–331). Local pottery production evidently ceased at this time.

The earthquake in the mid 6th century AD had wide regional repercussions. It definitely undercut the livelihood of the village, which never fully recovered despite efforts to clean up and go on. The damaged cistern C.VI is witness to these dramatic times because it was used as a dump for all the broken pottery cleared from the nearby church and surrounding houses. The deposit has yielded different types of cooking pots from the CW 34 group, as well as a sizable set of South Phoenician WORKSHOP X products, far more common than in other assemblages from the site. These vessels were imported to Chhim from the area of Akko/Ptolemais, presumably via Porphyreon (Wicenciak 2021: 333–334). This assemblage also included a large number of glass lamp fragments, which were most certainly used to light the church interior (M. Wagner, personal communication). The Amrit/Tartus area was the third production region delivering vessels (large basins) to Chhim in this phase. In this case, Porphyreon probably also acted as an intermediary. Large pithoi for storage purposes were also brought to Chhim from both the Amrit/Tarsus area and the Beqa'a Valey (a study of this issue is ongoing).

History stopped in Chhim in the early 7th century AD, as indicated by the latest pottery evidence from the site (Gwiazda et al. 2021). Arab tribe migrations and population displacement also impacted this part of Phoenicia. The village was abandoned, the people cleaning out everything of value from their houses. In a sense, rural habitation was outlived by the cultic aspect, for it seems that the isolated church continued to be a nexus for Christians living in the region. A burial dated to 9th–12th century, made in the aisle of the basilica, is proof that some vestiges of religious life were still present at the site (Waliszewski et al. 2002: 44).

CATALOGUE

The catalogue is continuous, divided into sections following the division into chapters:

Pls 1–21	Chapter 2: Pottery from the 4th/3rd to the late 1st centuries BC
Pls 22–63	Chapter 3: Pottery from the end of the 1st century BC to the early 2nd century AD
Pls 64–199	Chapter 4: Pottery from the late 2nd to the 7th centuries AD (Late Antiquity)
Pls 200–265	Chapter 5: Local Chhim pottery production (1st to 4th/5th centuries AD)

This division is reflected in the navigation guides included in the upper outer corner of the plates:

H = Hellenistic: 4th/3rd – late 1st century BC
ER = Early Roman: end 1st century BC – early 2nd century AD
LA = Late Antique: late 2nd – 7th century AD
C.VI = Cistern VI: assemblage included in the late antique period
L = local Chhim pottery 1st – 4th/5th century AD

The plates are arranged by forms and types. Each illustrated sherd is identified by its field inventory number: "Chm"= Chhim. The drawings are representative of the best preserved examples of given vessel forms and types. A linear scale is included everywhere.

Wherever possible digital photos of fresh breaks have been included next to the illustrated vessel. Macrophotos were taken with a traditional camera for sherds coming from the well/cistern C.VI (Chapter 4). Microscopic images of fabrics were produced for sherds held in the study collection at the PCMA UW. The documentation was made within the frame of a restructuring programme financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Learning of the Republic of Poland (Project No. 416008) using an Optica stereoscopic microscope, 10× magnification with linear scale.

Colour photos of the sherds accompany the drawings wherever possible, especially in Chapter 5 on the local production, where good illustration of the material is particularly important.

Each plate is described by a table which supplies data on the illustrated vessels:

Chm No.: Field inventory number in the Chhîm documentation.

Fragment: Preserved part of a vessel; R – rim; H – handle; Sh – shoulder; N – neck; B – base; W – wall/body; RtB – rim to base

Dimensions (cm): In centimeters. Rim diameter without identifying symbols, if it is the only value given; if more dimensions are given, especially if the vessel is complete or a full profile is available, values are identified as follows: R – rim diameter; H – height; pH – preserved height; Th – thickness; Db – base diameter

Fabric/Ware: Production 'ware' or 'fabric' used in the literature; given as abbreviations (see the tables in particular chapters – Figs 5, 12, 13, 15). On occasion, a macroscopic description of the fabric is given according to the following model:

- Color: "out/in", outer and inner surface; skin/patina (usually outside); wash (usually only outside, but sometimes also inside), fabric and core color on fresh break (according to Munsell Soil Color Book 2013).

- Granular structures/texture: very fine: less than 1 mm; fine: 1–2 mm; medium: 2–5 mm; big 5–10 mm.
- Proportion of inclusions: few: 1%; some: 2%; many 7%; a lot of: 10%.
- Hardness (h) measured on a scale of 1 to 3, 1 being the firmest and 3 the least fired, checked by breaking off a splinter.

Production group: Identification of production center or center/region of origin, identified or tentative, based on macroscopic evaluation of the ceramic mass

Sector: Specific archaeological context at the site of Chhîm, e.g., C.VI: 345 (2014): Sector in capital letters: A – temenos, B – basilica, C – temple, D – tower, E – village, F – complex F), G – necropolis (see site plan); excavation area indicated with Roman numerals, separately for each sector; context number and field season, separately for each season, even for trenches that were continued from a previous season, hence the importance of knowing the year of discovery. Full information on archaeological contexts is presented in tabular form [*Table 4*], marking the content for different phases and the presence of local pottery in given assemblages.

A concordance table of the information presented in the plates can be found online in supplementary materials (URL https://doi.org/10.18150/F1ZRZF).

Capacity was calculated in a few cases of completely preserved vessels. Vessels Chm 1334, 1285 [*Pl. 1*], PChm 633, 844 [*Pl. 3*], Chm 472 [*Pl. 26*] and Chm 410 [*Pl. 28*] were calculated using the application "Calculation of the capacity of a vessel from its profile" (http://capacity.ulb.ac.be/index.php?langue=en) Centre de Recherches an Archéologie et Patrimoine.

Table 4. Archaeological contexts by sectors of the site with indication of presence of vessel forms by phase; local vessel forms shown separately

Sector: area (season)	**Phase I** **(H, LH)** 4th/3rd–late 1st cent. BC	**Phase II** **(ER)** End of 1st cent. BC– 2nd cent. AD	**Phase III** **(LA: LR, BYZ)** late 2nd/3rd– 7th cent. AD	**Local pottery** 1st to late 4th/ early 5th cent. AD
Site				
Site: surface	–	–	X	X
SECTOR A / temenos, atrium				
A.I: 42 (1996)	–	X	–	X
A.I: 57 (1996)	–	–	X	X
A.I: 60 (1996)	–	X	–	X
A.I: 61 (1996)	–	X	X	X
A: northern part, surface (1996)	–	–	–	X
A: surface, stone platform (1999)	–	–	X	–
A: surface, gate to sector E (1999)	–	–	X	X
A: N part, fill near stairs (1999)	–	X	–	X
A: test II (NW part) (1999)	–	X	–	–
A: 4, test III (temple entrance) (1999)	X	–	–	–
A: 3, test III (temenos wall) (1999)	–	X	–	–
A.II: surface (1999)	–	X	–	–
A.II: test I (1999)	X	X		–
A.II: 1, test II (1999)	–	–	X	–
A.II: 2, test II (1999)	–	X	–	–
A.II: 3, test II (1999)	X	–	–	–
A.II: near the oven (1999)	X	–	–	–
A.II: layer of stones (1999)	–	X	–	X
A.II: surface (2000)	–	X	–	–
A.IV: 10 (1999)	–	–	X	–
A.VII: 10 (2000)	–	–	X	–
A.IX: 1 (2001)	–	X	X	X
A.IX: 12 (2001)	X	X	X	X
A.IX: 13 (2001)	–	–	X	–
A.IX: 19 (2001)	–	X	–	X
A.IX: 70 (2002)	–	X	–	X
A.X: 2 (2002)	–	X	–	–
A.X: 6 (2002)	X	–	X	–
A.X: 50 (2005)	–	X	X	–
A.XI: 2 (2004)	X	X	X	X
A.XI: 5 (2003)	X	–	–	–
A.XIA: 5b (2003)	–	–	X	–
A.XI: 2 (2005)	X	X	X	–
A.XII: 1 (2005)	–	–	X	–

SECTOR B / Christian basilica				
B: 64 (1996)	–	X	X	X
B: surface (1997)	X	X	X	–
B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)	X	X	X	X
B: outside N wall of basilica narthex (1999)	–	X	X	–
B: surface, presbytery of the basilica (1999)	–	X	X	–
B: surface near N wall of basilica (1999)	–	X	–	–
B: fill between N wall of basilica and oblique wall (1999)	–	X	X	–
B: surface (2000)	–	–	X	X
B: outside N wall of basilica (2000)	X	X	–	–
B: 1 near 'Hellenistic wall' (2000)	–	–	X	–
B: 2, test under mosaic (2000)	–	–	X	–
B.I: 2107 (1997)	–	–	X	–
B.II: 11 (1996)	–	–	–	X
B.II: 7 (2000)	X	–	–	–
B.II: 11 (2000)	–	X	X	X
B.II: 12 (2004)	–	X	–	–
SECTOR C / temple				
C.I: surface (1996)	–	–	X	X
C.I: 3, test I (1999)	–	–	–	X
C.I: 57 (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.I: 42 (2000)	X	–	–	–
C.II: 2 (2000)	X	X	–	X
C.II: 4 (2000)	X	X	–	–
C.II: 5 (2000)	X	X	–	X
C.II: 6 (2000)	X	–	–	–
C.III: 42 (1996)	–	X	–	X
C.III: 42 (1999)	–	–	X	–
C.III: 60 (1996)	X	X	X	X
C.IIIA: 3, test I (1999)	X	X	–	X
C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.IIIA: 5 (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.IIIA: 6 (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.IIIA: 7, test I (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.IIIA: 9, test I (1999)	X	–	–	–
C.III: 3 (2000)	X	–	–	–
C.III: 7 (2000)	X	–	–	–
C.IV: 42 (1999)	–	–	X	–
C.V: 1 (2002)	X	X	X	X
C.V: 2 (2002)	X	X	X	X
C.V: 4 (2002)	X	X	–	X
C.V: 6 (2002)	–	X	X	X

C.V: 11 (2002)	X	X	X	–
C.V: 12 (2002)	X	X	–	X
C.V: 17 (2002)	X	–	–	–
C.V: 19 (2002)	–	X	–	–
C.V: 20 (2002)	X	–	–	–
C.V: 23 (2005)	–	X	–	X
C.VI (2004)	–	–	X	–
C.VI: 3 (2004)	–	–	X	–
C.VI: 4 (2004)	–	–	X	–
C.VI: 5 (2005)	–	–	X	–
C.VI: 7 (2005)	–	–	X	–
C.VI: 3 (2008)	–	–	X	X
C.VI (2007)	–	–	X	–
SECTOR D / 'tower'				
D: 1, test (1998)	–	X	–	X
D: test, SW wall (1999)	X	–	–	–
D.I: 1 (2004)	X	X	–	X
D.II: 13 (2002)	X	–	–	–
D.III: 3 (2004)	–	X	–	–
D.IV: 1 (2003)	–	X	X	X
D.IV: 4B (2004)	X	–	–	–
D.IV: 8 (2004)	–	–	X	X
SECTOR E / village				
E.I: cellar (1999)	X	X	–	X
E.I: 4 (1999)	–	X	X	X
E.I: 5 (1999)	–	X	–	X
E.I: cellar (2000)	–	X	–	X
E.I: cellar (2009)	–	X	X	X
E.II: surface (1999)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 1 (1999)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 2 (1999)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 3 (1999)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 4 (1999)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 5 (1999)	–	X	X	X
E.IIA: surface (1999)	–	–	–	X
E.II: 1 (2000)	–	X	X	–
E.II: 2b (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.IIA: surface (2000)	–	–	–	X
E.IIA: 2 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.IIA: 2b (2000)	–	–	X	X
E.IIB: 2b (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.IIB: 1 (2000)	–	X	X	X
E.IIC: 1 (2000)	X	–	–	X

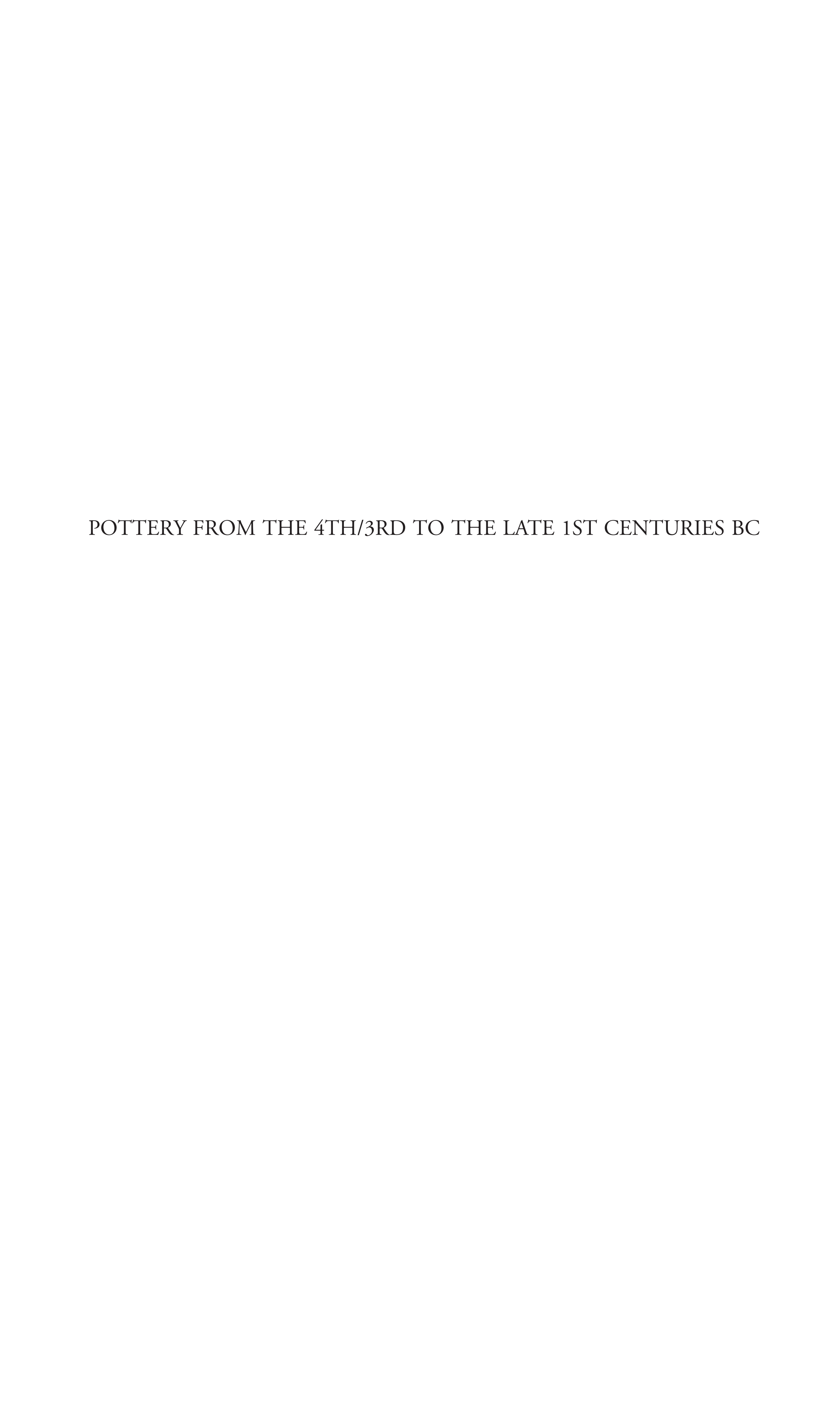
E.II: surface (2001)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 1a (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 2b (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIA: 2 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIA: 2b (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIA: 2c (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIB: 2b (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIC: 2b (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIC: 4 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.IIC: 5 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 1 (2001)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 2 (2001)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 5 (2001)	–	–	–	X
E.II: 13 (2001)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 17 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 19 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 20 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 21 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.II: modern fill (2002)	X	X	X	X
E.II: 2 (2002)	X	X	X	X
E.II: 3 (2002)	X	–	X	X
E.II: 3a (2002)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 5 (2002)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 5a (2002)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 9 (2002)	–	–	X	
E.II: 10 (2002)	–	X	X	X
E.II: 12 (2002)	–	X	X	–
E.II: 13 (2002)	–	–	X	X
E.II: 14 (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 16 (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 17a (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.II: surface (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.II: 3 (2004)	–	X	–	X
E.II: 10 (2004)	–	–	–	X
E.II: 12 (2004)	–	–	–	X
E.III: 2 (2004)	–	–	X	X
E.III: 3 (2004)	–	–	X	–
E.III: 6a (2004)	–	–	X	–
E.III: 53 (2004)	–	X	–	–
E.III: 56 (2005)	–	X	X	–
E.III: 57 (2005)	X	X	–	–
E.III: 59 (2005)	X	X	–	–
E.III: 60 (2005)	X	X	–	–
E.III: 64 (2005)	X	X	–	–

E.III: 67 (2005)	–	X	–	–
E.III: 69 (2005)	–	X	X	X
E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (1999)	–	X	X	X
E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)	–	X	X	X
E.IV: modern deposit (2003)	–	–	X	X
E.IVA: 8001 (2004)	–	–	X	X
E.V: surface (1999)	–	–	X	–
E.V: 1 (2000)	–	–	X	X
E.V: 4 (2000)	–	–	–	X
E.V: 10 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.V: 11 (2000)	X	X	–	–
E.V: 13 (2000)	–	–	–	X
E.V: 15 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.V: 16 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.V: 18 (2000)	X	X	–	X
E.VI: surface in entrance to street E.XXIII (1999)	–	–	X	–
E.VI: 15 (2000)	–	–	X	X
E.VI: 21 (2000)	–	X	–	X
E.VI: 23 (2000)	–	X	–	X
E.VI: 28 (2000)	X	X	X	X
E.VI: 29 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.VI: 35 (2000)	–	X	X	X
E.VI: 36 (2000)	–	X	–	–
E.VI: 40 (2000)	–	X	X	X
E.VI: 45 (2000)	X	–	–	X
E.VI: test under floor of 1st c. AD (2000)	X	X	–	–
E.VI: test near North gate to E.VI (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.VII: fill (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.VII: 11 (2000)	–	–	X	X
E.VII: 12 (2000)	–	X	X	–
E.VII: 14 (2000)	X	–	–	–
E.VII: 16 (2000)	–	X	–	–
E.VII: 35 (2000)	–	X	–	X
E.VIIA: 12 (2000)	–	X	–	X
E.VIIA: 15 (2000)	X	X	–	X
E.VIIA: 16 (2000)	X	–	–	–
E.VIIC: 11 (2000)	–	X	X	X
E.VII: 12 (2001)	X	X	X	X
E.VII: 21b (2001)	X	–	–	X?
E.VIIA: 18 (2001)	–	–	–	X
E.VIIA: 20 (2001)	X	X	X	–
E.VIIB: 11 (2001)	X	X	X	–
E.VIIB: 21 (2001)	X	–	–	–
E.VIIC: 11 (2001)	X	X	–	–

E.VIIC: 12 (2001)	X	X	–	–
E.VIIC: 19 (2001)	X	–	–	–
E.VIID: 12 (2001)	X	X	X?	X
E.VIIIA: 1 (2000)	–	–	–	X
E.VIIIA: 17 (2001)	X	–	–	X
E.VIIIB: 21 (2001)	X	X	–	X
E.VIIID: 17 (2001)	–	X	–	–
E.VIII: 2 (2001)	–	–	X	–
E.VIII: 16 (2001)	X	X	X	X
E.VIII: 17 (2001)	X	X	–	X
E.VIII: 23 (2001)	X	–	–	X
E.VIII: 28 (2001)	X	X	X	X
E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)	X	–	–	X
E.VIIIAB: 22 (2001)	X	X	–	–
E.IX: 2 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.IX: 9 (2000)	–	–	X	–
E.X: 2 (2001)	X	–	X	–
E.X: 9 (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.XI: surface (2001)	–	–	X	X
E.XI: entrance, surface (2001)	–	–	X	–
E.XI: fill (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XI: 1 (2004)	X	X	X	X
E.XII: 7 (2002)	–	X	–	–
E.XIII: fill (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XIII: 6 (2002)	–	X	–	–
E.XIV: 1 (2004)	–	X	X	–
E.XVI: surface (2002)	–	–	–	X
E.XVI: fill (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XVI: stairs, surface (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XVI: 1 (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XVI: 3, stairs (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XVI: 4 (2002)	–	–	X	X
E.XVI: 7 (2002)	–	X	–	–
E.XVI: 8 (2002)	X	X	X	X
E.XVI: 9 (2002)	X	X	–	–
E.XVI: 1 (2003)	–	X	X	X
E.XVI: 2 (2003)	X	X	–	X
E.XVI: 3 (2003)	X	X	–	X
E.XVII: surface (2002)	–	–	X	X
E.XVII: 7 (2002)	–	X	–	–
E.XVII: 10 (2002)	–	–	–	X
E.XVII: 13 (2002)	–	X	X	–
E.XVII: 14 (2002)	–	X	X	X
E.XVII: test (2003)	–	–	X	–

E.XVII: 2 (2003)	–	X	–	X
E.XVII: 5 (2003)	–	X	X	–
E.XVII: 7 (2003)	–	X	X	–
E.XVII: 12 (2003)	–	X	–	–
E.XVII: 13 (2003)	X	–	–	X
E.XVII: 16 (2003)	–	X	–	–
E.XVII: 1 (2004)	–	–	X	–
E.XVIII–XIX: surface (2003)	–	–	X	X
E.XVIII–XIX: fill (2003)	–	–	X	X
E.XVIII: fill (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XVIII: 50 (2004)	–	–	X	–
E.XVIII: 50 (2005)	–	–	X	–
E.XVIII: 52 (2005)	–	–	X	–
E.XIX: fill (2002)	–	–	X	–
E.XIX: 2 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XIX: 3 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XIX: 10 (2004)	X	X	X	–
E.XIX: 6S, test 1C (2008)	X	X	–	–
E.XIX: 6S, test 1C/D (2008)	–	X	–	X
E.XXI: stairs, surface (2002)	X	–	X	X
E.XXII: 4 (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 11’ (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 31 (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 26 (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 27 (2015)	X	X	X	X
E.XXII: 29 (2015)	X	X	–	–
E.XXII: 31 (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 32 (2015)	–	–	X	X
E.XXII: 43 (2015)	X	X	–	–
E.XXII: 46 (2015)	X	–	–	–
E.XXII: 48 (2015)	X	X	–	X
E.XXII: 50 (2015)	X	–	–	X
E.XXII: 51 (2015)	–	X	–	–
E.XXIII: surface (1999)	–	–	X	X
E.XXIIIB: 2 (2003)	X	X	X	–
E.XXIIIB: 3 (2003)	X	X	–	–
E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)	–	–	X	X
E.XXIVA: 3 (2003)	X	X	–	–
E.XXIV: 4 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XXIVA: 10 (2003)	X	–	–	–
E.XXIVA: 14 (2003)	X	X	–	–
E.XXVA: 1 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XXVB: 2 (2003)	–	X	X	X
E.XXVB: 3 (2003)	–	X	X	X

E.XXVB: 5 (2003)	–	X	–	X
E.XXVB: 7 (2003)	X	X	–	–
E.XXVB: 9 (2003)	X	X	–	X
E.XXVI: 4 (2003)	–	X	X	X
E.XXVI: 6 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XXVI: 1 (2004)	X	X	X	X
E.XXVI: 2 (2004)	X	X	X	X
E.XXVI: 7 (2004)	–	X	X	–
E.XXVI: 25 (2004)	X	X	–	X
E.XXVIIIB: 2 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XXVIIIB: 3 (2003)	X	X	–	–
E.XXVIII: 5 (2003)	–	–	X	–
E.XXVIII: 1 (2004)	X	–	–	–
E.XL: fill (2004)	X	X	X	–
SECTOR F				
F: surface (1998)	–	–	X	–
F.I: 2160 (1998)	–	–	X	–
F.II: surface (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.III: surface (1998)	–	–	X	X
F.III: surface (1999)	–	–	X	X
F.III: 1, test S (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.III: 12 (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.III: SW corner (1999)	–	–	X	X
F.IVA: surface (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.IVA: bench (1998)	–	–	–	X
F.IVB: surface (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.VIA: surface (1998)	–	–	X	–
F.VI: 2160 (1998)	–	X	X	–
F.VI: 1 (2016)	–	–	X	–
F.VI: 2 (2016)	–	–	X	–
F.VI: 7 (2016)	–	–	X	X
F.VI: 9 (2016)	–	–	X	–
F.VI: IX.B.1/IX.A.1 (2016)	–	–	–	X
F.VII: surface (1998)	–	–	X	X
F.VII: 2 (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.VII: 1 (2016)	–	–	–	X
F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)	–	X	X	X
F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)	–	X	X	X
F.X: surface (1998)	–	–	–	X
F.X: 3 (1998)	–	–	–	X
F.XI: surface (1998)	–	–	X	–
SECTOR G				
G.I: 4 (2016)	X	X	X	X
G.I: 5 (2016)	–	–	X	X



POTTERY FROM THE 4TH/3RD TO THE LATE 1ST CENTURIES BC

Plate 1



ER

LA

C.VI

L

Chm 512

Chm 255

Chm 325

Chm 1385

Chm 1334

Chm 1251

Chm 367

Chm 509

Chm 7421

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
255	NW	–	SWW: white (5 Y 8/1), many fine dark grey grains	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)
325	NShW	–	SWW: white (5 Y 8/1), many fine dark grey grains	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)
367	RN	R: 2	SWW: white (5 Y 8/1), many fine dark grey grains	Sidonian region	A.II: near the oven (1999)
509	B	B: 3	SWW: pinkish white (7.5 YR 8/2), some very tiny grey grains	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 5 (1999)
512	Complete	R: 2 B: 3.2 H: 14.5	SWW: yellowish beige (2.5 Y 8/2), some very tiny grey grains	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 6 (1999)
1251	W	–	PSFW A: pink (5 YR 7/3), many very tiny red grains	Tyrian region	C.V: 1 (2002)
1334	Complete	R: 2 B: 2.8 H: 12.4	PSFW A: pink (5 YR 7/4) some fine white grains, a little sandy	Tyrian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
1385	NShW	–	SWW: pink (5 YR 7/4), red wash outside (10 R 4/6), some fine white grains, a little sandy	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 9 (2002)
7421	B	B: 3	SWW	Sidonian region	E.XXVB: 9 (2003)

Pl. 1A,B. Unguentaria

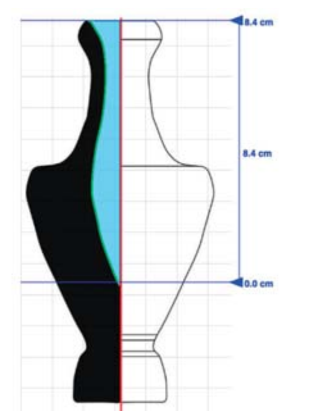


Chm 367 Chm 509 Chm 1251

not to scale



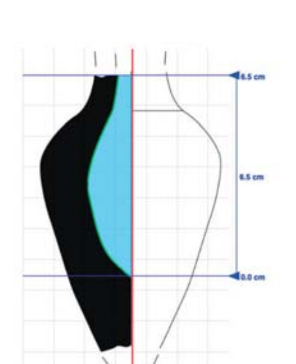
Chm 512



Chm 1334 Volume = 12.3ml



Chm 1334



Chm 1385 Volume = 22.2ml



Chm 1385



Plate 2



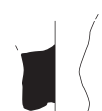




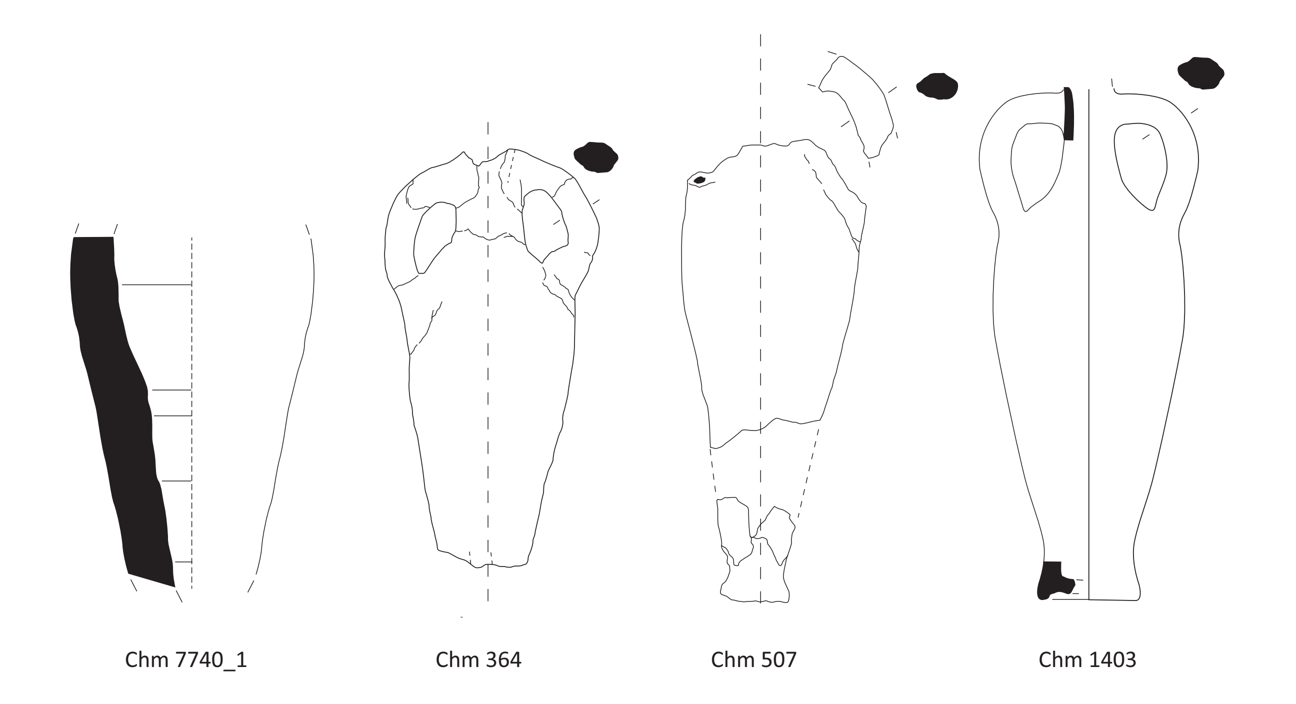


Chm 971

Chm 691



Chm 544



Chm 7740_1 Chm 364 Chm 507 Chm 1403

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
364	Almost complete (missing rim and base)	–	PSFW A: yellowish brown (10 YR 8/3), abundance of very tiny red and grey inclusions	Tyrian region	C.IIIA: 6 (1999)
507	HWB	B: 2.7	SWW: yellowish brown (10 YR 8/2), a little sandy	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 5 (1999)
544	B	B: 2	PSFW A: yellowish brown (5 YR 7/6), a little sandy, hematite	Tyrian region	C.II: 4 (2000)
971	RH	R: 3 pH: 15.7	SWW: white (5 YR 8/1–8/3), red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.VIII: 23 (2001)
691	NH	–	SWW	Sidonian region	E.V: 18 (2000)
1403	Almost complete (missing rim)	B: 3.2 pH: 16.8	SWW: white (5 Y 8/1), many fine black grains	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7740_1	W	–	SWW: white (5Y 8/1), many fine dark grey grains	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)

Pl. 2A,B. Amphoriskoi

Plate 2










Chm 971





Chm 544

Chm 691

0 1 cm



Chm 1403



Chm 364



Chm 507

0 5 cm

Plate 3

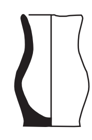


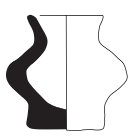


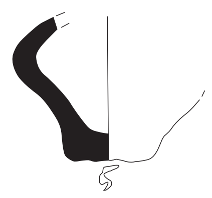


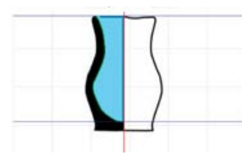


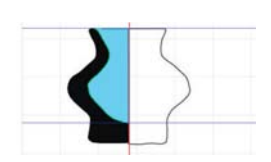



Chm 633


Chm 844


Chm 8132


Chm 633
Volume = 3.2 ml


Chm 844
Volume = 4.6 ml





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
633	Complete	Dr: 1.5 B: 1.5 H: 3	PSFW A: light pinkish (5 YR 8/2), fine-grained, hematite	Tyrian region	E.V: 18 (2000)
844	Complete	Dr: 2 B: 2 H: 3	SWW: white ware (5 Y 8/1), fine-grained, a little sandy	Sidonian region	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
8132	WB	B: 2.3 pH: 3.8	SWW: white ware (7.5 YR 8/2), fine-grained, a little sandy	Sidonian region	E.XXVB: 7 (2003)

Pl. 3. Miniature vessels

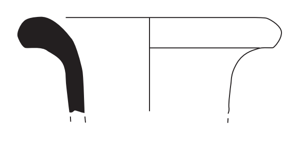




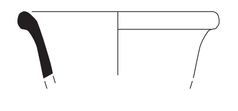









Chm 366



Chm 7718



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
366	R	6	Fine ware, abundance of fine silver mica	Aegean?	A.II: test I (1999)
7718	RN	5	PSFW A	Tyrian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)

Pl. 4. Juglets

Plate 5





H

ER

LA C.VI

L

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
279*	RW	22	SWW	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)
317	RW	16	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)
437	RtB	R: 15 B: 4	SWW	Sidonian region	C.III: 60 (1996)
547	RW	15	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	C.II: 4 (2000)
852	RW	12	SWW; red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.VII: 12 (2001)
902	RW	13	SWW: red semi-slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7557*	RW	15	SWW	Sidonian region	E.VI: test under floor of 1st c. AD (2000)
7646**	RW	15	SWW: red slip inside (2.5 YR 6/8)	Sidonian region	D.IV: 4B (2004)
7746_2	RW	15	SWW: red slip inside	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7756	RW	12	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7763	RW	15	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7764	RW	12	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
8135	RW	12	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
8136	RW	12	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
8137	RW	13	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
8138	RW	11	SWW: red slip out (10 R 5/6) and inside (10 R 5/8)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
8139	RW	12	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
8142	RW	13	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)

* Drinking bowls, which could also be saucers or lids

** Not illustrated

Pl. 5A,B. Shallow bowls

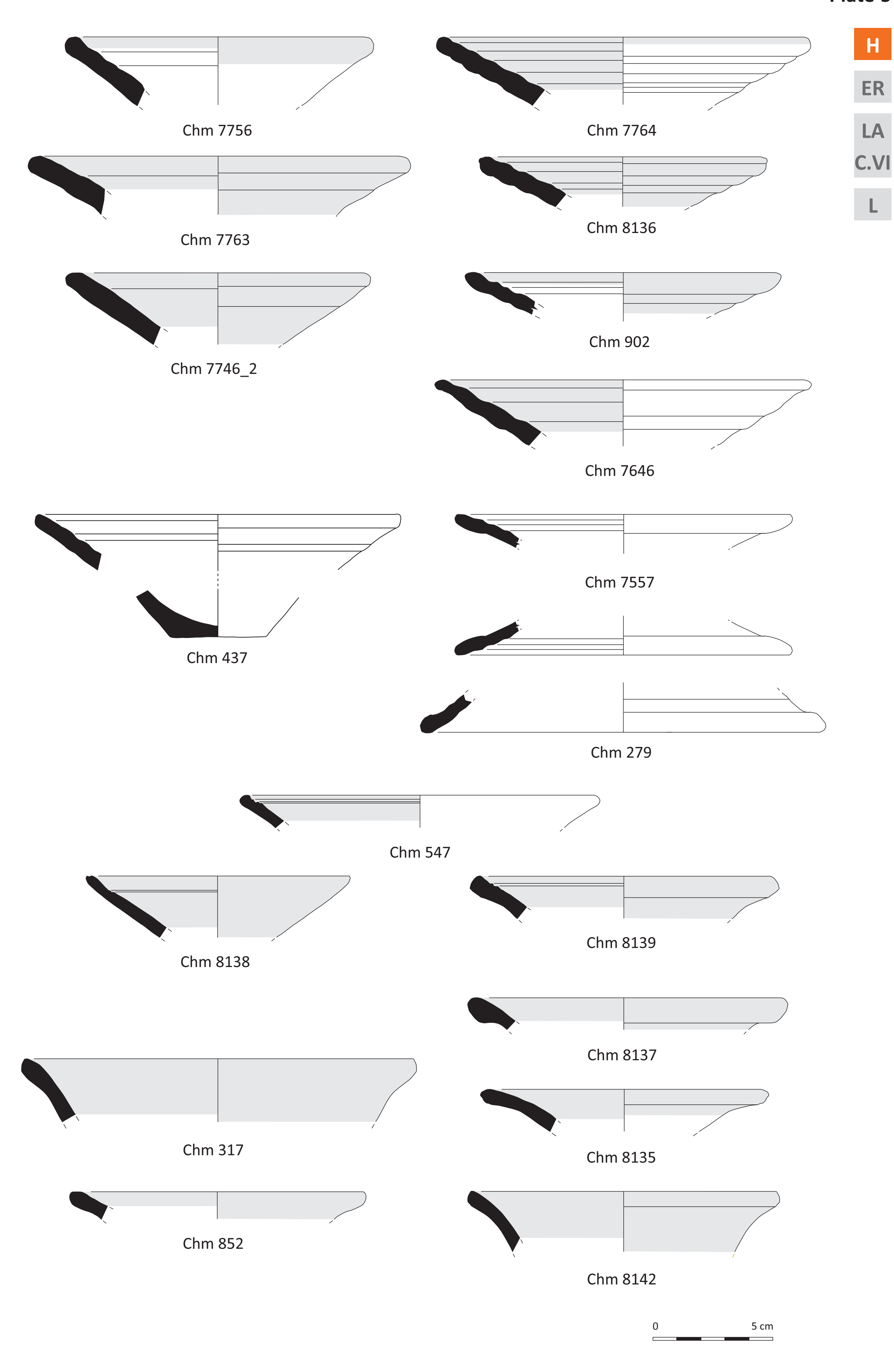

Chm 7756
Chm 7764
Chm 7763
Chm 8136
Chm 7746_2
Chm 902
Chm 7646
Chm 7557
Chm 437
Chm 279
Chm 547
Chm 8138
Chm 8139
Chm 8137
Chm 317
Chm 8135
Chm 852
Chm 8142
0
5 cm

Plate 6





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
559	BW	4	SWW: red slip inside (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	C.II: 4 (2000)
750	BW	–	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	C.I: 42 (2000)
867	BW	5	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.VIIIB: 21 (2001)
1292	BW	3.8	SWW: yellowish semi-slip out/in	Sidonian region	A.X: 6 (2002)
1709	BW	6	SWW	Sidonian region	E.XVII: 13 (2003)
2028	BW	5.4	SWW	Sidonian region	D.I: 1 (2004)
2029	BW	5	SWW	Sidonian region	D.I: 1 (2004)
7454	BW	6	SWW	Sidonian region	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)
7502	BW	4.5	SWW	Sidonian region	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7514	BW	4.8	SWW	Sidonian region	E.VIIC: 11 (2001)
7604	BW	6	SWW	Sidonian region	C.V: 17 (2002)
7738_1	BW	6	SWW	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
7739	BW	6	SWW: red semi-slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
7755	BW	4	SWW: red slip out/in	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7765	BW	4	SWW: red slip inside	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7842	BW	5	SWW: red slip inside (10 R 5/8)	Sidonian region	C.III: 7 (2000)
8133	BW	4	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
8134	BW	4	SWW: red slip inside (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
8140	BW	5	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	A.XI: 5 (2003)
8141	BW	5	SWW: red slip out/in (2.5 YR 6/6)	Sidonian region	A.XI: 5 (2003)

Pl. 6A,B. Shallow bowls

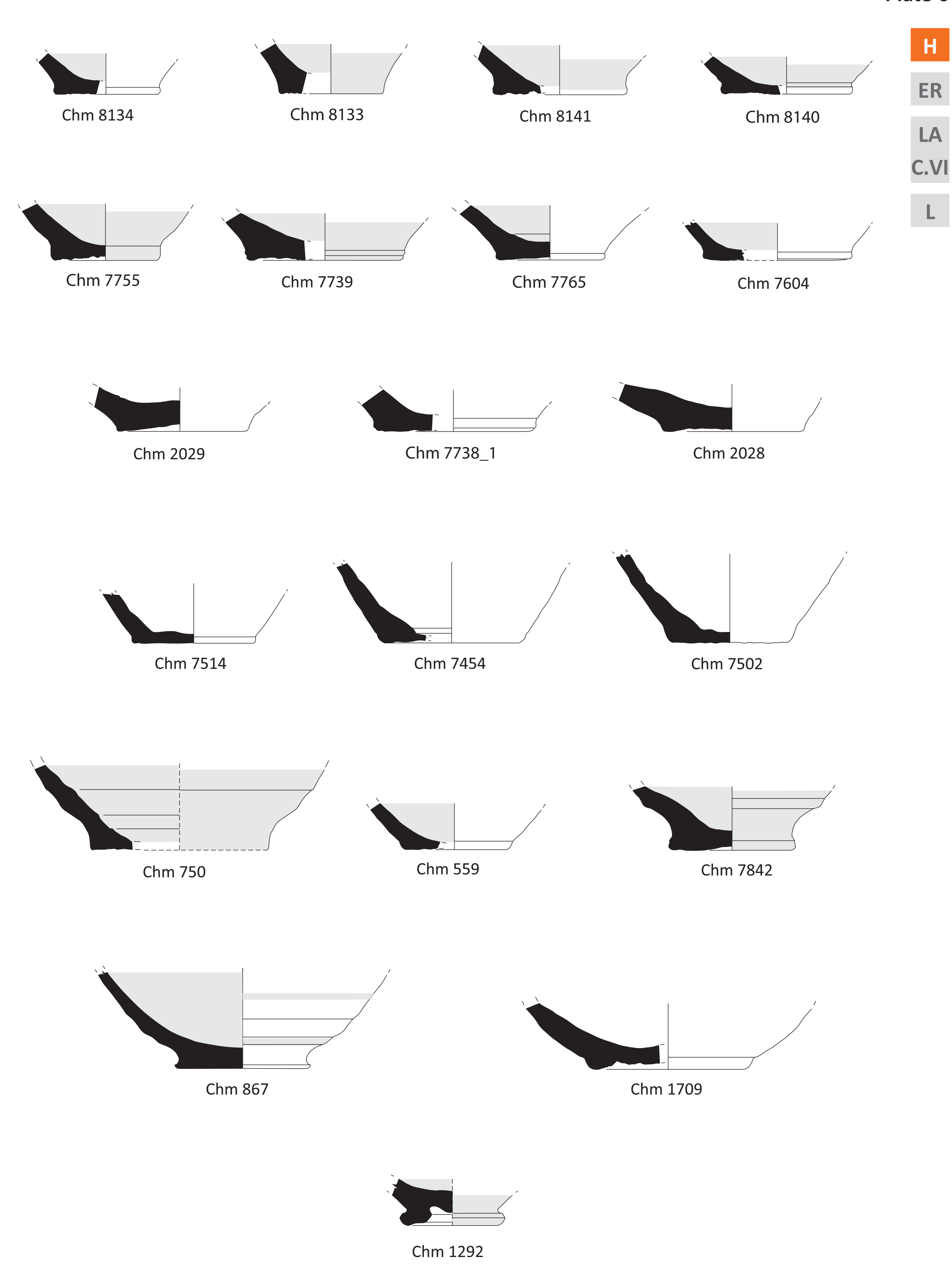

Chm 8134
Chm 8133
Chm 8141
Chm 8140
Chm 7755
Chm 7739
Chm 7765
Chm 7604
Chm 2029
Chm 7738_1
Chm 2028
Chm 7514
Chm 7454
Chm 7502
Chm 750
Chm 559
Chm 7842
Chm 867
Chm 1709
Chm 1292
0
5 cm

Plate 7

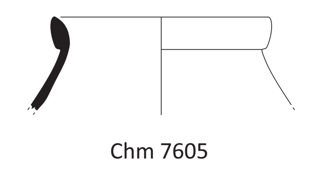




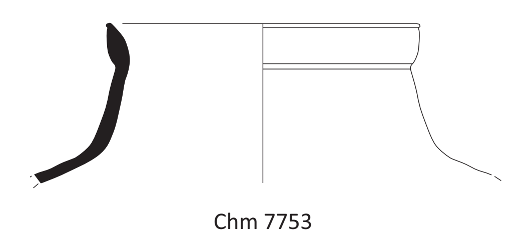




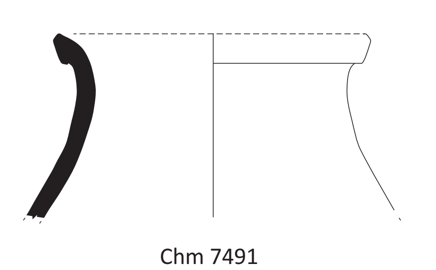




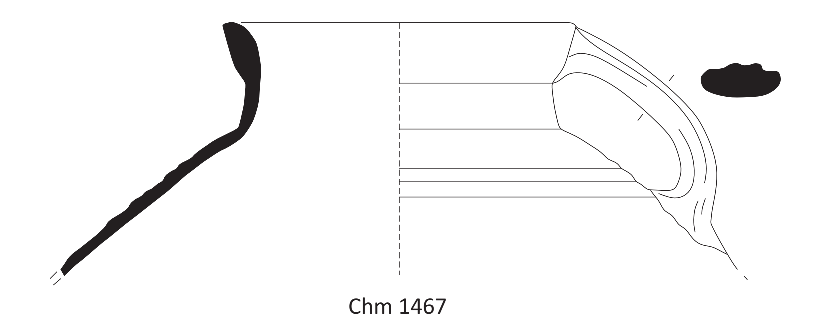
Chm 7605



Chm 7753



Chm 7491

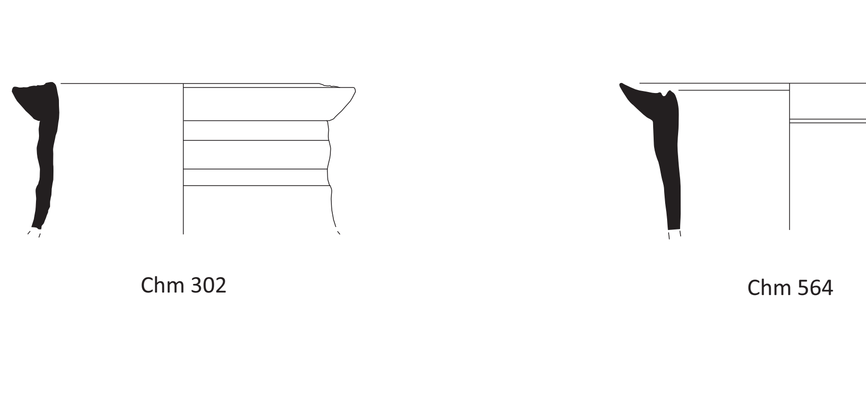


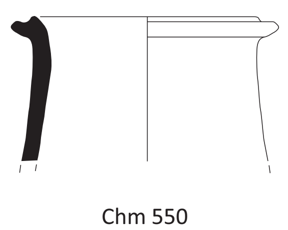
Chm 1467



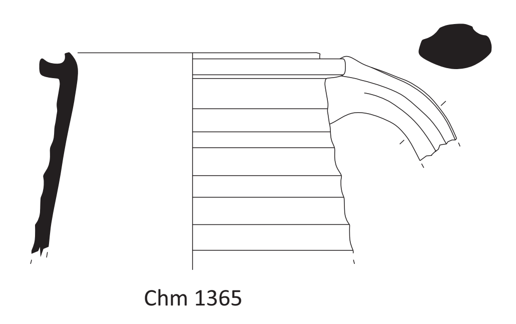
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1467	RNH	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)
7491	RN	?	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VII: 21B (2001)
7605	RN	7	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	C.V: 17 (2002)
7753	RN	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

Pl. 7. Jugs









0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
302	RN	9	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	C.I: 57 (1999)
550	RN	7	LHJW	Porphyreon	C.II: 4 (2000)
564	RN	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	C.II: 4 (2000)
1365	RNH	8	LHJW	Porphyreon	C.V: 2 (2002)
1675	RN	5.5	LHJW	Porphyreon	A.XI: 5 (2003)
2117	RN	7	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.III: 57 (2005)

Pl. 8. Jugs

Plate 9











Chm 1746

Chm 943

Chm 1093

Chm 7434

Chm 1062

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
943	RNSh	9	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.VIIIAB: 22 (2001)
1062	RNSh	14	SF: sandy light red-yellow ware	Sidonian region	E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)
1093	RN	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.II: 3 (2002)
1746	RN	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
7434	RN	13.5	SF: sandy, black grains, dark brown	Sidonian region	E.VIII: 17 (2001)

Pl. 9. Jugs

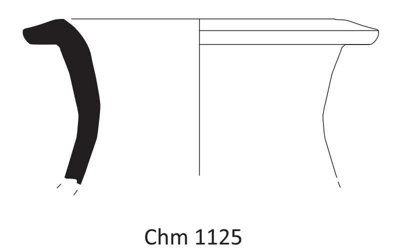




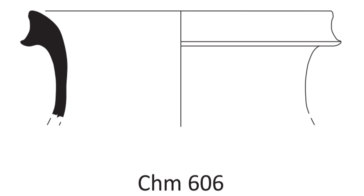




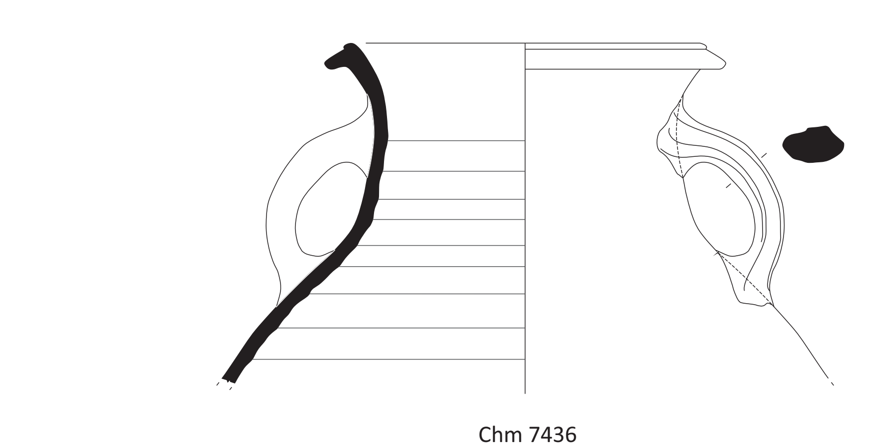




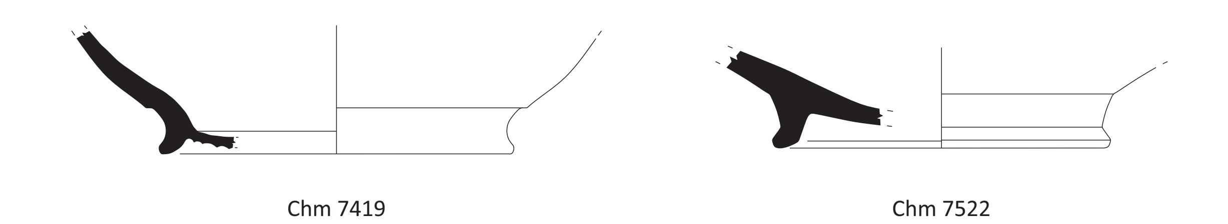
Chm 1125



Chm 606



Chm 7436



Chm 7419

Chm 7522



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
606	RN	8.8	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VI: 28 (2000)
1125	RN	8	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	C.V: 4 (2002)
7419	BW	10	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.XXVB: 9 (2003)
7436	RNHSh	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7522	BW	10	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.VIIA: 20 (2001)

Pl. 10. Table amphorae

Plate 11

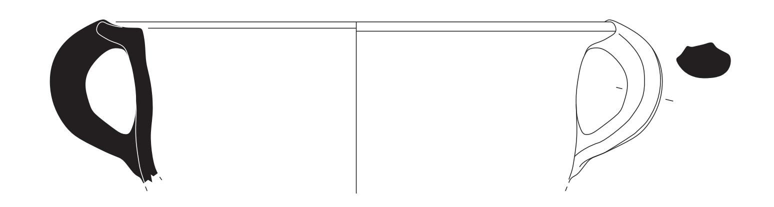

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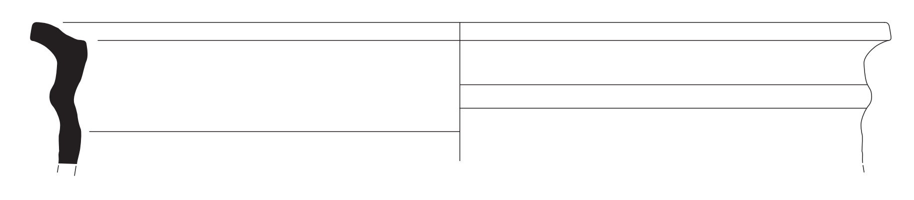

ER

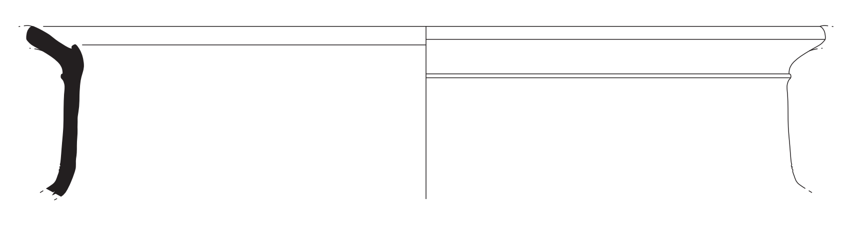

LA

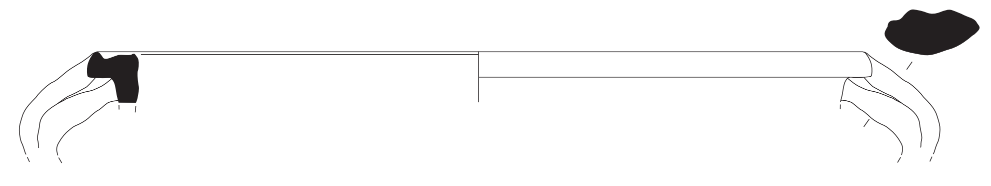

C.VI


L


Chm 7606


Chm 320


Chm 1526


Chm 601



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
320	RN	25	LHJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 2	C.IIIA: 7, test I (1999)
601	RH	45	LHJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 2	B: outside N wall of basilica (2000)
1526	RNH	46	LHJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 2	C.III: 3 (2000)
7606	RWH	15	LHJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 2	C.V: 20 (2002)

Pl. 11. Kraters

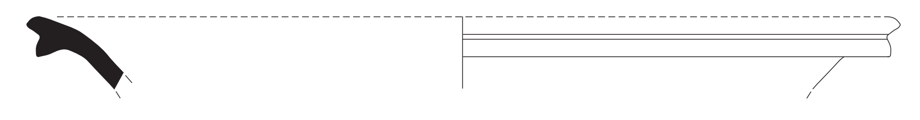




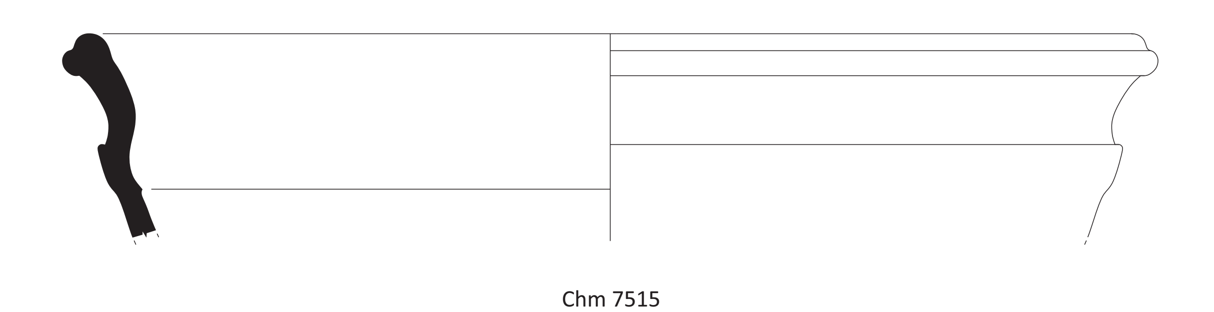








Chm 2026



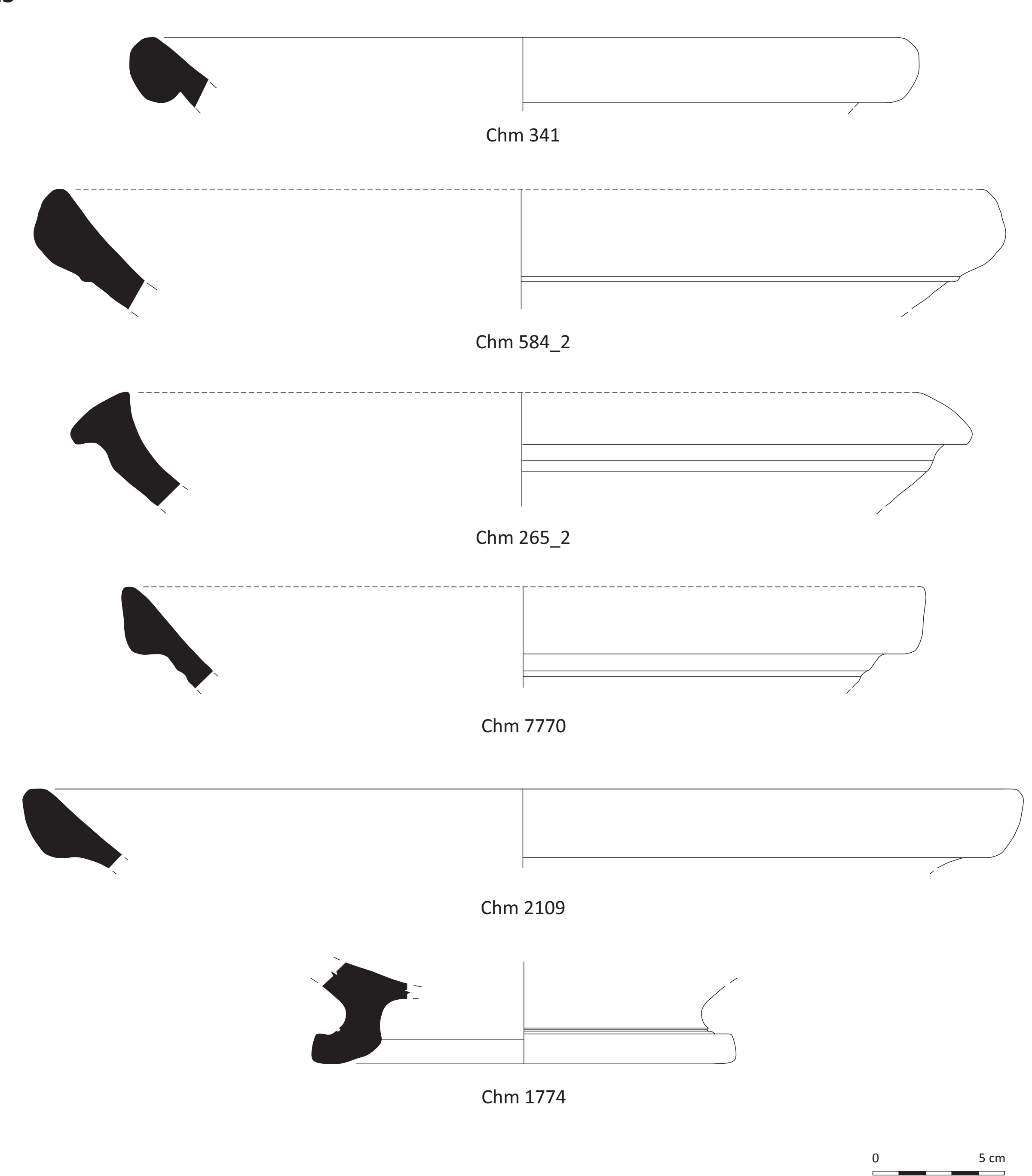
Chm 7515



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2026	RW	?	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XIX: 10 (2004)
7515	RW	30	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.VIIB: 11 (2001)

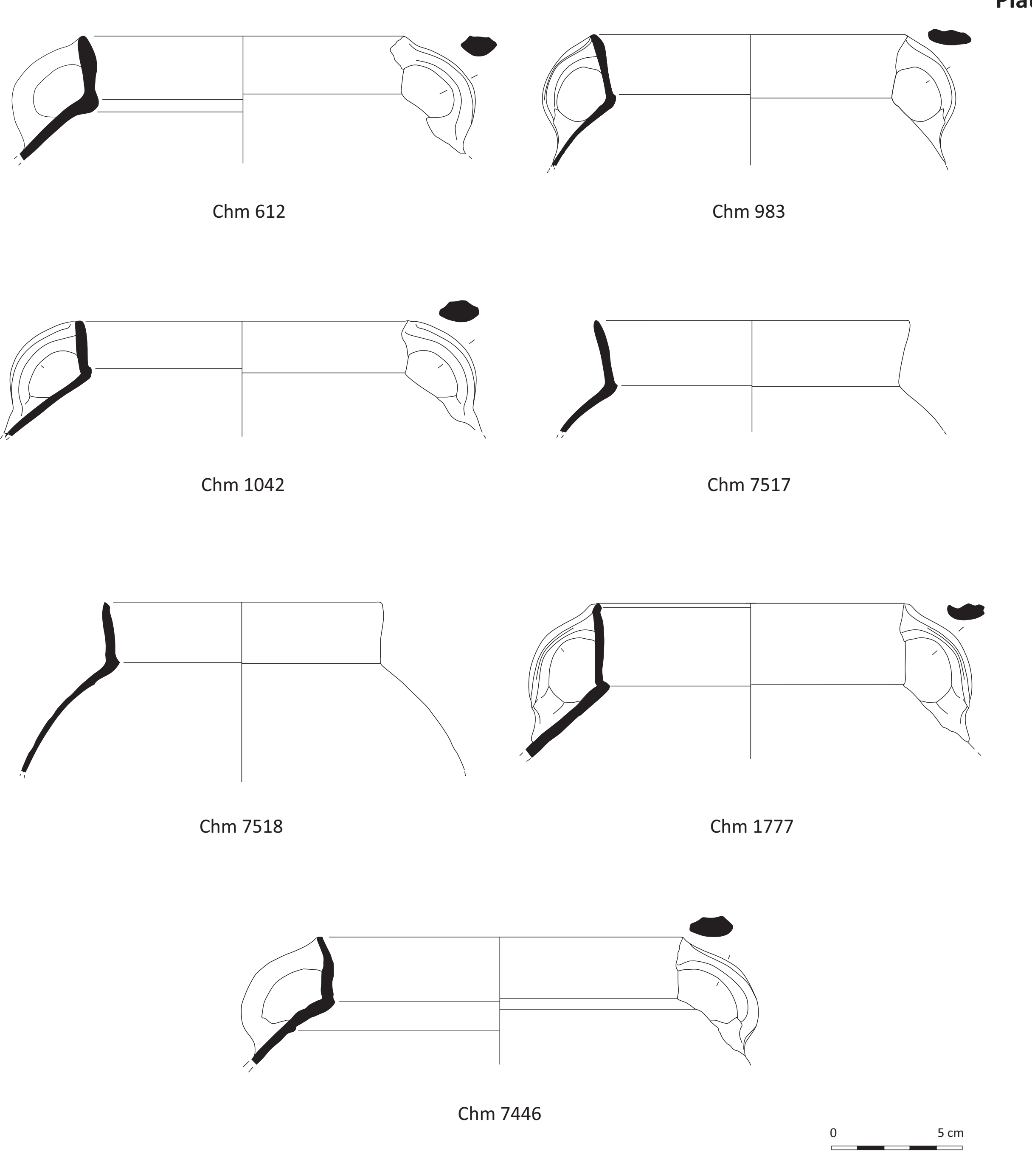
Pl. 12. Lekanai

Plate 13



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
265_2	RW	c. 30	PWW	South Phoenicia	C.IIIA: 9, test I (1999)
341	R	28.5	PWW	South Phoenicia	C.IIIA: 4, test I (1999)
584_2	RW	c. 35	PWW	South Phoenicia	C.II: 2 (2000)
1774	B	15.5	White fabric, abundance of black and yellowish grains	?	E.XXIVA: 3 (2003)
2109	R	15	PWW	South Phoenicia	A.XI: 2 (2005)
7770	RW	?	PWW	South Phoenicia	D.II: 13 (2002)

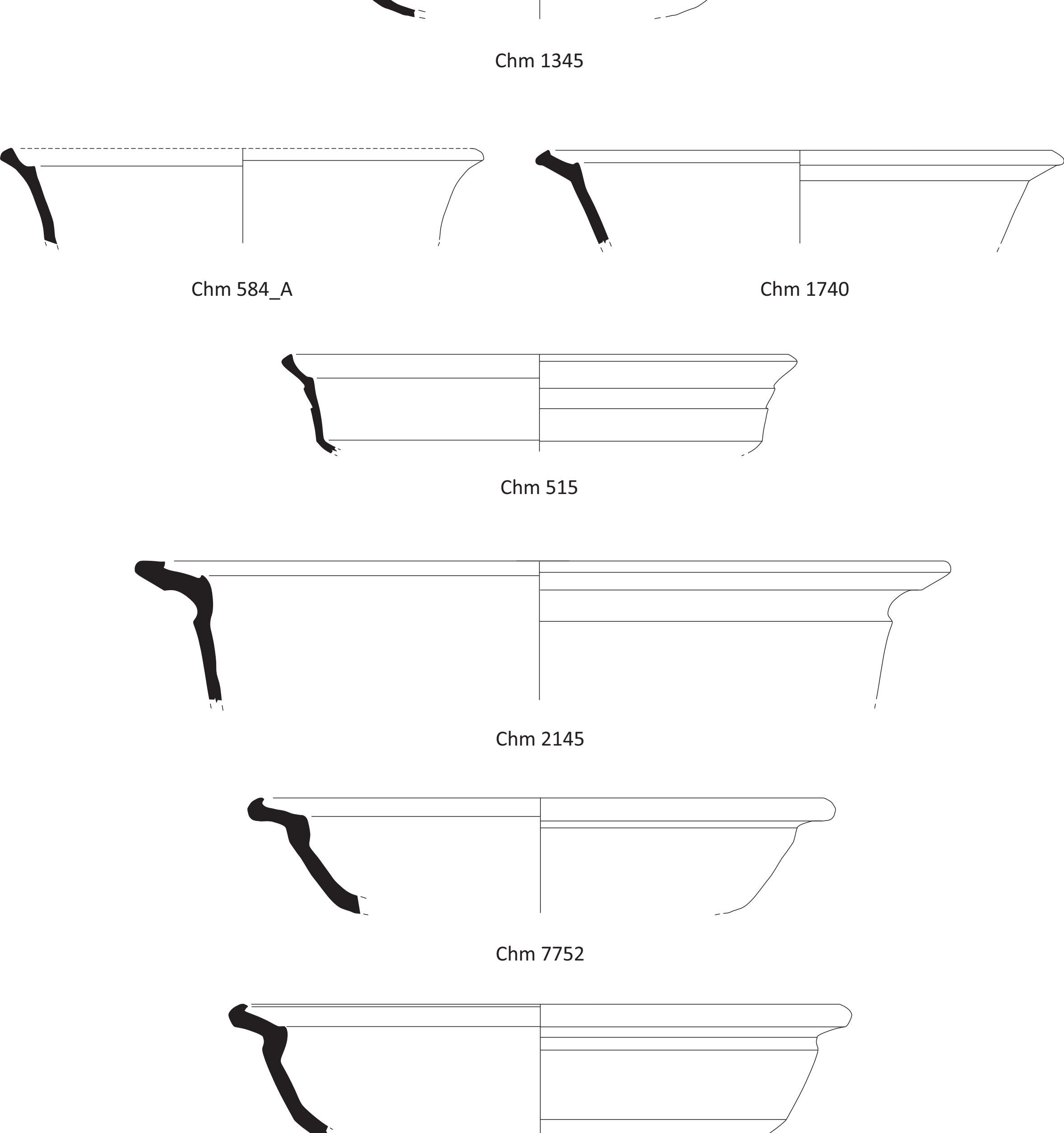
Pl. 13. Levantine mortaria



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
612	RNHW	12	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	C.II: 6 (2000)
983	RNHW	12	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	E.VIIB: 11 (2001)
1042	RNHW	14	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	E.VIIC: 19 (2001)
1215	RNHW*	?	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	C.V: 1 (2002)
1776	RNHW*	?	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XXIVA: 10 (2003)
1777	RNHW	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XXIVA: 10 (2003)
7446	RNHW	14	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VII: 14 (2000)
7517	RNW	12	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	E.VIIB: 11 (2001)
7518	RNW	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIIB: 11 (2001)

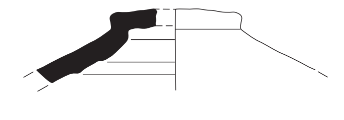
*not illustrated

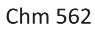
Pl. 14. Cooking pots

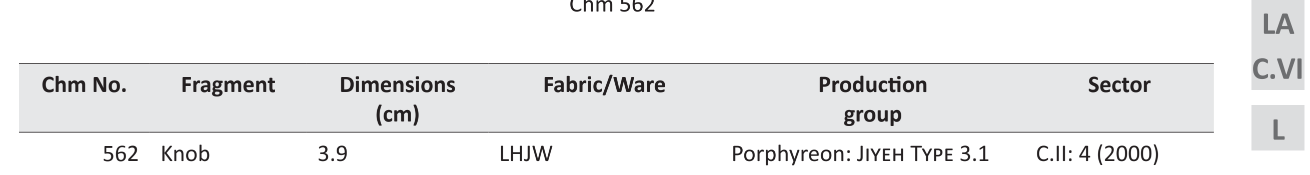


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
515	RW	20.5	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2.2	E.I: cellar (1999)
584_A	RW	?	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2.2	C.II: 2 (2000)
1345	RW	17	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1.1	C.V: 12 (2002)
1730	RW	27	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
1740	RW	22	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2.2	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
2145	RW	33	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2.2	E.III: 60 (2005)
7752	RW	25	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

Pl. 15. Casseroles

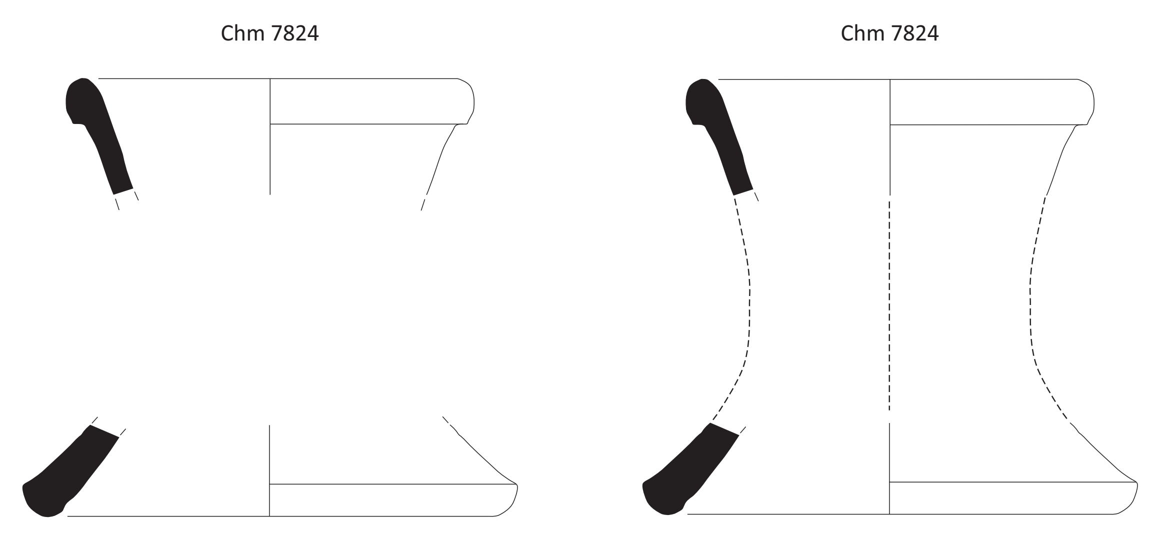



Chm 562



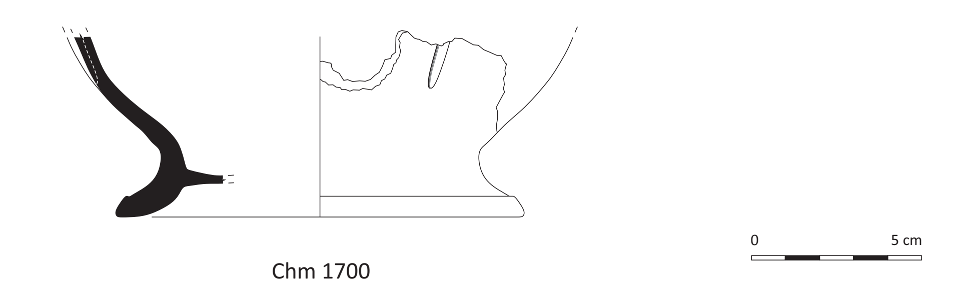
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
562	Knob	3.9	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3.1	C.II: 4 (2000)

Pl. 16.1. Lid



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7823	B	13	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XXII: 48 (2015)
7824	B	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XXII: 48 (2015)

Pl. 16.2. Stands



Chm 1700

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1700	BW	12	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.XXIVA: 14 (2003)

Pl. 16.3. Brazier

Plate 17



Chm 208

Chm 1681

Chm 7837_2

Chm 554

Chm 762

Chm 556

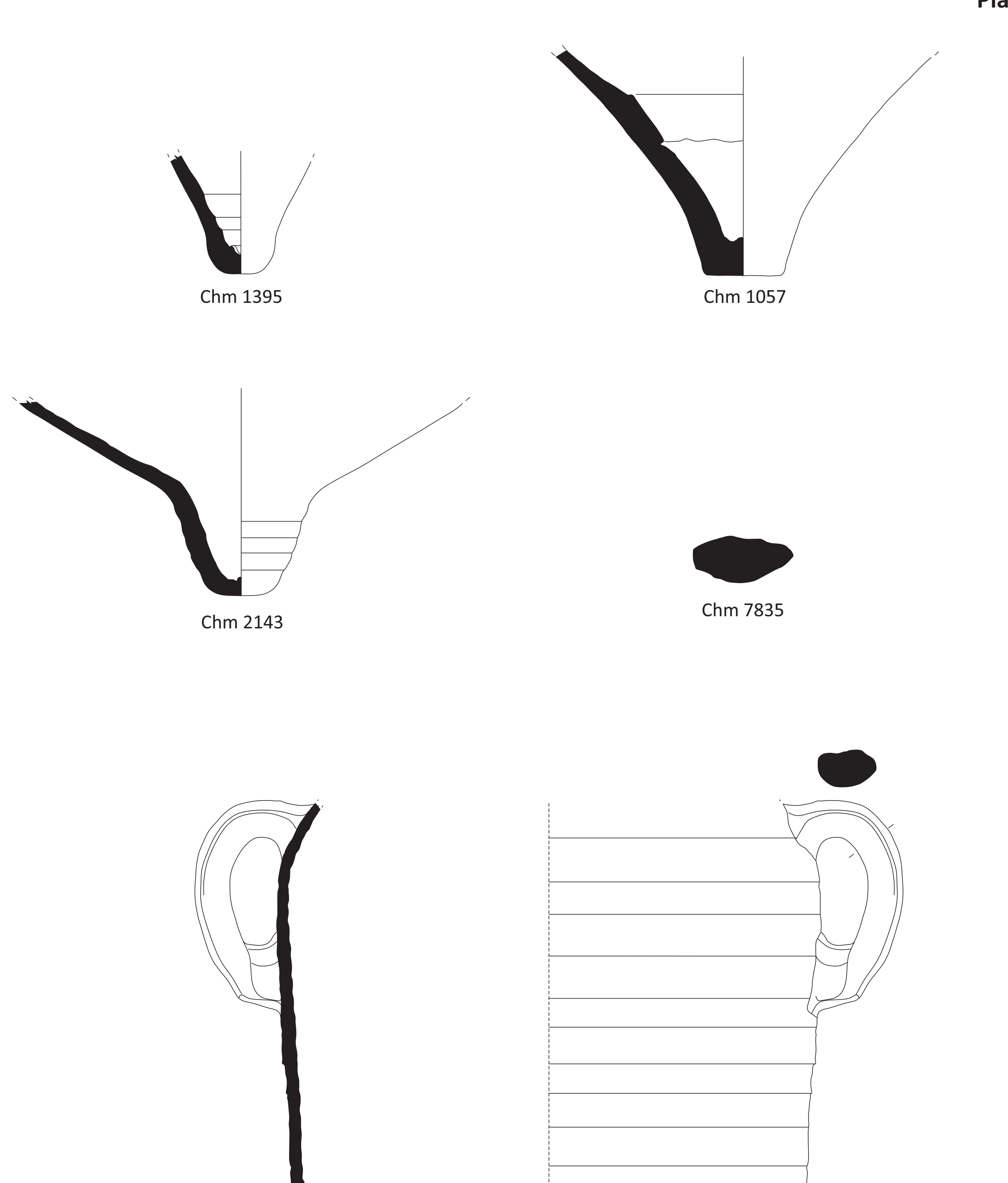
Chm 2012

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
208	RSh	11	SF: sandy light red-yellow	Sidon region: Ala Eddine’s Type 1	D: test, SW wall (1999)
554	R	10	LHJW	Porphyreon: Ala Eddine’s Type 2	C.II: 2 (2000)
556	R	9	LHJW	Porphyreon: Ala Eddine’s Type 3	C.II: 4 (2000)
743*	R	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Ala Eddine’s Type 1	A: 4, test III, (temple entrance) (1999)
762	R	10	SF: sandy pink (7.5 YR 7/4)	Sidon region: Ala Eddine’s Type 2	E.VIIA: 16 (2000)
1681	R	13	SF: sandy light red-yellow	Sidon region: Ala Eddine’s Type 1	E.XXVIIIB: 3 (2003)
2012	R	11	SF: sandy light red-yellow	Sidon region: Ala Eddine’s Type 2	E.VI: test under floor of 1st c. AD (2000)
7837_2	R	?	Coarse; greenish, sandy with fine angular black and dark red grains, h-2	?: Ala Eddine’s Type 1	E.XXII: 46 (2015)

*not illustrated

Pl. 17. Phoenician Amphorae

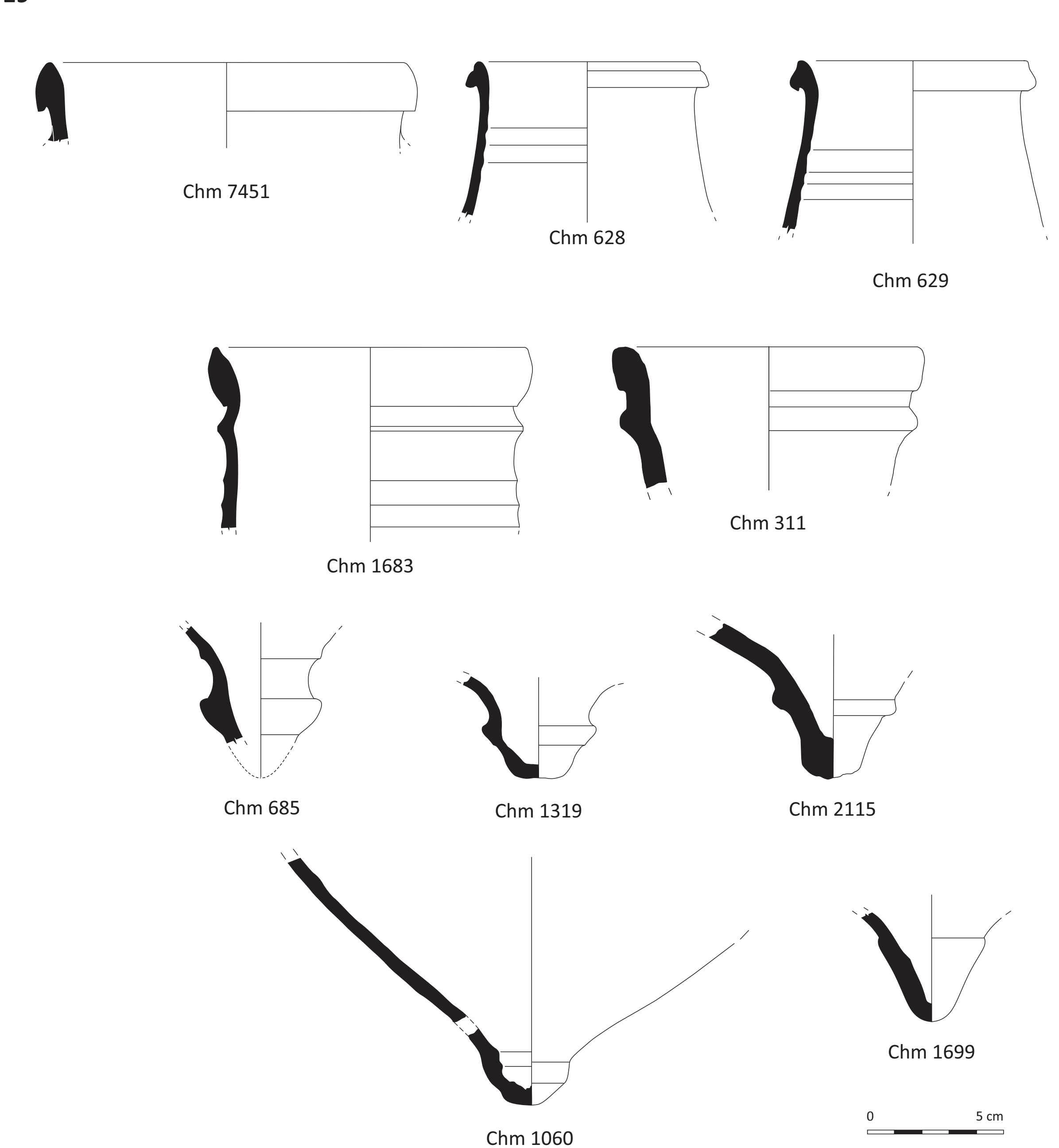


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1057	BW	–	Coarse; brown patinated grey outside, h-2	?	E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)
1395	B	–	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
2143	BW	–	?	?	E.III: 64 (2005)
7486	WH	–	SF: sandy light red-yellow	Sidon region	E.VIIB: 21 (2001)
7835	H	–	SF: sandy light red-yellow	Sidon region	E.XXII: 43 (2015)

Pl. 18. Phoenician Amphorae

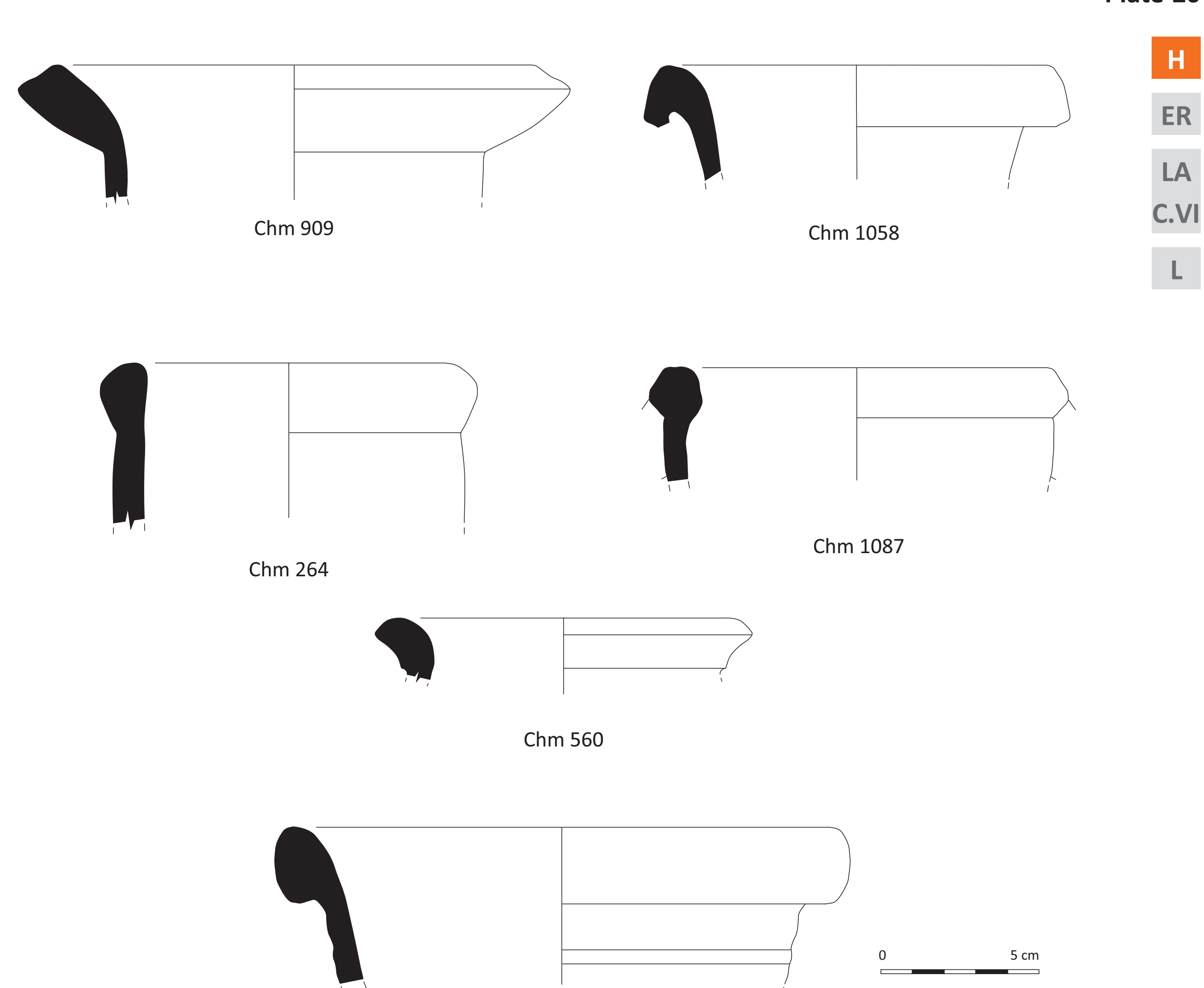
Plate 19

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
311	RN	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 4	C.I: 42 (2000)
628	RN	8	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 3	E.I: cellar (2000)
629	RN	8	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 3	E I: cellar (2000)
685	BW	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Base Type 1	E.V: 11 (2000)
1060	BW	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Base Type 3	E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)
1319	B	–	LHJW / ERJW?	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Base Type 1	E.II: 2 (2002)
1683	RN	10.5	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 4	E.XXIIIB: 2 (2003)
1699	B	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Base Type 4	E.XXIVA: 14 (2003)
2115	BW	–	LHJW / ERJW?	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Base Type 1	E.III: 60 (2005)
7451	R	13	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 2	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)

Pl. 19. Phoenician Amphorae



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
264	RN	10	Fine ware; out/in yellow, light beige (10 YR 7/6), core light grey (10 YR 6/1), some small white grains, h-2	Rhodes	A.II: 3, test II (1999)
560	R	11	Medium ware; out/in light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), white, red and black grains; h-2	?: Unassigned type	C.II: 4 (2000)
909	RN	15	Fine ware; out/in pink (7.5 YR 7/4), abundance of fine silver mica, h-2	?: Unassigned type	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
1058	RN	12	Fine ware, h-2; out/in pale brown wash (2.5 Y 8/2), fabric strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6), abundance of fine gold mica, h-2	Ephesian?: Unassigned type	E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)
1087	RN	12	Fine ware; out/in pink (5 YR 7/4), fabric light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), few very fine white grains, h-2	Rhodes	E.II: modern fill (2002)
7635	RN	17	Fine ware; out/in reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), core pink (5 YR 7/4), abundance of fine white and grey grains, h-2	?: Unassigned type	E.VIIA: 16 (2000)

Pl. 20. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant

Plate 21

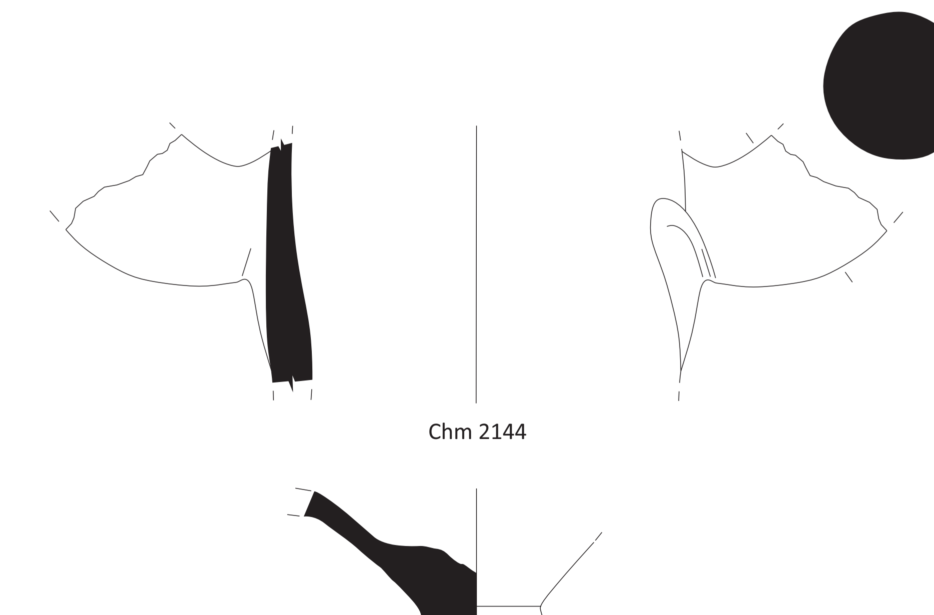




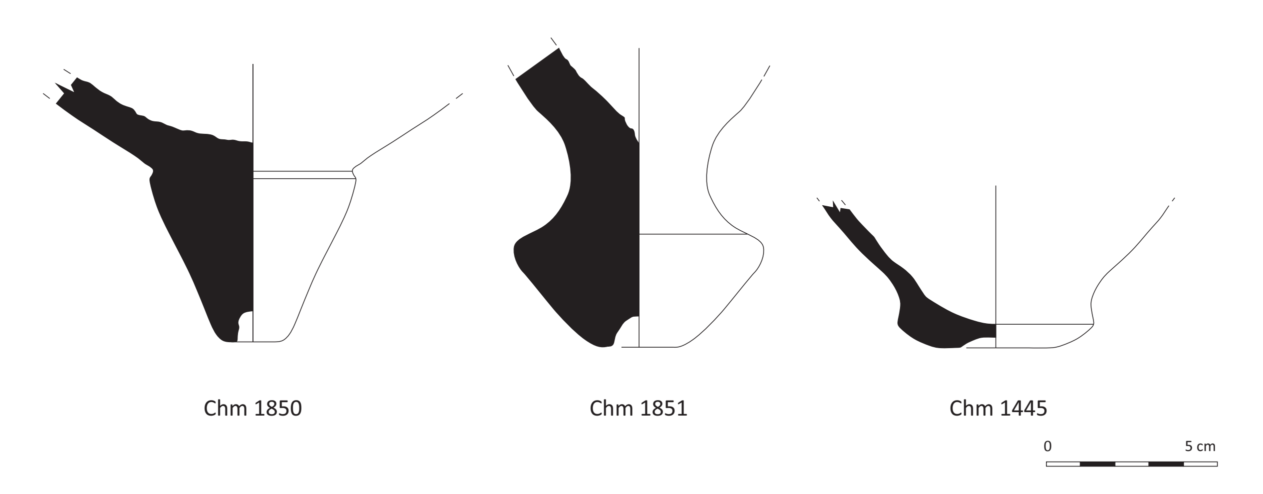








Chm 594



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
594	BW	–	Medium; out: reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), in: red (2.5 YR 5/8), a little sandy, fine--grained, occasional medium white and black grains, h-2/1	?	B.II: 7 (2000)
1445	BW	–	Medium; out: pink (5 YR 7/4), fabric: light red (2.5 YR 6/8), sandy, abundance of fine white, black and red grains and some flakes of gold mica, h-2	?	E.XVI: 9 (2002)
1850	BW	–	Semi-fine; out: pink (5 YR 7/3); fabric: pink (5YR 7/4); many medium dark brown grains and some very fine white, h-2	?	E.XXVIII: 1 (2004)
2144	WH	–		?	E.III: 59 (2005)
1851	BW	–	Fine; fabric: light red (2.5 YR 6/8), abundance of fine silver mica, h-3	Samos?	E.XI: 1 (2004)

Pl. 21. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant

POTTERY FROM THE END OF THE 1ST CENTURY BC TO THE EARLY 2ND CENTURY AD

Plate 22









Chm 1453

Chm 198

Chm 939

Chm 2155

Chm 524

Chm 7456_A

Chm 2120

Chm 4259

Chm 1191

Chm 186

Chm 1146

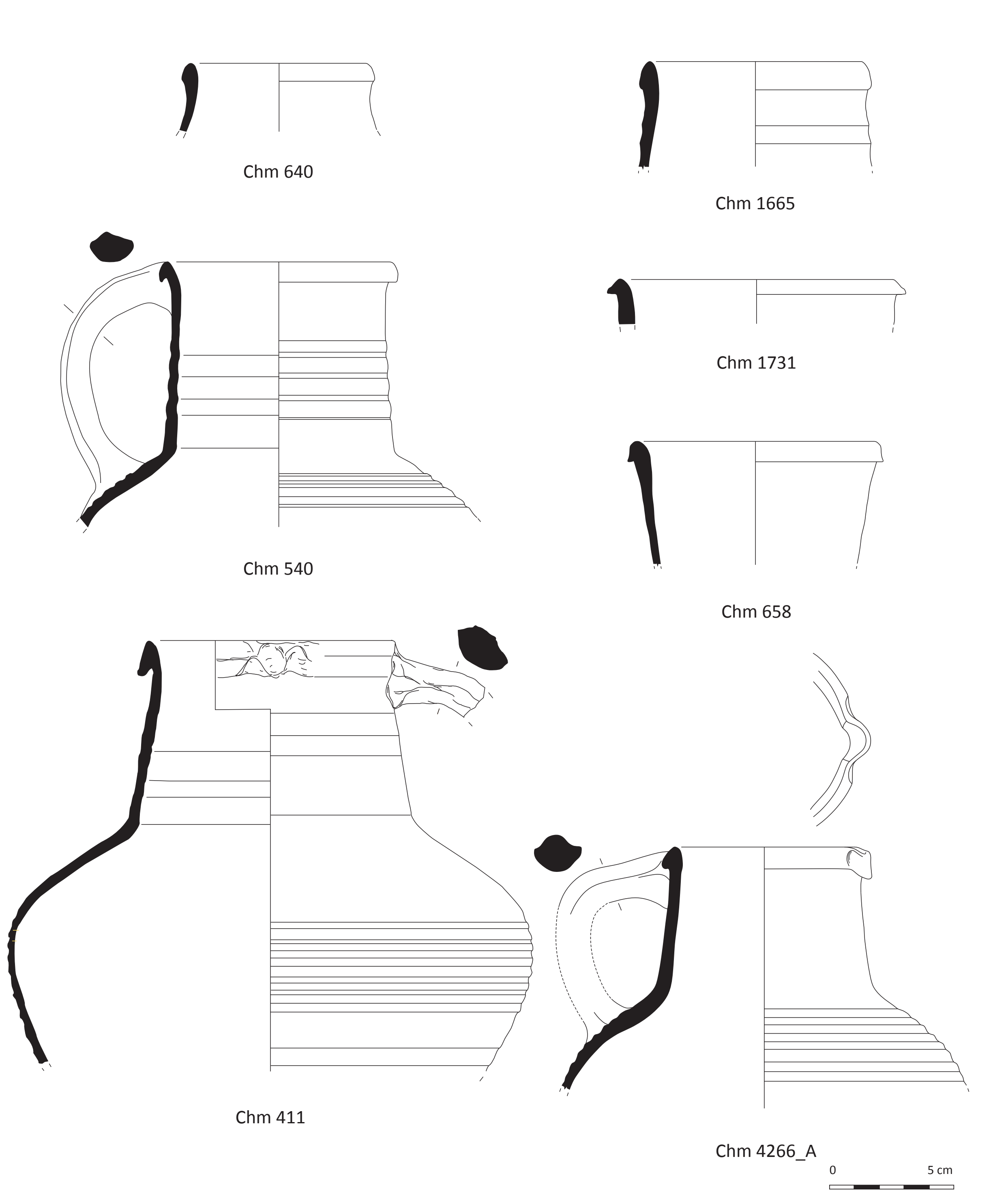
Chm 7420

Chm 690

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
186	BW	3.6	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	F.II: surface (1998)
198	RNH	2.6	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 2.1	B: surface (1997)
524	BW	4.7	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	A.II: surface (1999)
690	BW	3.7	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VI: 21 (2000)
939	RNHSh	5	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
1146	BW	3	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.II: 12 (2002)
1191	BW	4	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.XVII: 13 (2002)
1453	RNH	2.5	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 10 (2002)
2120	BW	3.7	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.III: 56 (2005)
2155	BW	4	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	A.X: 50 (2005)
4259	BW	5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.I: cellar (2009)
7420	BW	3.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XXVB: 9 (2003)
7456_A	BW	5.3	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)

Pl. 22. Juglets



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
411	RNHShW	9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.I: cellar (1999)
540	RNH	9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.I: cellar (2000)
640	RNSh	7	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.I: cellar (2000)
658	RN	9.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.VI: 36 (2000)
1665	RN	8.5	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.XVII: 16 (2003)
1731	R	11	BF	Berytus	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
4266_A	RNHSh	8	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.I: cellar (2009)

Pl. 23. Jugs

Plate 24

H



LA
C.VI

L

Chm 472

21.1 cm

21.1 cm

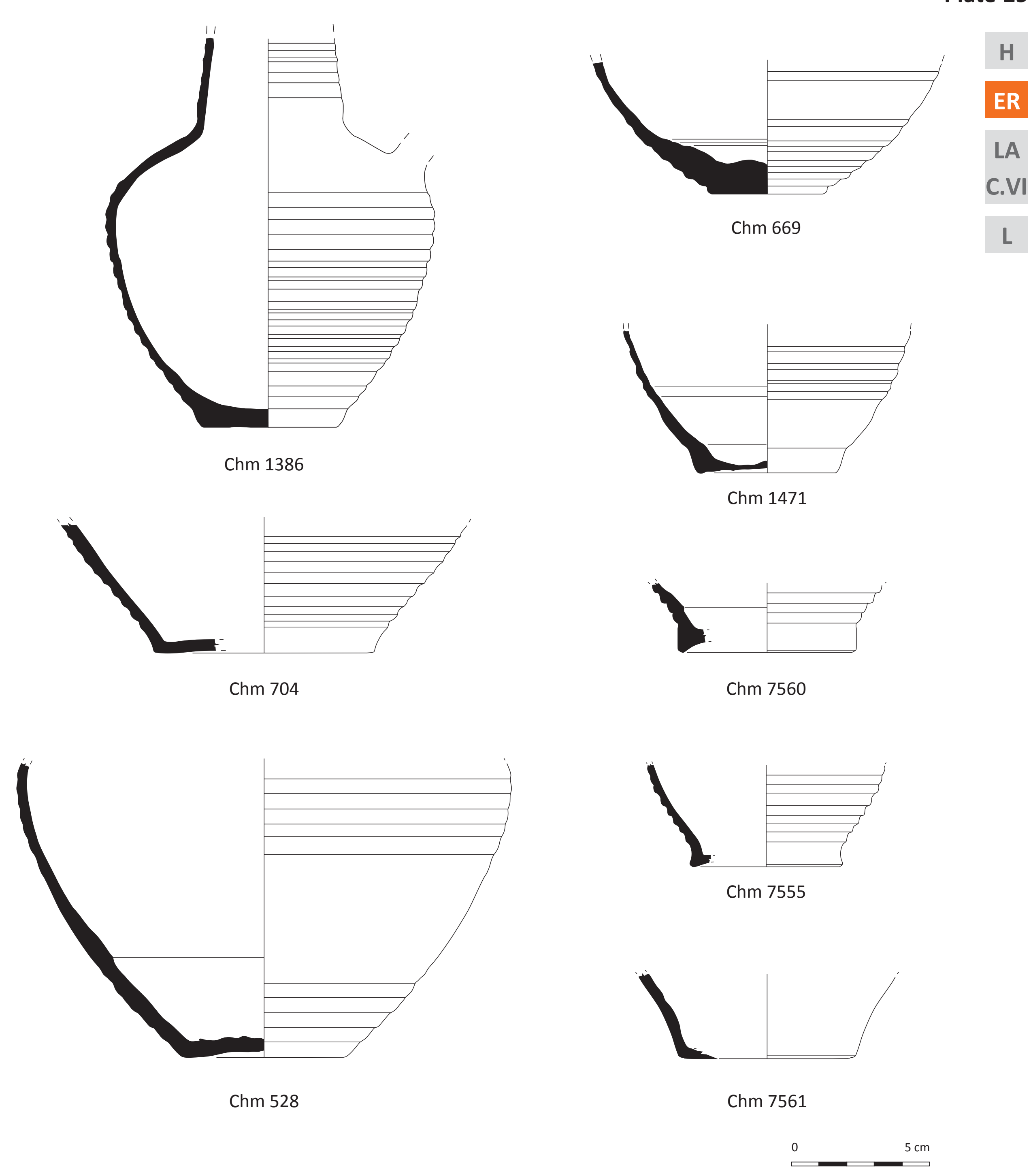
0.0 cm

Volume = 1.7 l

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
472	complete	Dr: 7.4 Db: 6.4 H: 21	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.I: cellar (1999)

Pl. 24. Jug



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
528	BW	5.8	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.I: cellar (1999)
669	BW	4	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.1	E.I: cellar (2000)
704	BW	8	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.VI: 23 (2000)
1386	NShHWB	5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.1	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
1471	BW	5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.VIIA: 15 (2002)
7555	BW	5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.VI: 40 (2000)
7560	BW	6	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.2	E.VI: 21 (2000)
7561	BW	6	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 5.1	E.VI: 21 (2000)

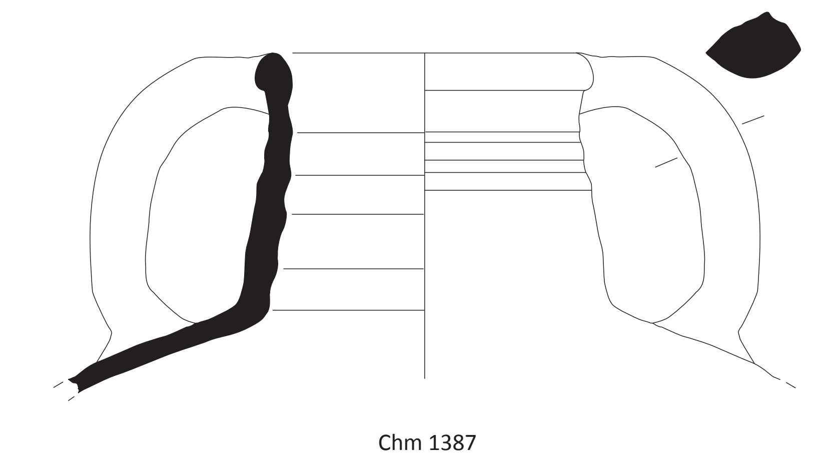
Pl. 25. Jugs

Plate 26

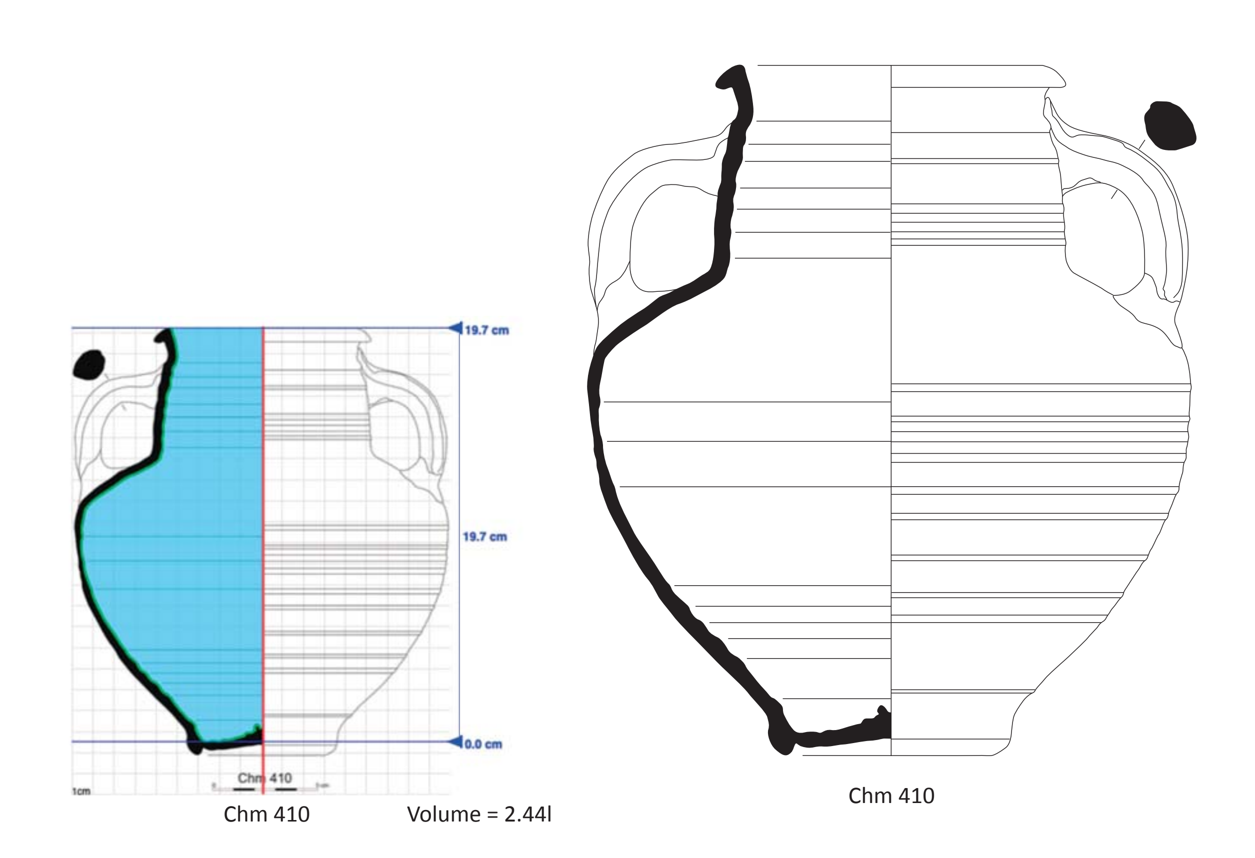








Chm 1387



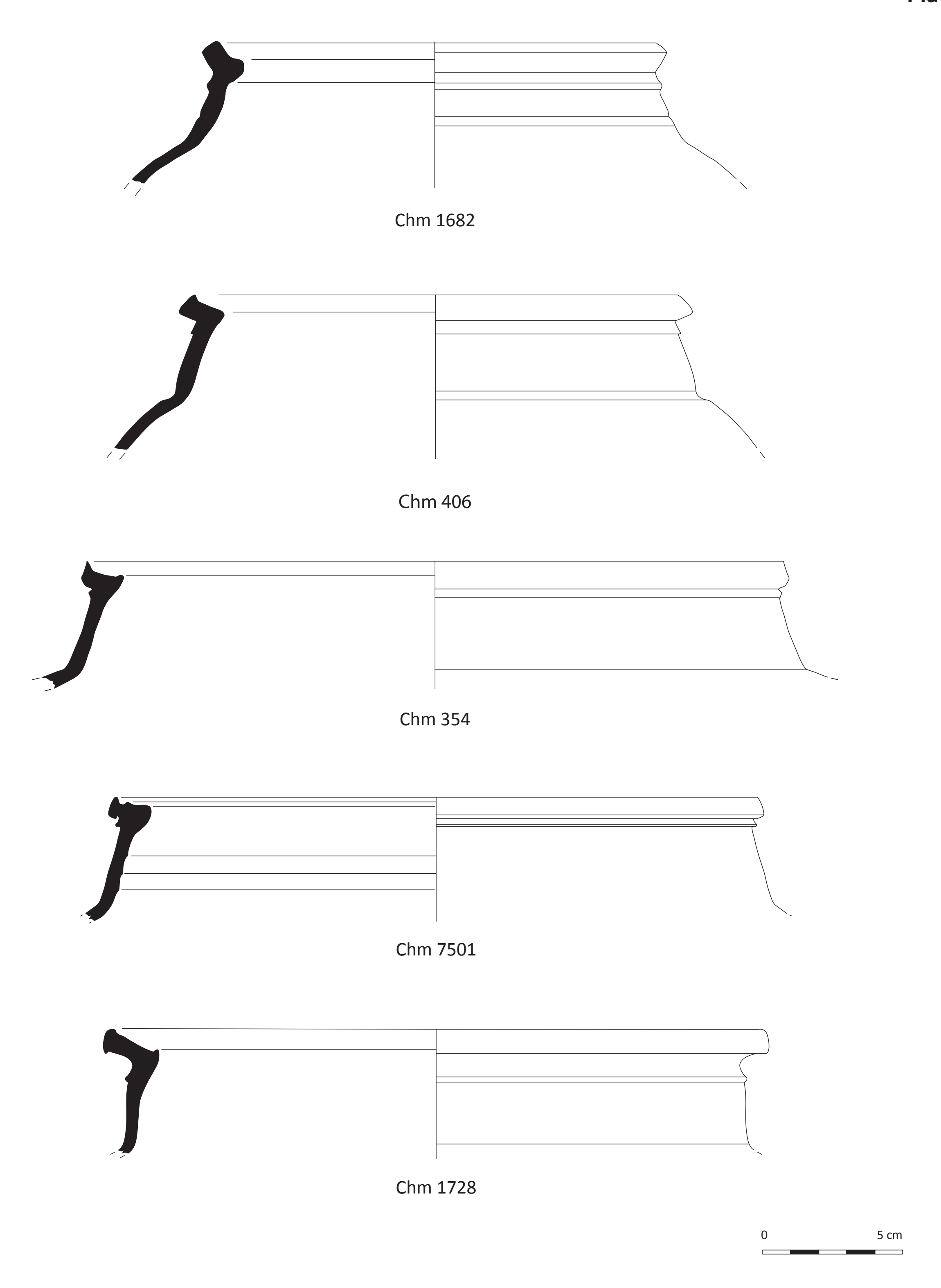
Chm 410 Volume = 2.44l

Chm 410



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
410	Complete	Dr: 9 H: 20.5	ERJW?/BF?	Porphyreon or Berytus	E.I: cellar (1999)
1387	RNShH	Dr: 9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 3	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

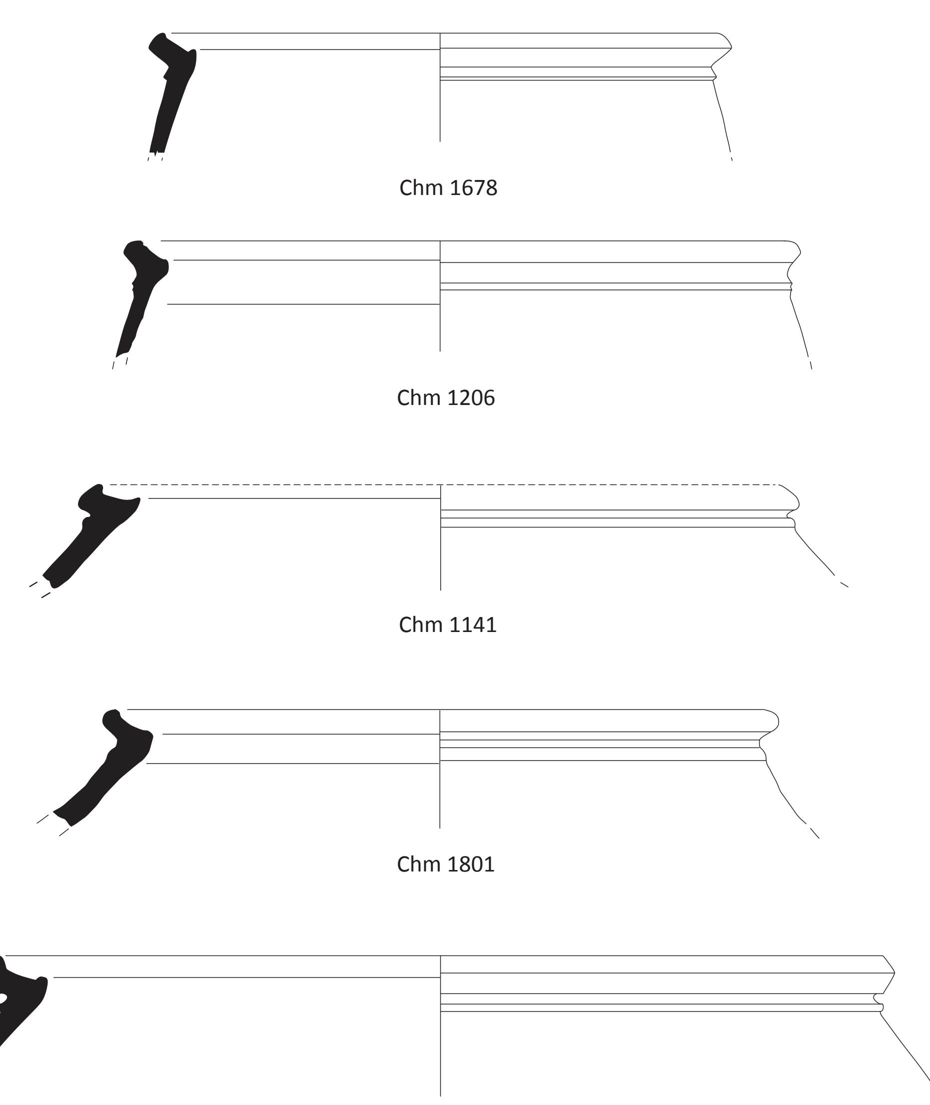
Pl. 26. Table amphorae

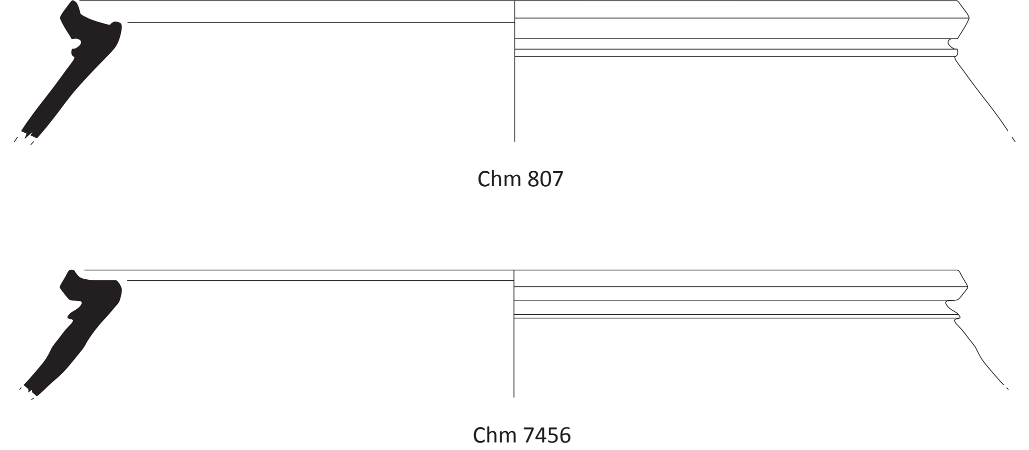


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
354	RN	25	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	A.II: test I (1999)
406	RNSh	17	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	A.II: test I (1999)
1682	RNSh	16	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XXVIIIB: 3 (2003)
1728	RN	24	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
7501	RN	23	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)

Pl. 27. Kraters

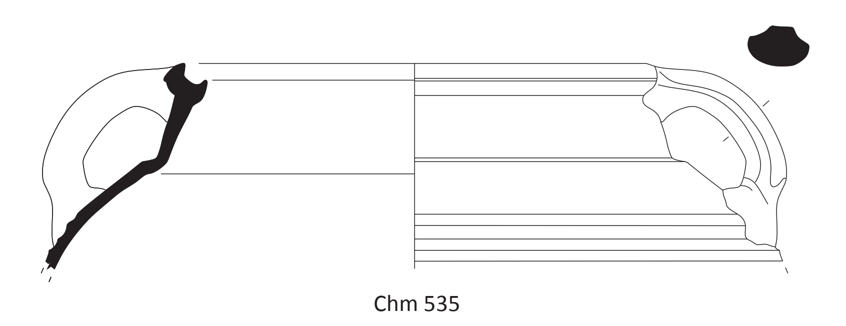
Plate 28



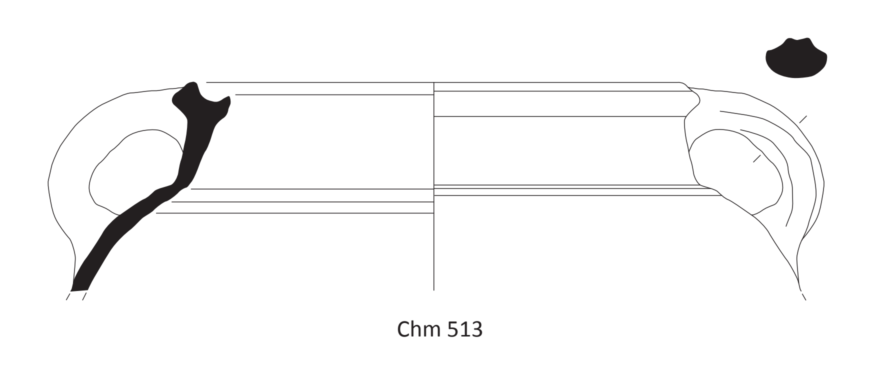


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
807	RW	25.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VII: 12 (2001)
1141	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XII: 7 (2002)
1206	RW	20.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.II: 10 (2002)
1678	RW	17	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XXIIIB: 3 (2003)
1801	RN	19	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
7456	RW	26	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VII: 16 (2000)

Pl. 28. Kraters



Chm 535



Chm 513

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
513	RNShH	16	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4 variant	A.II: 1, test II (1999)
535	RNShH	13.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4 variant	A.II: 1, test II (1999)

Pl. 29. Kraters

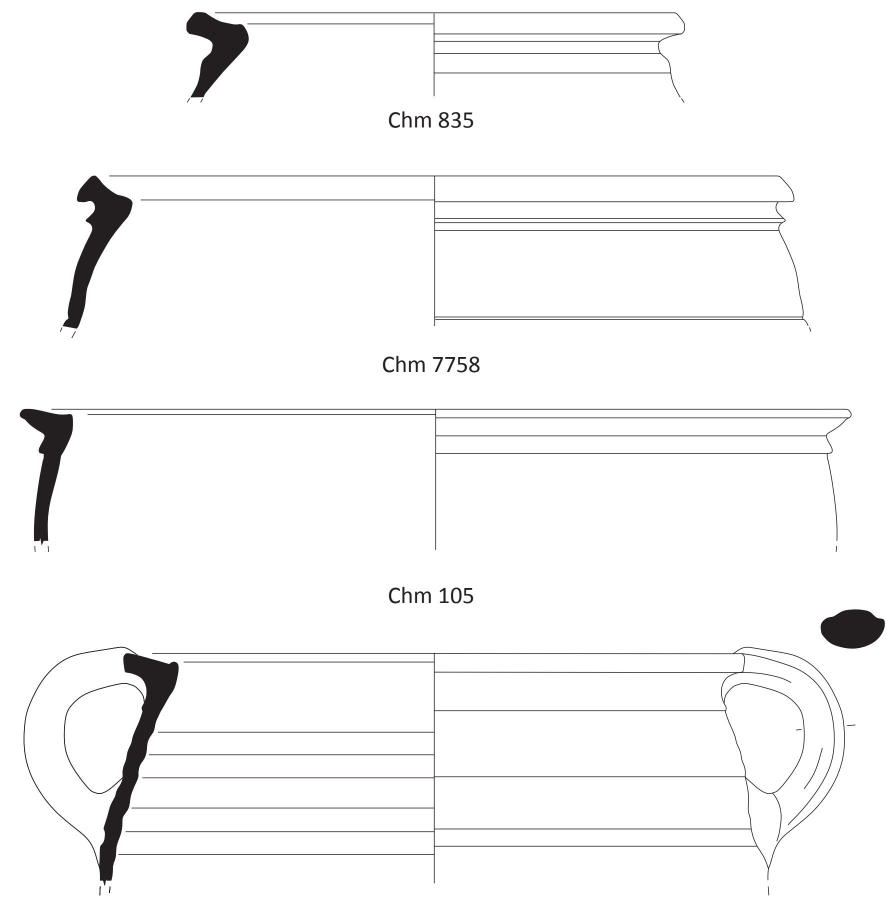
Plate 30





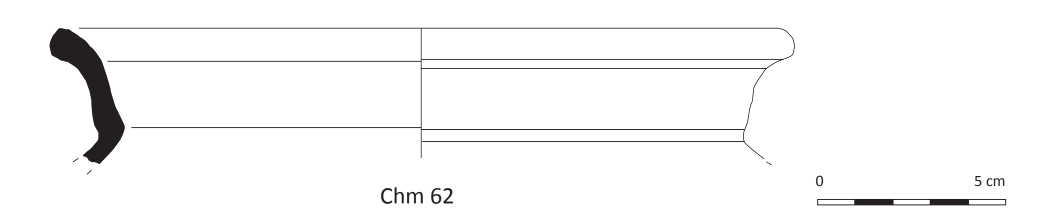






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
105	RW	23	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2 variant	B: surface, near N wall (1999)
835	RW	14	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2 variant	A.IX: 1 (2001)
4257_B	RWH	18	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2 variant	E.I: cellar (2009)
7758	RW	20	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2 variant	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

Pl. 30.1. Kraters



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
62	RN	21	BF?	Berytus?	B: surface, near N wall (1999)

Pl. 30.2. Krater

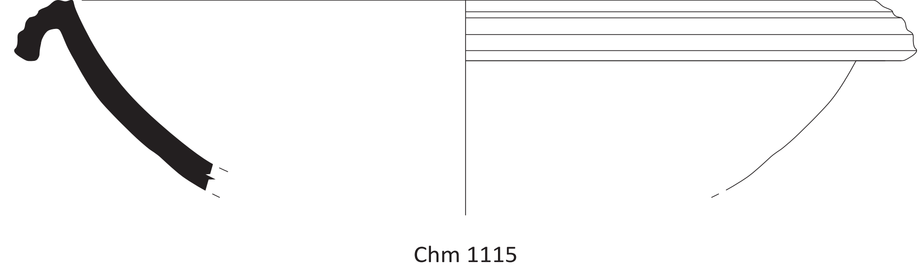
Chm 185

Chm 277

Chm 827

Chm 2121

Chm 1288



Chm 1115

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
185	RW	26	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	F.VII: 2 (1998)
277	RW	24	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	C.IIIA: 3, test I (1999)
827	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1115	RW	27	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.II: 2 (2002)
1288	RW	37	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	C.V: 1 (2002)
2121	RW	24	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.III: 57 (2005)

Pl. 31. Bowls



Plate 32

H

ER

LA C.VI

L

Chm 296

Chm 1689

Chm 717

Chm 424

Chm 187

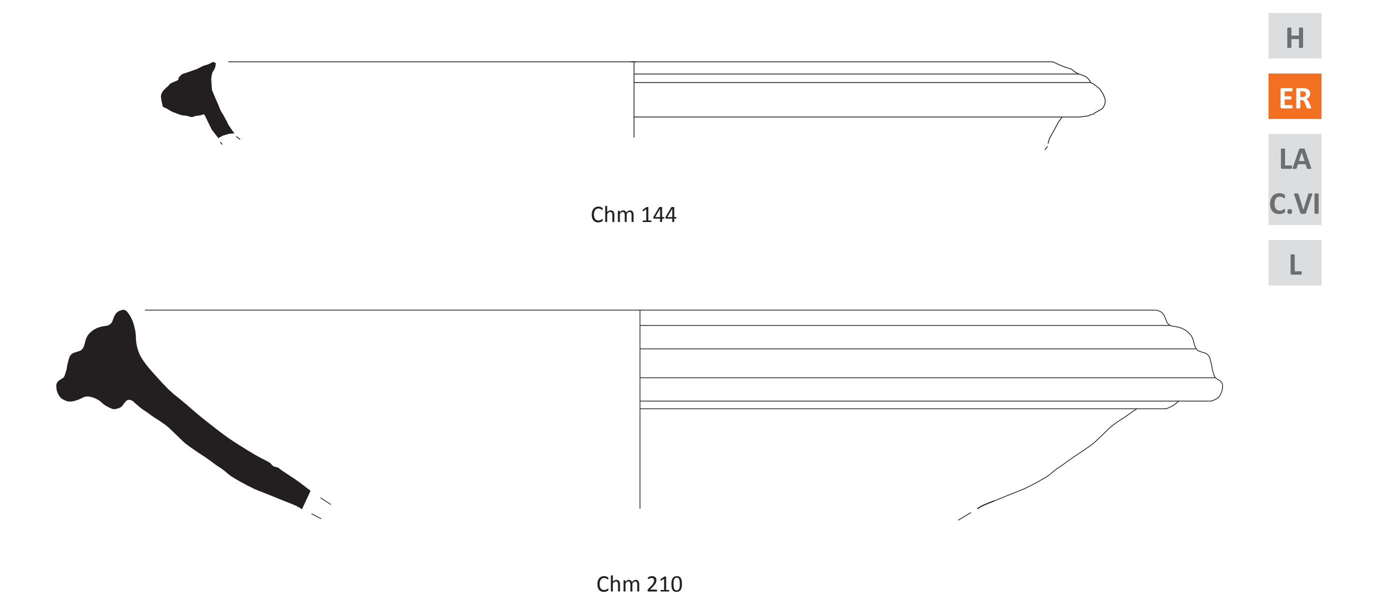
Chm 959

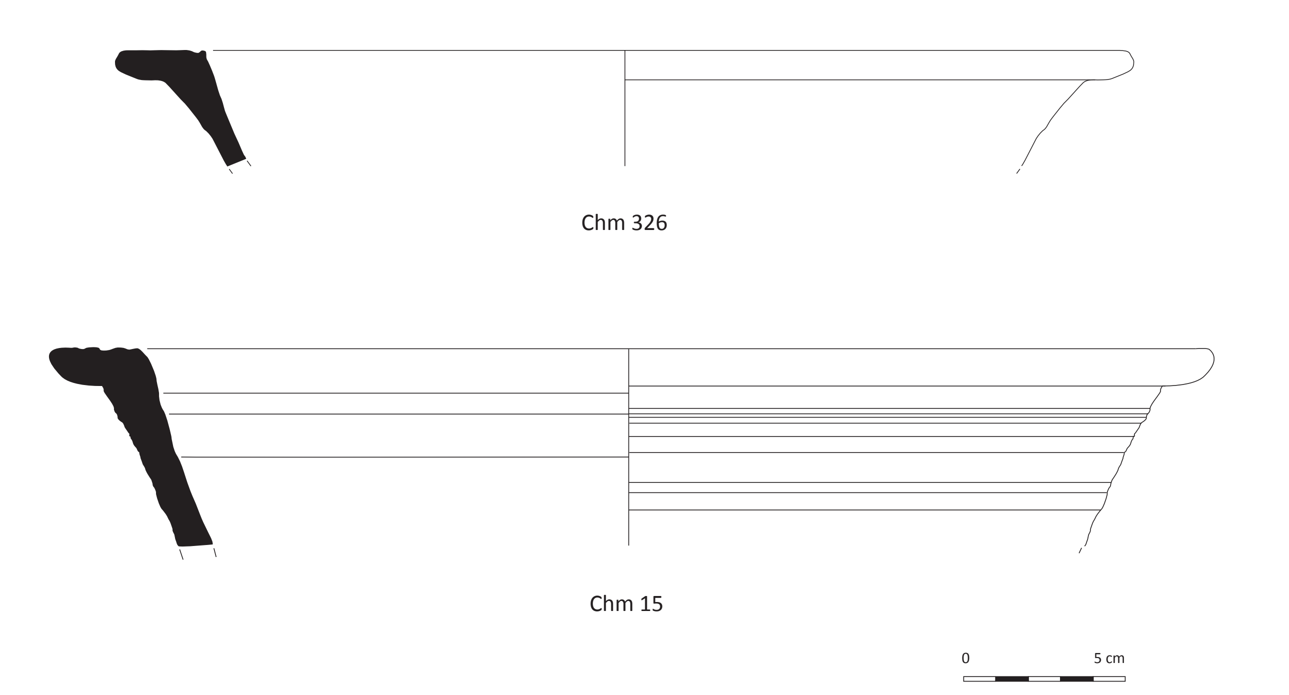
Chm 2101

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
187	RW	30	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)
296	RW	36	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.II: 2 (1999)
424	RW	25	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	C.III: 42 (1996)
717	RW	27	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.I: cellar (2000)
959	RW	34	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1689	RW	32	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.XXIIIB: 2 (2003)
2101	RW	31	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.1	E.III: 53 (2004)

Pl. 32. Bowls





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
15	RW	36	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.I: 42 (1996)
144	RW	26	ERJW	Porphyreon	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
210	RW	32	ERJW	Porphyreon	F.III: 1, test S (1998)
326	RW	31	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 5 (1999)

Pl. 33. Bowls

Plate 34





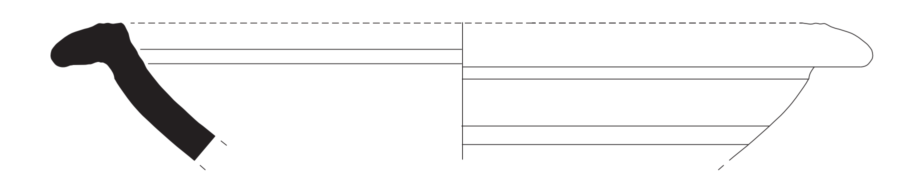

H

ER

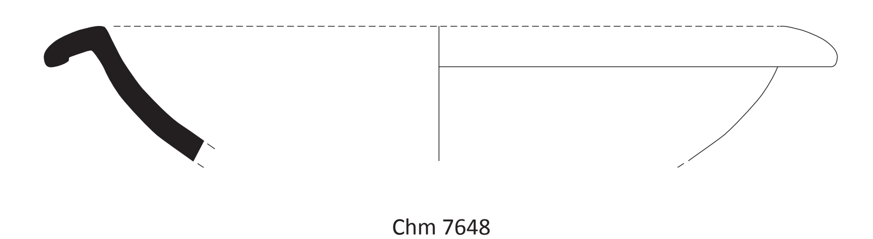
LA

C.VI

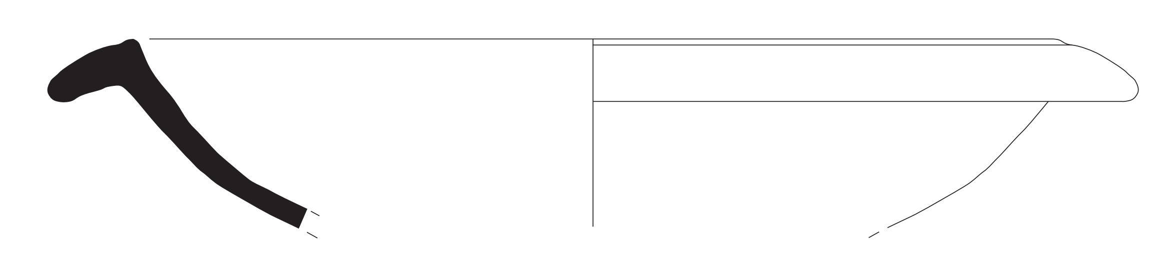
L



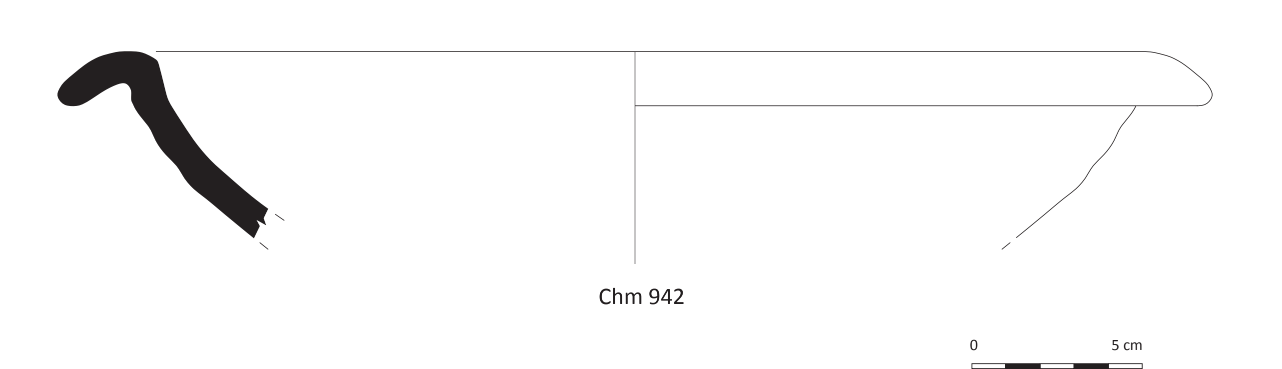
Chm 548



Chm 7648



Chm 7622



Chm 942

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
548	R	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.2	C.II: 4 (2000)
942	RW	30	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.2	E.VIIIAB: 22 (2001)
7622	RW	27	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.2	D.III: 3 (2004)
7648	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 3.2	E.XVI: 7 (2002)

Pl. 34. Bowls

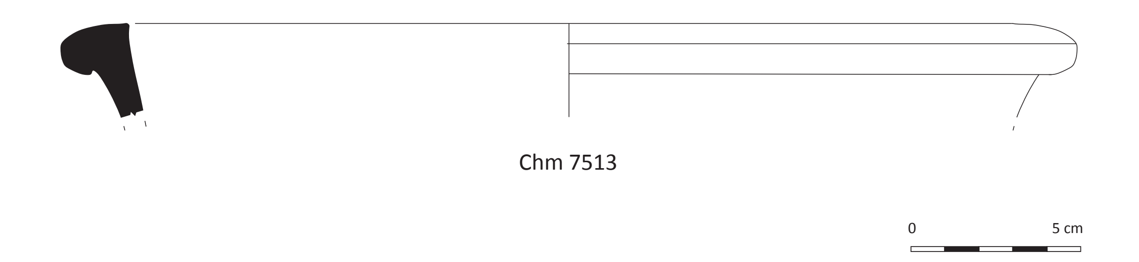




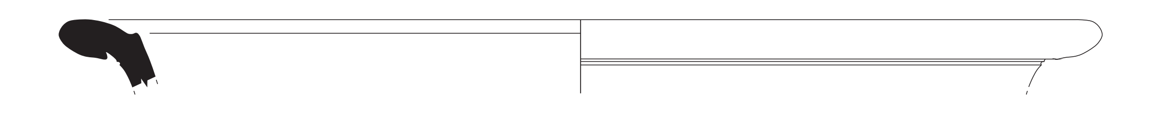








Chm 7513



Chm 812



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
812	RW	37	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.IX: 1 (2001)
7513	RW	26	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.VIIC: 11 (2000)

Pl. 35. Bowls

Plate 36

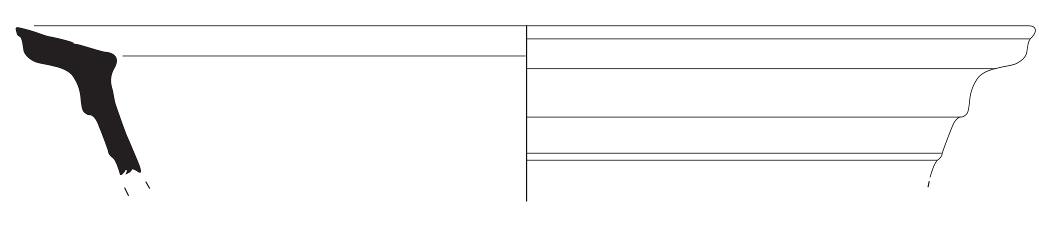




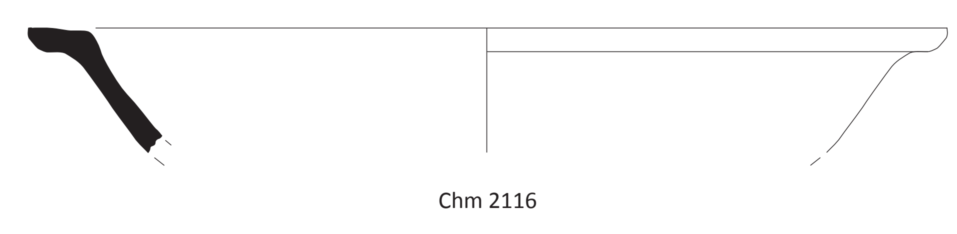




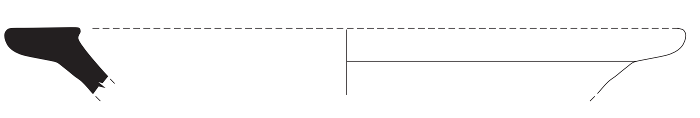




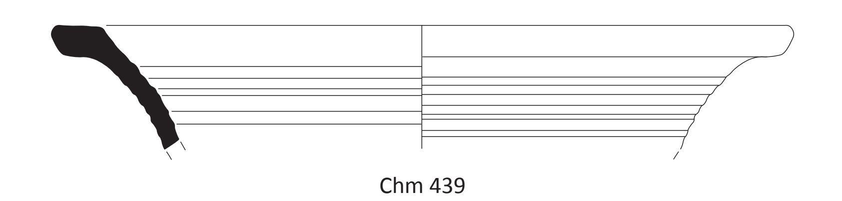
Chm 199



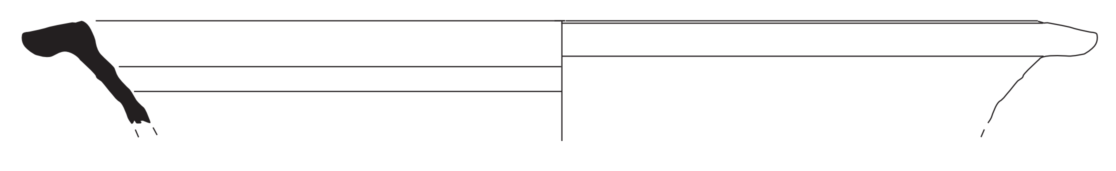
Chm 2116



Chm 1339



Chm 439



Chm 349



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
199	RW	30	ERJW	Porphyreon	F.VII: 2 (1998)
349	RW	28S	ERJW	Porphyreon	B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)
439	RW	21.7	ERJW	Porphyreon	C.III: 60 (1996)
1339	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.II: modern fill (2002)
2116	RW	27	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.XI: 2 (2005)

Pl. 36. Bowls

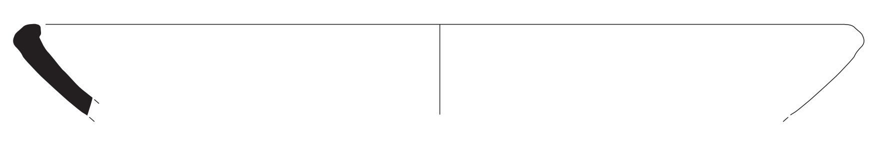




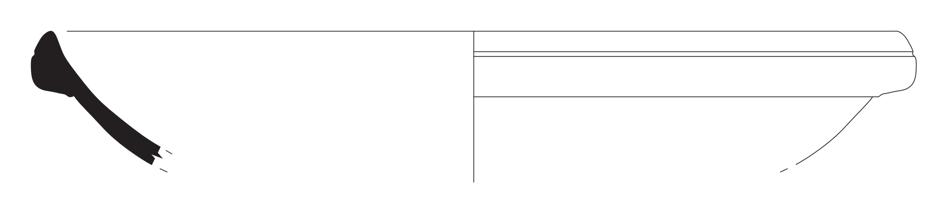












Chm 359



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
359	RW	25	Medium; pinkish grey (7.5 YR 7/2), sandy, some small white grits, h-2	South Phoenicia	A.II: 1, test II (1999)
7839	RW	25	Medium; red (10 R 5/8), sandy, some small white, dark red grits, many angular quartz grains on surface, h-2	Porphyreon? Berytus?	E.XXII: 51 (2015)

Pl. 37. Bowls

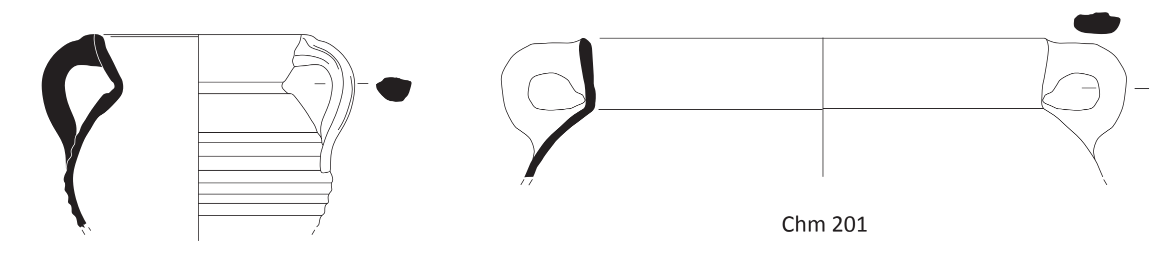
Plate 38







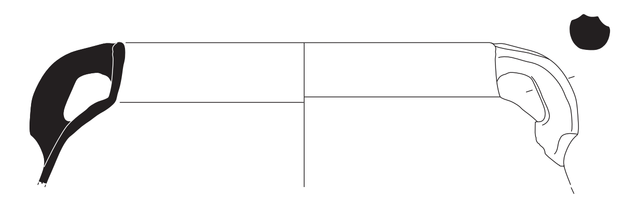




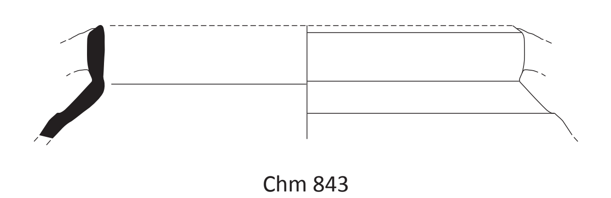
Chm 694

Chm 201

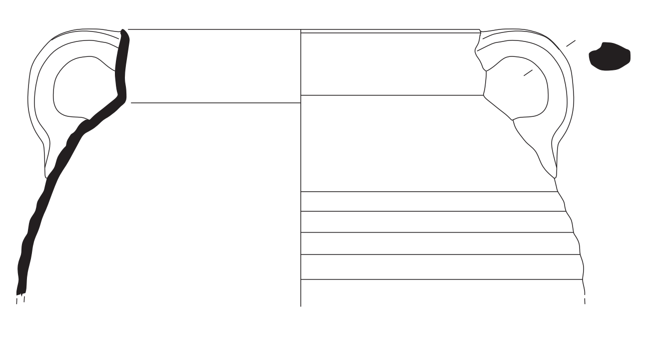
Chm 165



Chm 7418



Chm 843

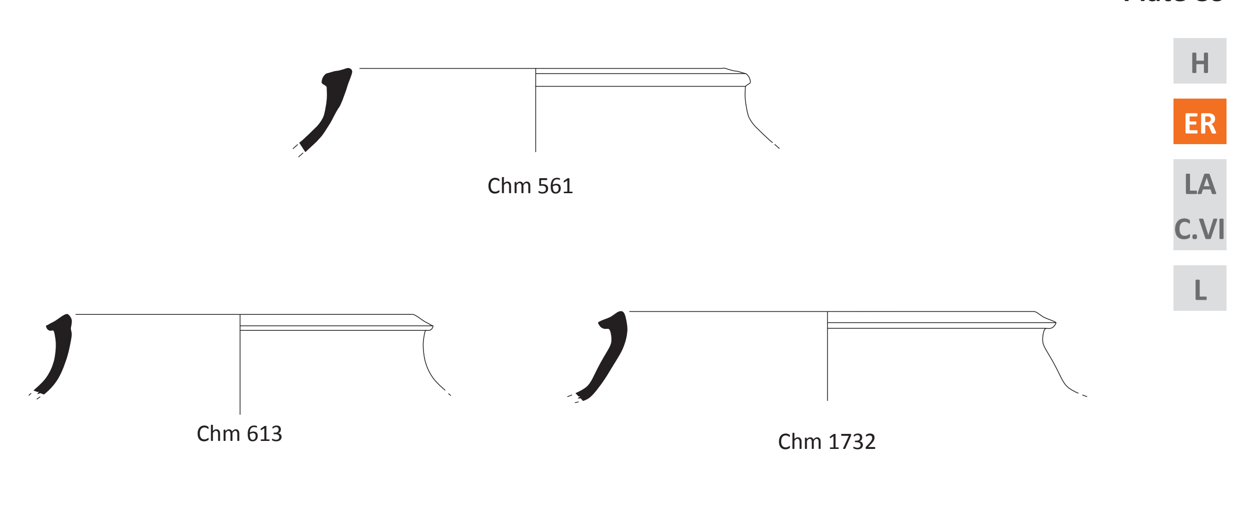


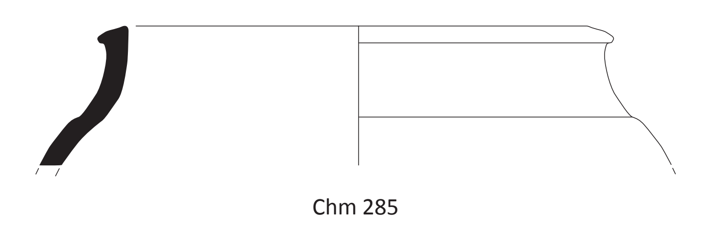
Chm 635

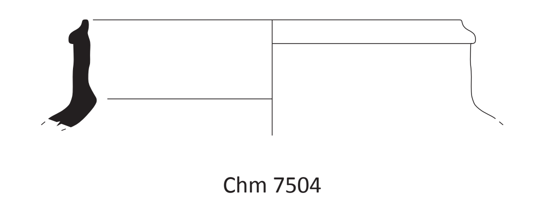


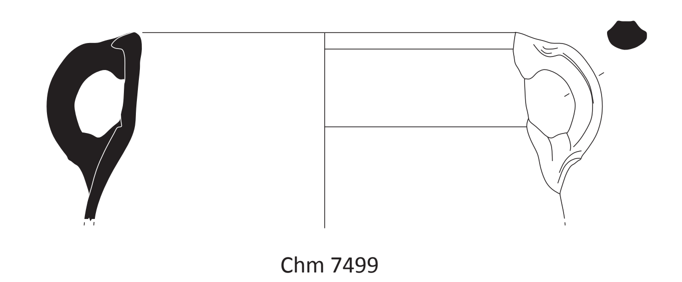
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
165	RNShH	13	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.I: 4 (1999)
201	RNShH	16	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
635	RNShHW	13	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.I: cellar (2000)
694	RNShHW	7	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 2	E.I: cellar (2000)
843	RNShH	?	BF?	Berytus?	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
7418	RNShHW	13	BF?	Berytus?	E.XXVB: 9 (2003)

Pl. 38. Cooking pots











Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
285	RNSh	13.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	C.IIIA: 3, test I (1999)
561	RNW	11	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	C.II: 4 (2000)
613	RN	10	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	C.II: 4 (2000)
1732	RN	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
7499	RNShH	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7504	RNW	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)

Pl. 39. Cooking pots

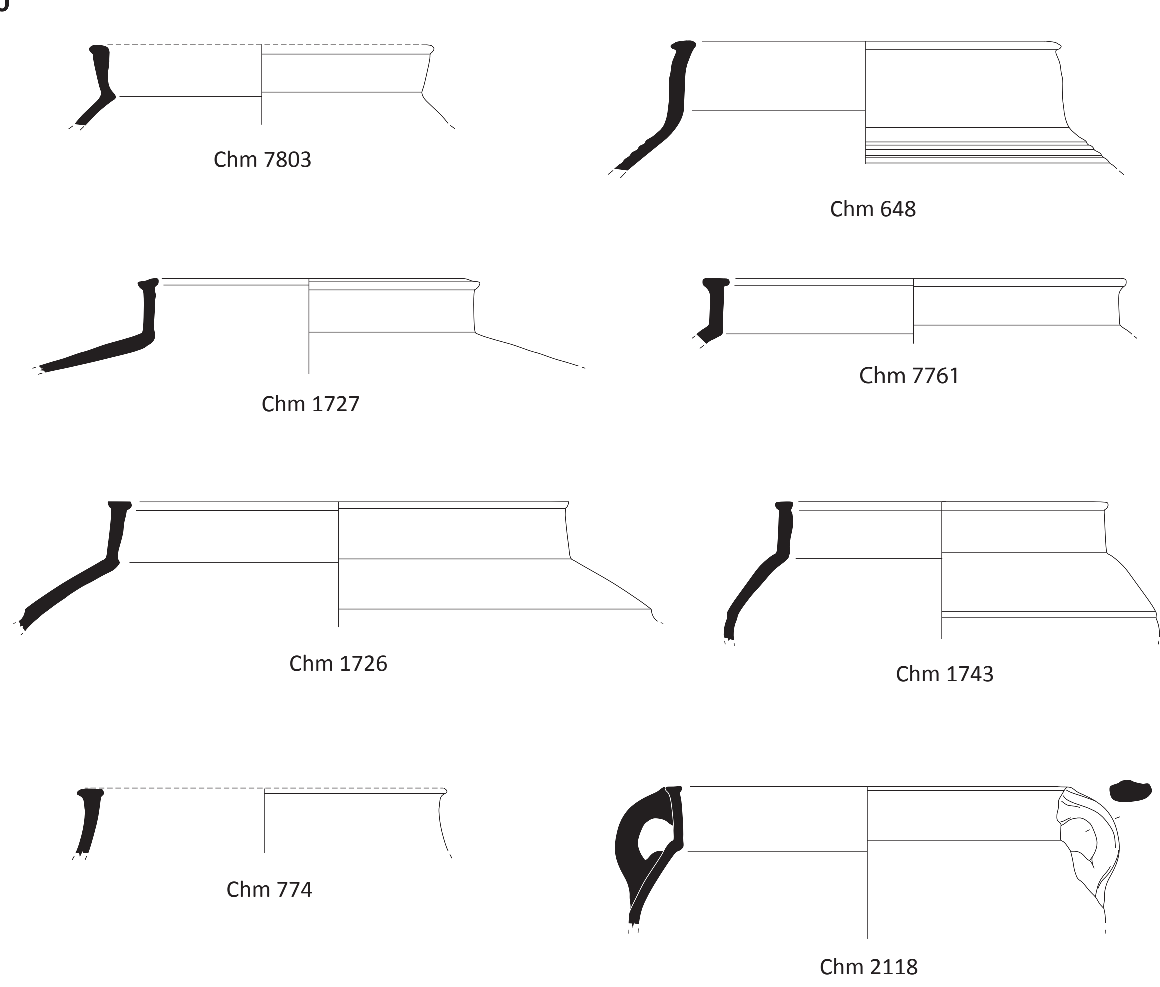
Plate 40

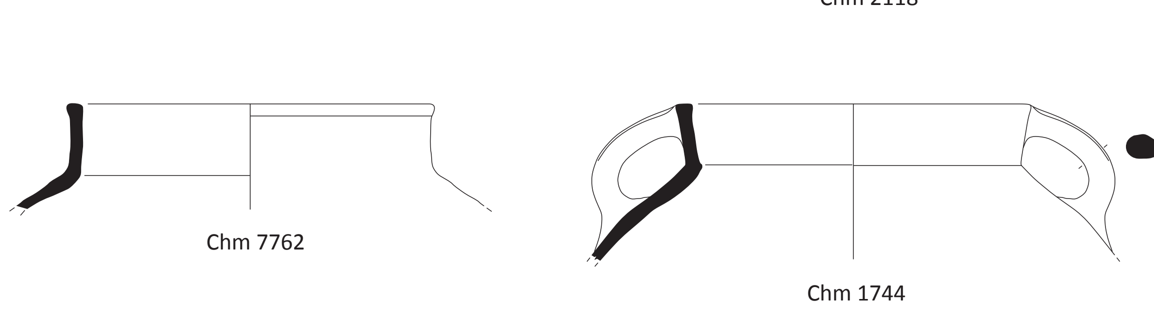








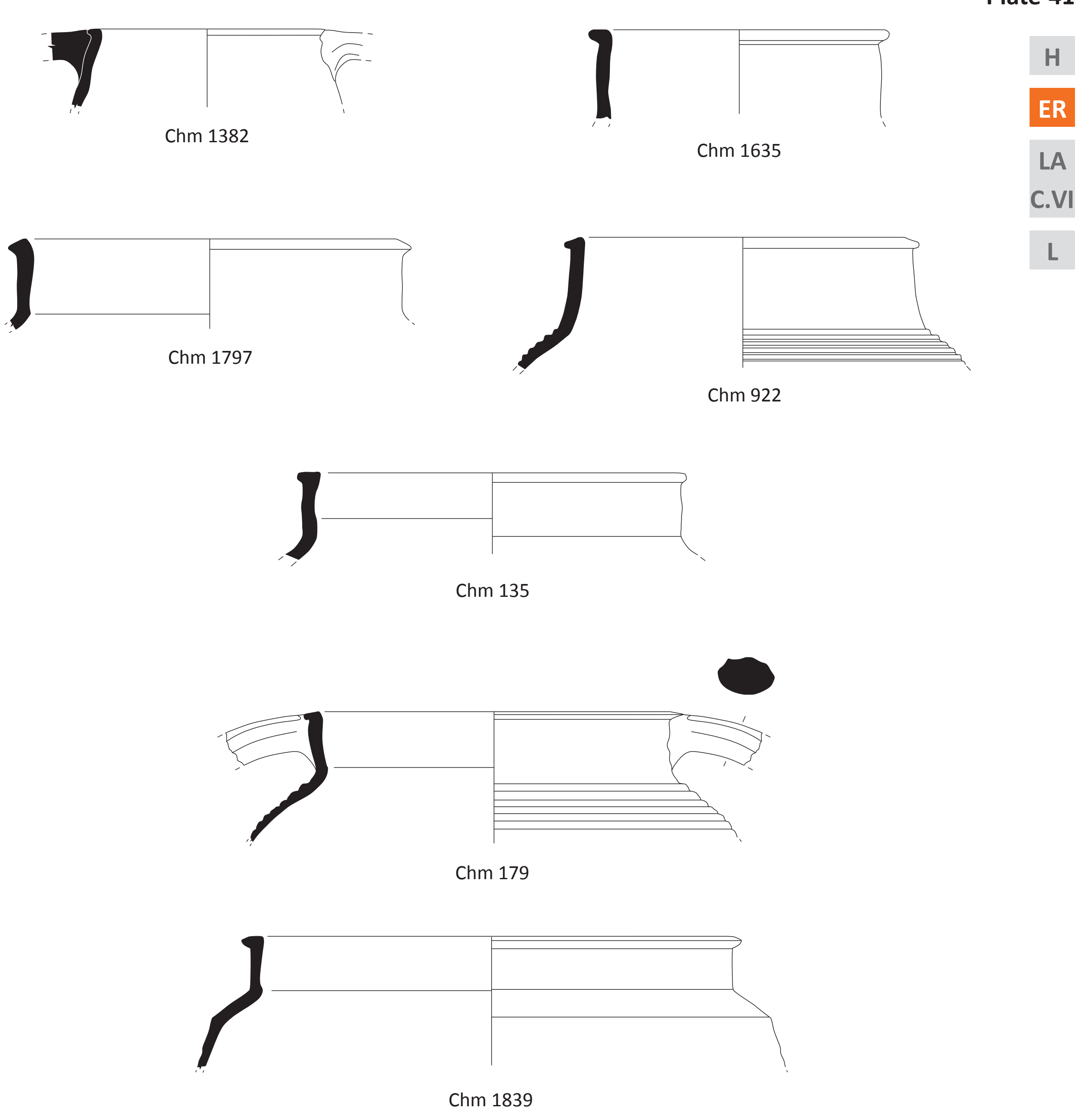




0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
648	RNSh	13.6	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VI: 40 (2000)
774	RN	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.VII: 12 (2000)
1726	RNSh	17	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
1727	RNSh	11.2	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
1743	RNShW	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
1744	RHSh	12.7	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.XVI: 3 (2003)
2118	RNShH	14.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.III: 57 (2005)
7761	RN	15	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7762	RNSh	13	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7803	RNSh	?	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.XXII: 29 (2015)

Pl. 40. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
135	RN	14.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.II: surface (1998)
179	RNShH	13.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 2160 (1998)
922	RNSh	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1382	RH	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3a (2002)
1635	RN	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1797	RN	14	Medium; dark grey with orange surface outside, sandy, h-2	Heldua?	E.XXVB: 3 (2003)
1839	RNShW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 7 (2004)

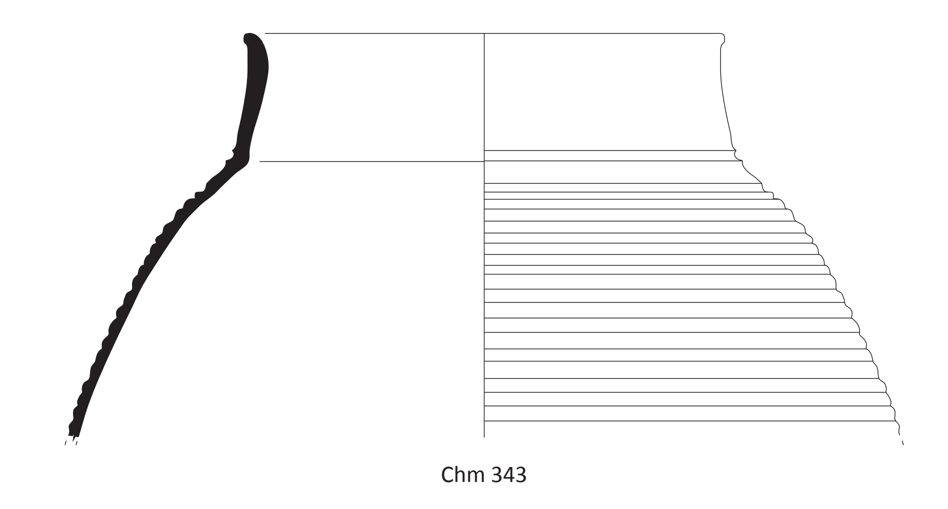
Pl. 41. Cooking pots

Plate 42

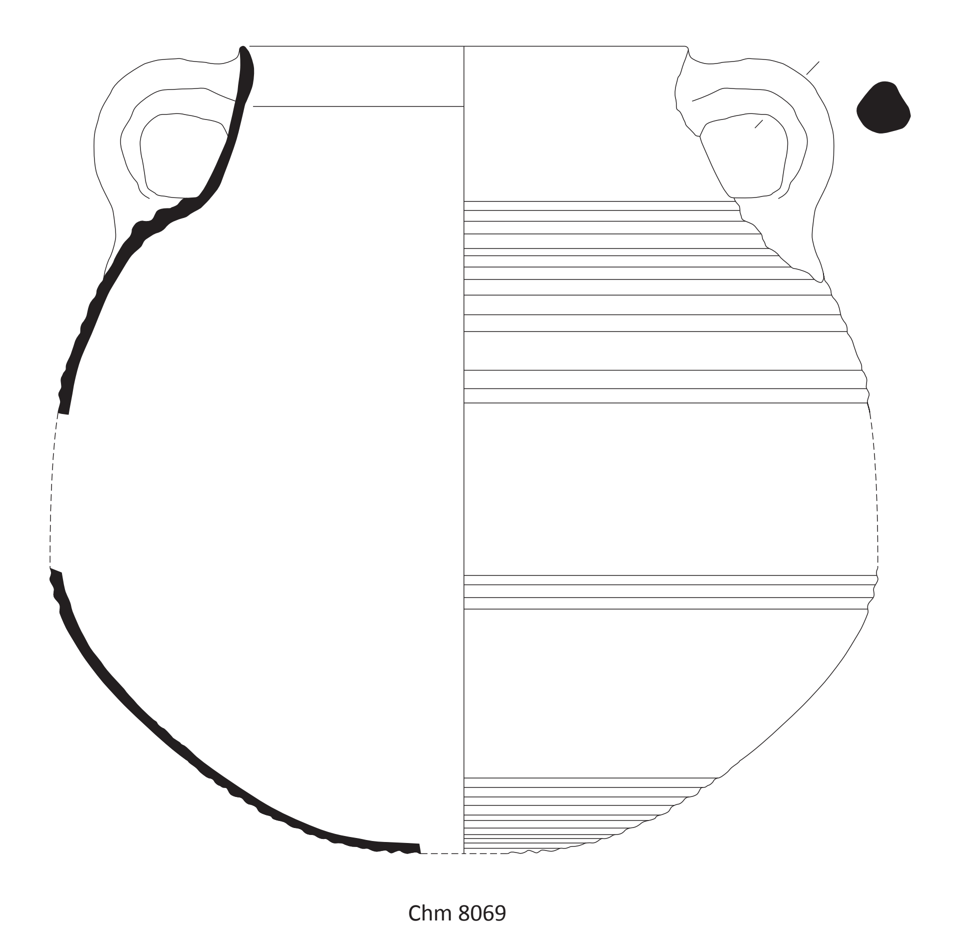








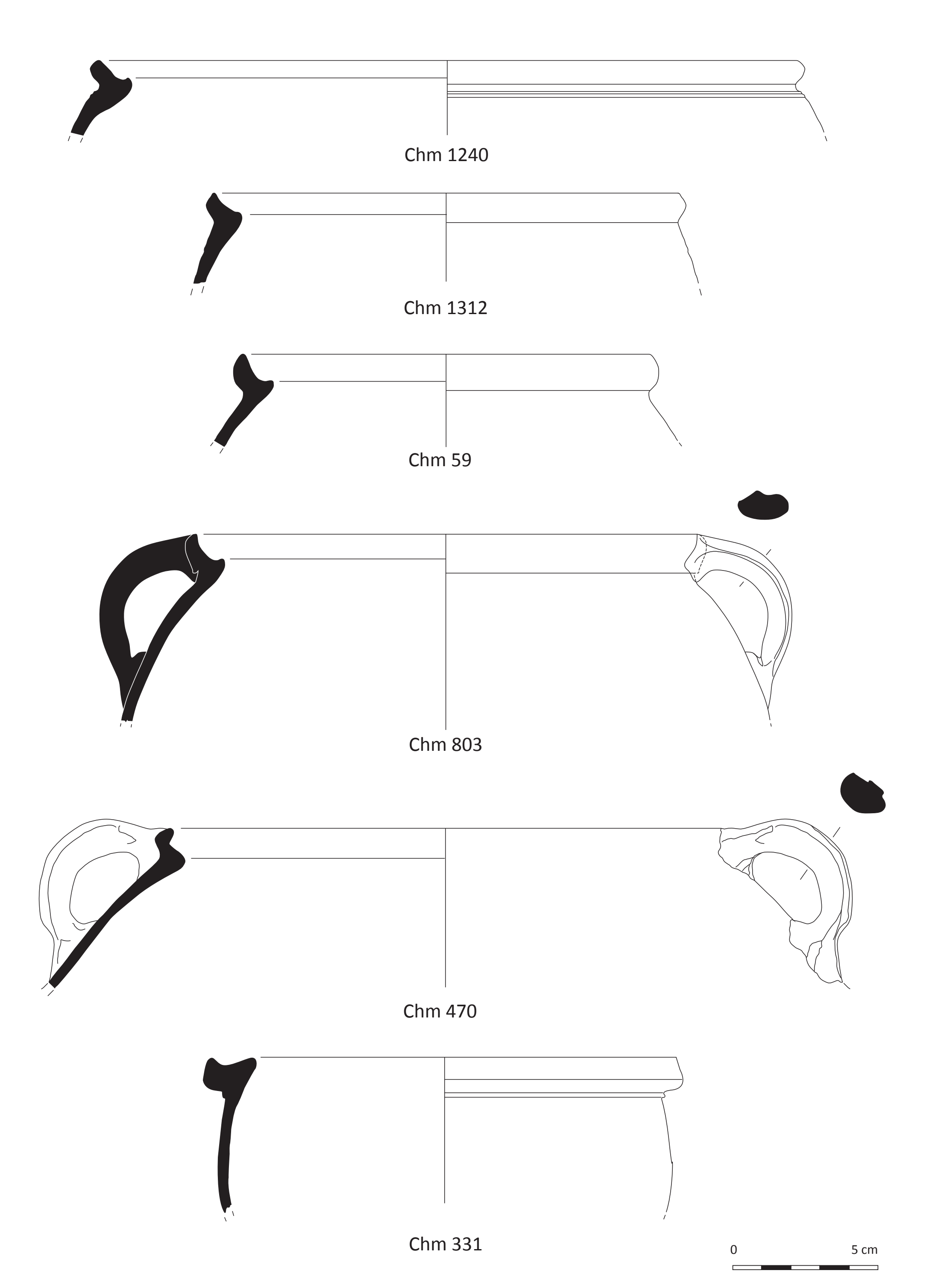
Chm 343



Chm 8069

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
343	RNW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: 1, test S (1998)
8069	RtB	Dr: 13 H: C. 24	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Subtype 6.2	E.XIX: 6S, test 1C (2008)

Pl. 42. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
59	RW	14	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	B: outside N wall of basilica nartex (1999)
331	RW	13	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	A.II: 2, test II (1999)
470	RWH	19	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	A.II: surface (1999)
803	RWH	17	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	A.II: 2, test II (1999)
1240	RW	24	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	C.V: 4 (2002)
1312	RW	16	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	E.XIII: 6 (2002)

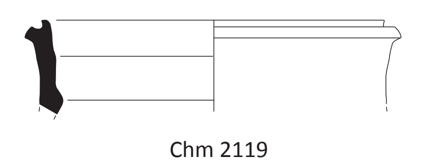
Pl. 43. Cooking pots

Plate 44

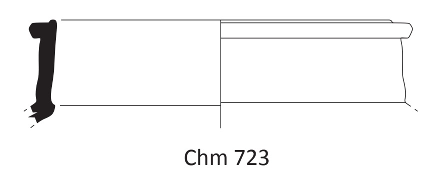




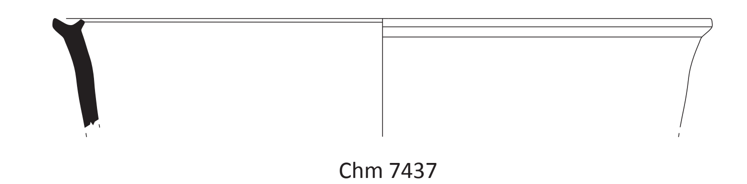




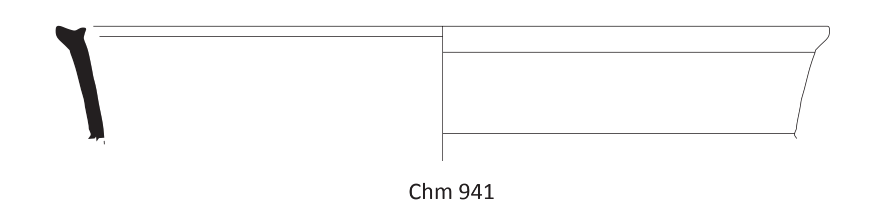
Chm 2119



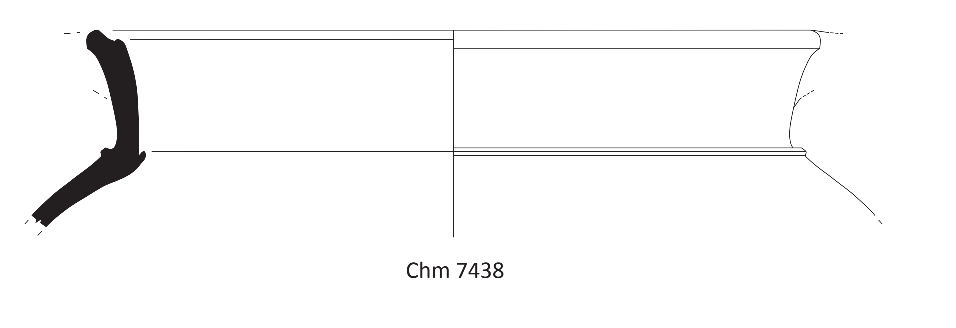
Chm 723



Chm 7437



Chm 941



Chm 7438

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
723	RN	10	overfired	Porphyreon?	E.V: 18 (2000)
941	RW	21	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.VIIID: 17 (2001)
2119	RN	10	overfired	Porphyreon?	E.III: 57 (2005)
7437	RW	19	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7438	RSh	20	LHJW	Porphyreon	E.VIII: 17 (2001)

Pl. 44. Cooking pots

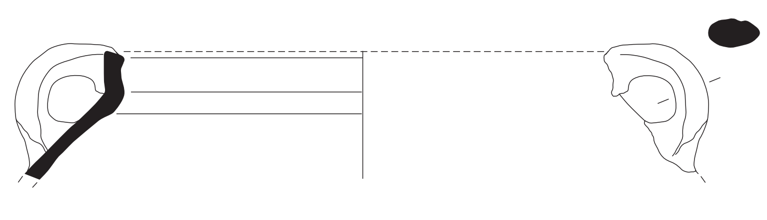




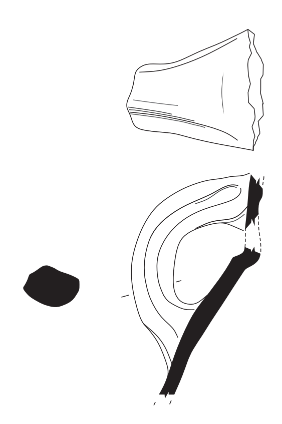








Chm 1333



Chm 1422



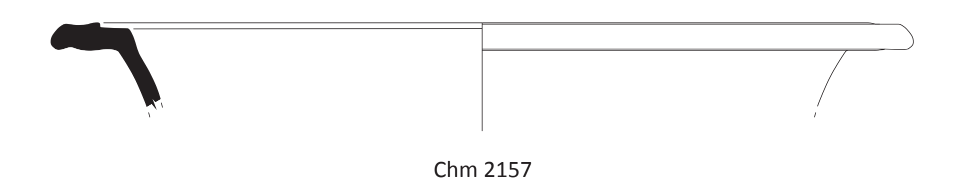
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1333	RWH	?	ERJW	Porphyreon	C.V: 19 (2002)
1422	NHW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 10 (2002)

Pl. 45. Cooking pots

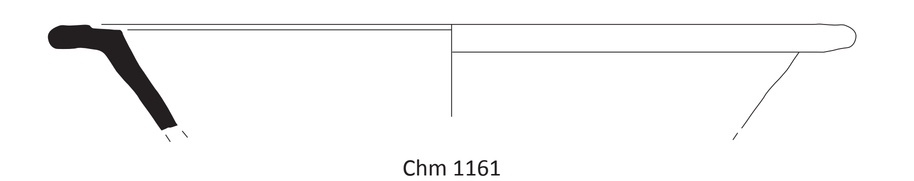
Plate 46



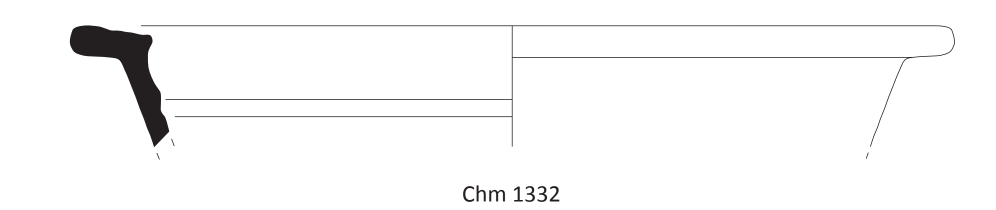


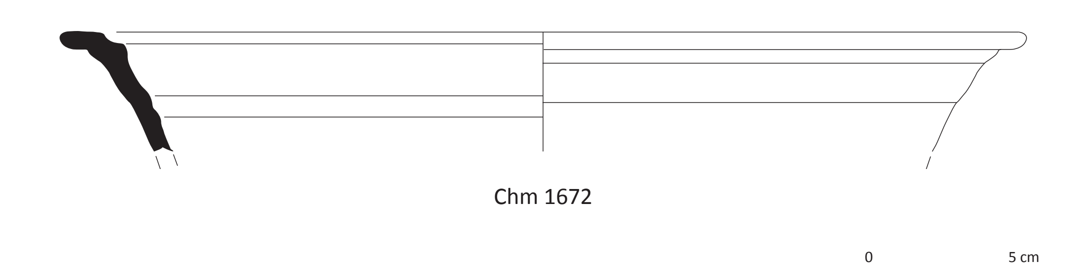
Chm 2157



Chm 1161

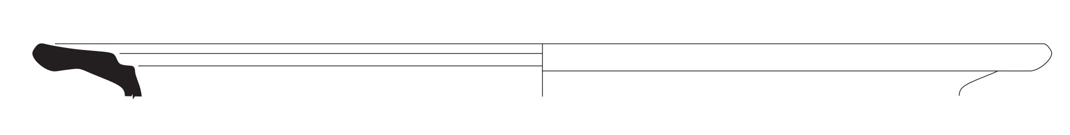


Chm 1332



Chm 1672

0 5 cm

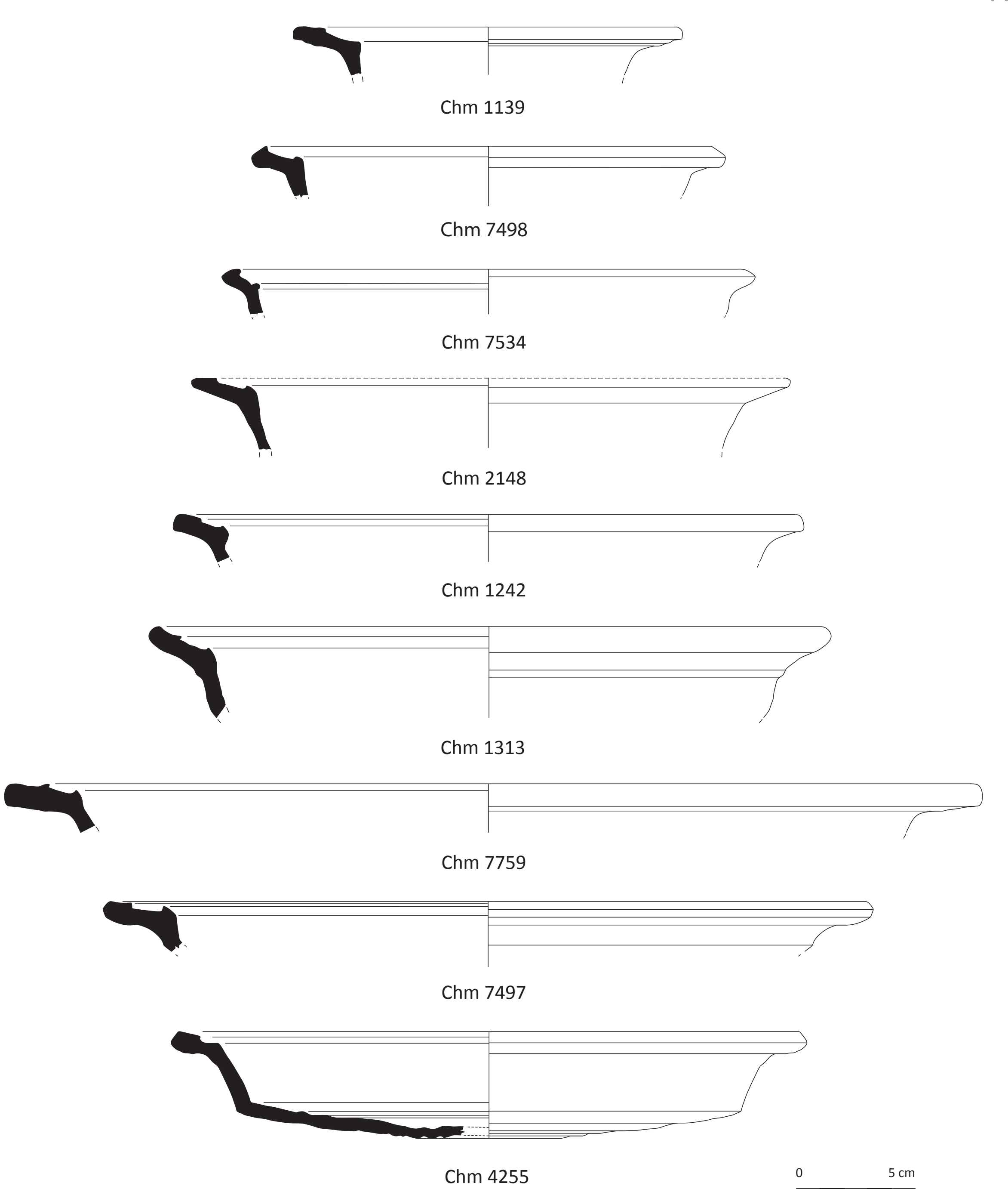


Chm 1791



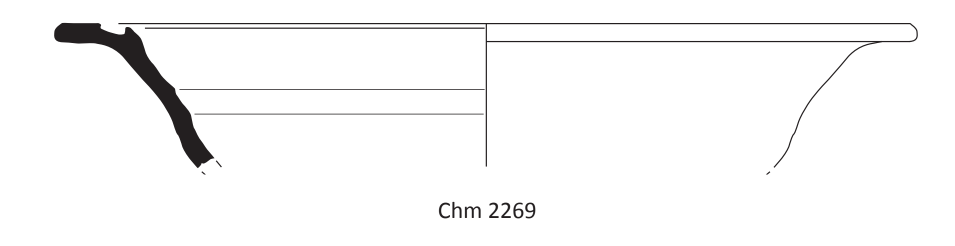
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1161	RW	20	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	C.V: 2 (2002)
1332	RW	25.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	A.X: 2 (2002)
1672	RW	28	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XVII: 7 (2003)
1791	R	32	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	E.XXVB: 2 (2003)
2157	RW	22.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 4	A.X: 50 (2005)

Pl. 46. Casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1139	R	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.XII: 7 (2002)
1242	R	26	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	C.V: 12 (2002)
1313	RW	28	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	C.V: 12 (2002)
2148	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.III: 67 (2005)
4255	RtB	27.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.I: cellar (2009)
7497	R	28	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7498	R	20	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7534	R	21	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)
7759	R	40	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 4	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

Pl. 47. Casseroles

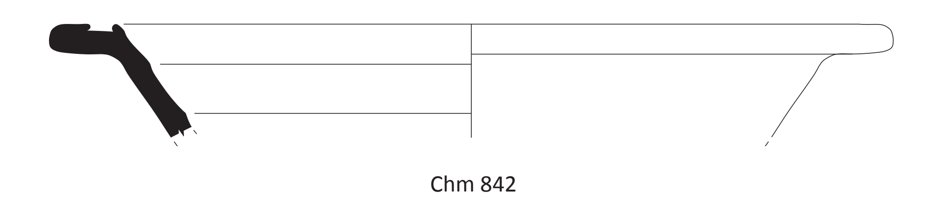


Chm 2269



Chm 543

Chm 1710



Chm 842



Chm 48

Chm 853



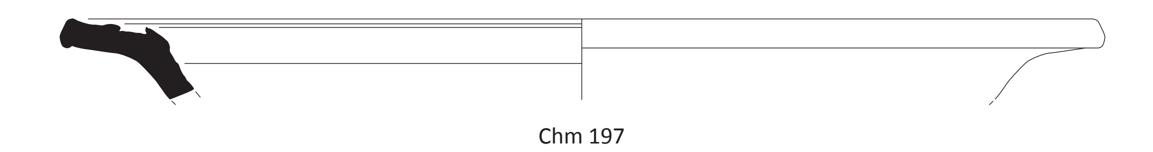
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
48	RW	25	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	B: surface, in the presbytery of the basilica (1999)
543	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	C.II: 2 (2000)
842	RW	c. 20.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
853	R	31	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	E.VII: 12 (2001)
1710	RW	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	E.XVII: 12 (2003)
2269	RW	25	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 5	E.III: 60 (2005)

Pl. 48. Casseroles

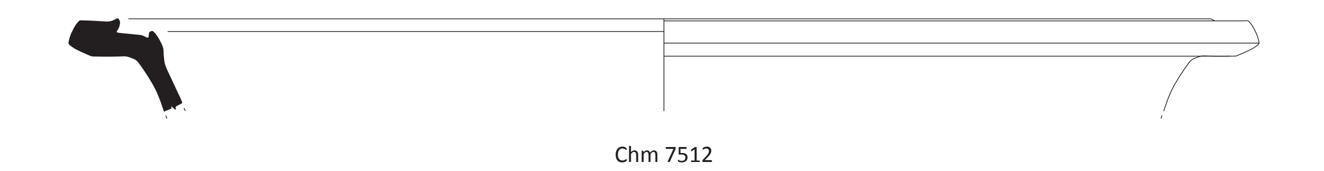




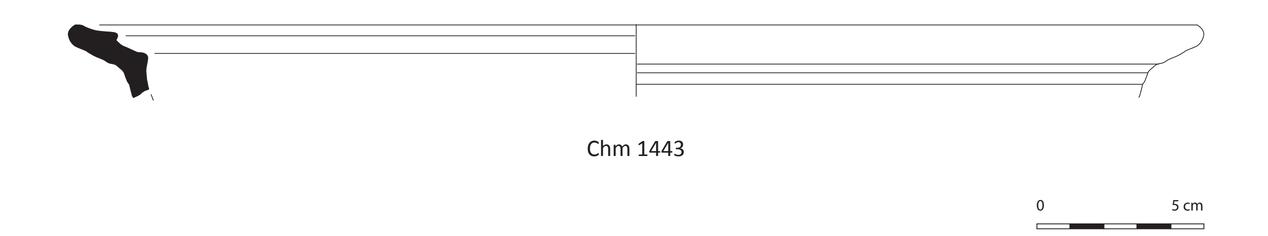




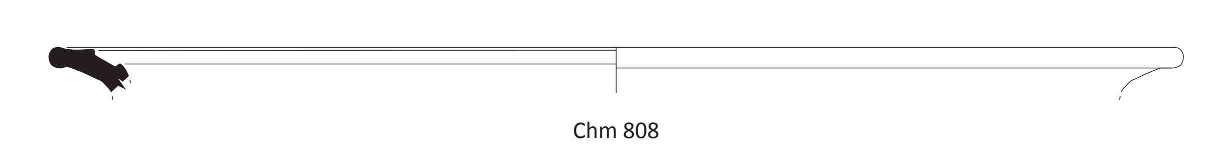
Chm 197



Chm 7512



Chm 1443



Chm 808

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
197	RW	30	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)
808	R	c. 40	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	E.VII: 12 (2001)
1443	R	33	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	C.V: 6 (2002)
7512	R	35	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 5	E.VIIC: 11 (2001)

Pl. 49. Casseroles

Plate 50

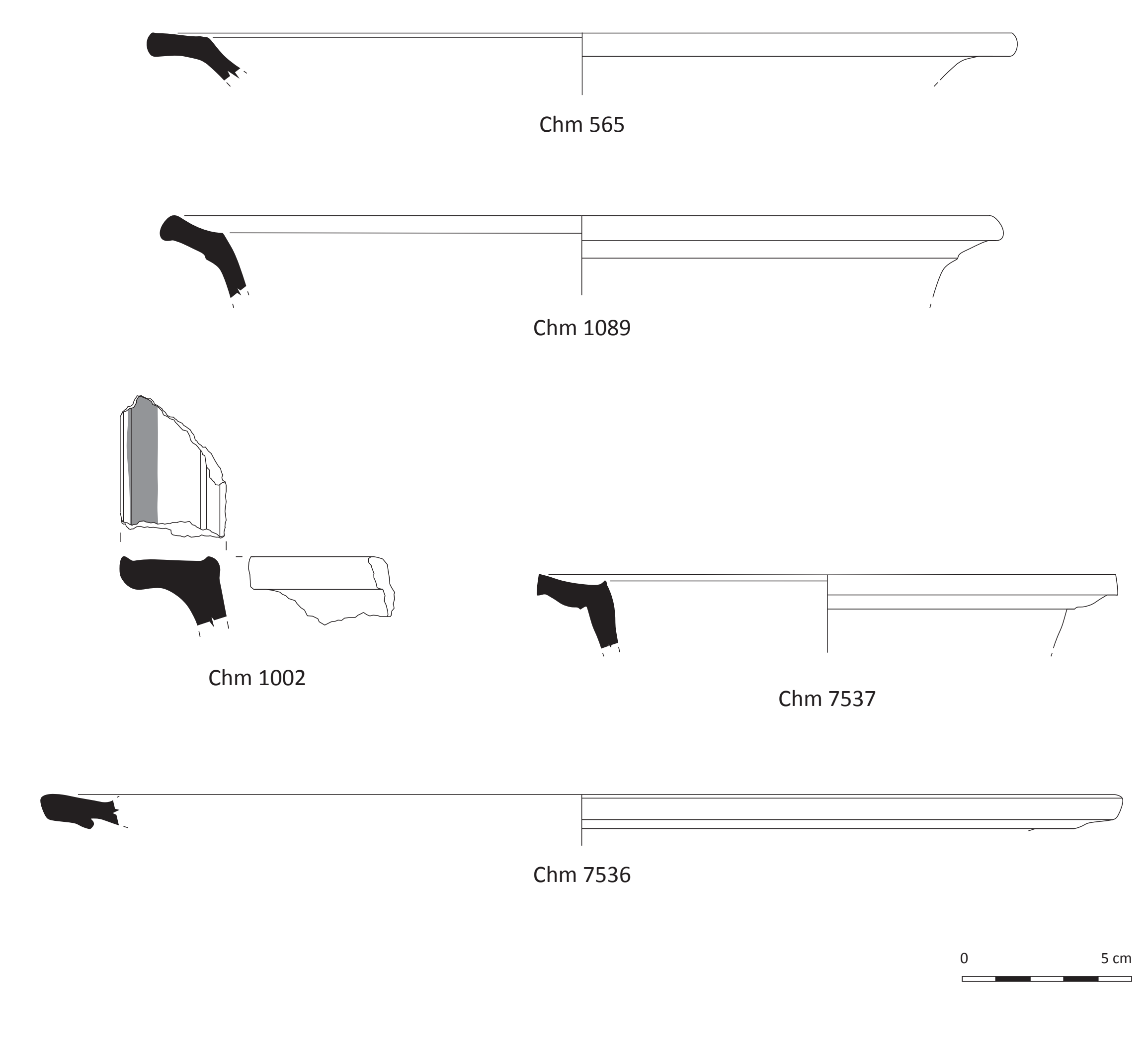


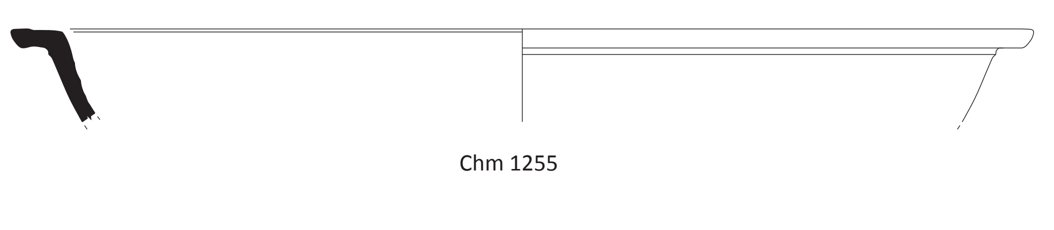












Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
565	RW	25.5	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.I: cellar (2000)
1002	R	?	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.IX: 12 (2001)
1089	RW	25	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.XVII: 7 (2002)
1255	RW	53	?	?	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
7536	R	32	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
7537	RW	17	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.VIID: 12 (2001)

Pl. 50. Casseroles



Chm 611

Chm 1257

Chm 502

Chm 1249

Chm 438

Chm 60

Chm 440_A

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
60	RW	26.5	BF?	Berytus?	B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)
440_A	RtB	20	BF?	Berytus?	C.III: 60 (1996)
438	RtB	18	BF?	Berytus?	C.III: 60 (1996)
502	RW	18	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.I: 61 (1996)
611	RW	21	ERJW	Porphyreon	A.II: surface (2000)
1249	RW	13	BF?	Berytus?	C.V: 11 (2002)
1257	RW	26	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.XVII: 14 (2002)

Pl. 51. Casseroles

Plate 52

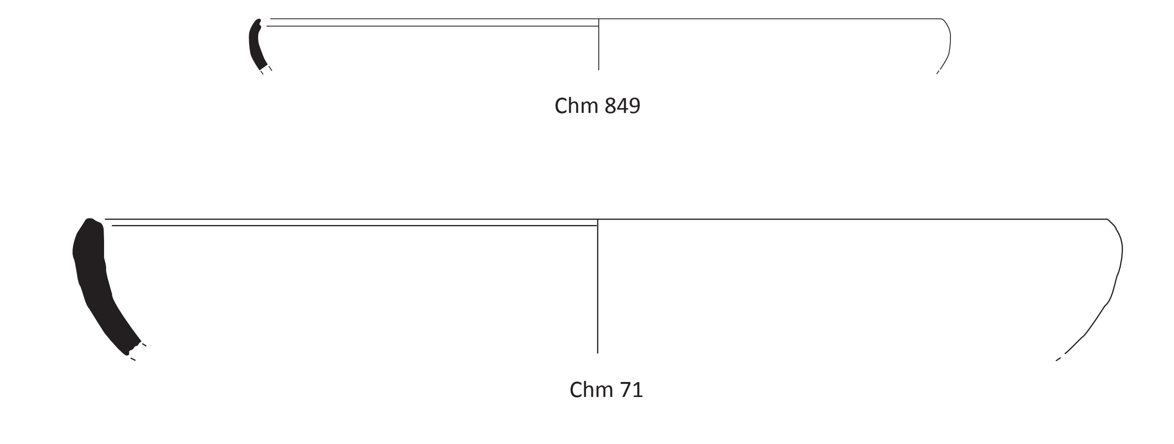


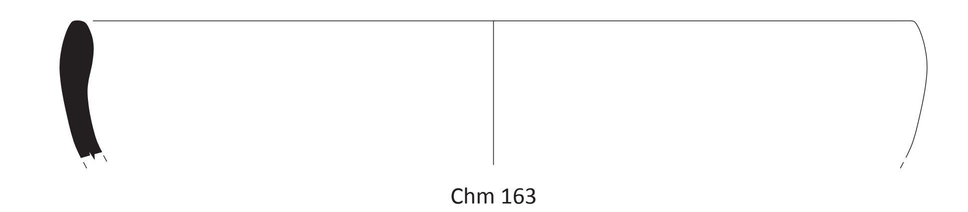


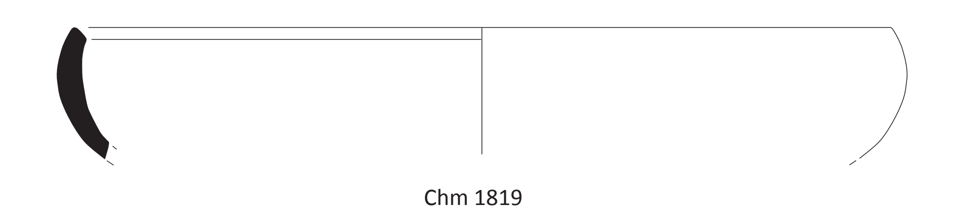


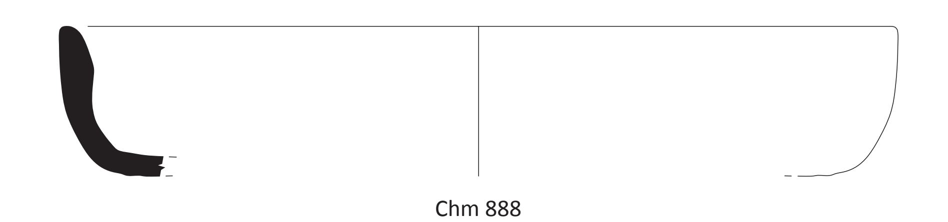














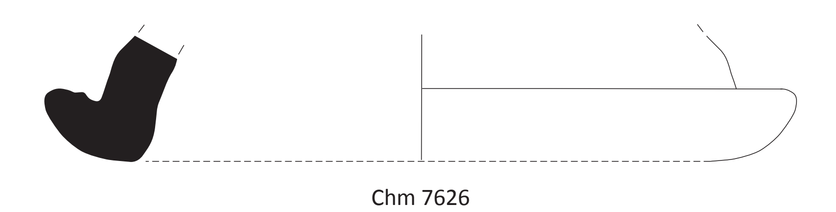
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
71	RW	30	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	B: fill between N wall of basilica and the oblique wall (1999)
163	RW	24.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.IVB: surface (1998)
849	RW	20	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
888	RW	24.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIC: 2b (2001)
1819	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3 (2004)

Pl. 52. Pans









Chm 7626



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7626	RW	?	ERJW?	Porphyreon?	D: 1, test (1998)

Pl. 53. Stand

Plate 54




LA
C.VI

L

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
415	RW	21	BF?	Berytus?	C.III: 60 (1996)
435	RW	20	Medium; cream-yellow, abundance of white rounded grains and fine dark red grits, h-2	South Phoenicia?	C.III: 60 (1996)
1013	RW	23	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
1084	RW	20	BF? light red, fine-grained	Berytus?	C.V: 6 (2002)
2156	Knob	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.X: 50 (2005)
2273	RW	22	BF? orange, sandy, fine, single white grains	Berytus?	C.V: 23 (2005)
7417	Knob	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
7439	Knob	2.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 1?	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7463	RW	22	Medium; brown, weak red (10R 4/4), fine-grained, many fine and single big white grains, h-2	Beryrus? Heldua?	E.VII: 35 (2000)
7464	Knob	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: 35 (2000)

Pl. 54A,B. Lids

Chm 7464

Chm 2156

Chm 7417

Chm 7439

Chm 1013

Chm 2273

Chm 1084

Chm 435

Chm 7463

Chm 415



Plate 55

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
188	RW	25.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.I: 4 (1999)
638	RW	32	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.I: cellar (2000)
910	RW	31	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
1811	RW	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVB: 7 (2003)
2268	RW	20	ERJW	Porphyreon	E.III: 60 (2005)
7500	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VIIC: 12 (2001)

Pl. 55A,B. Funnels

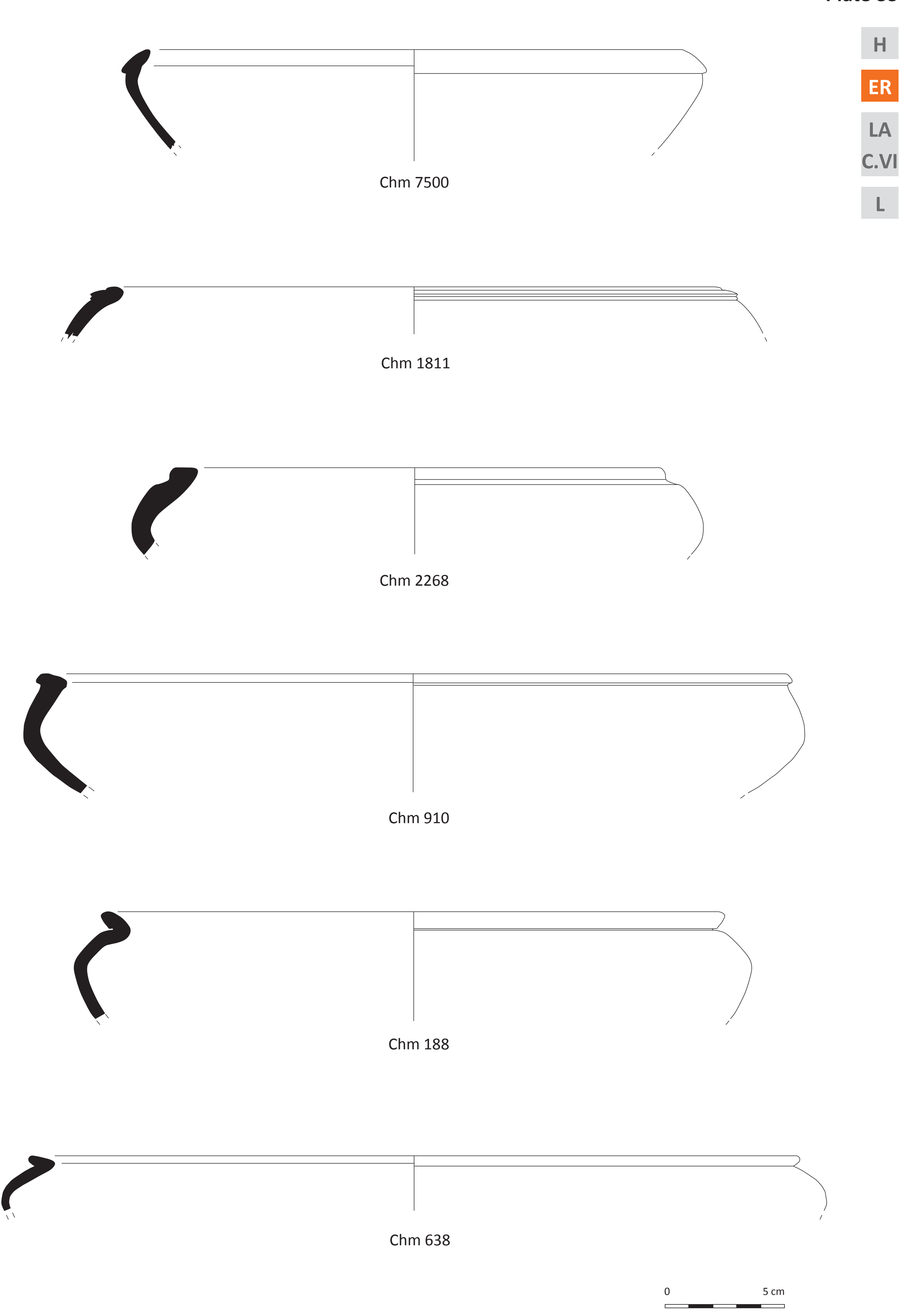

Chm 7500
Chm 1811
Chm 2268
Chm 910
Chm 188
Chm 638
0
5 cm

Plate 56

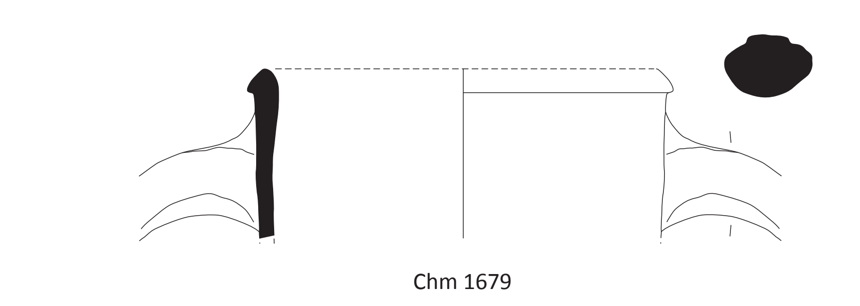

H


ER

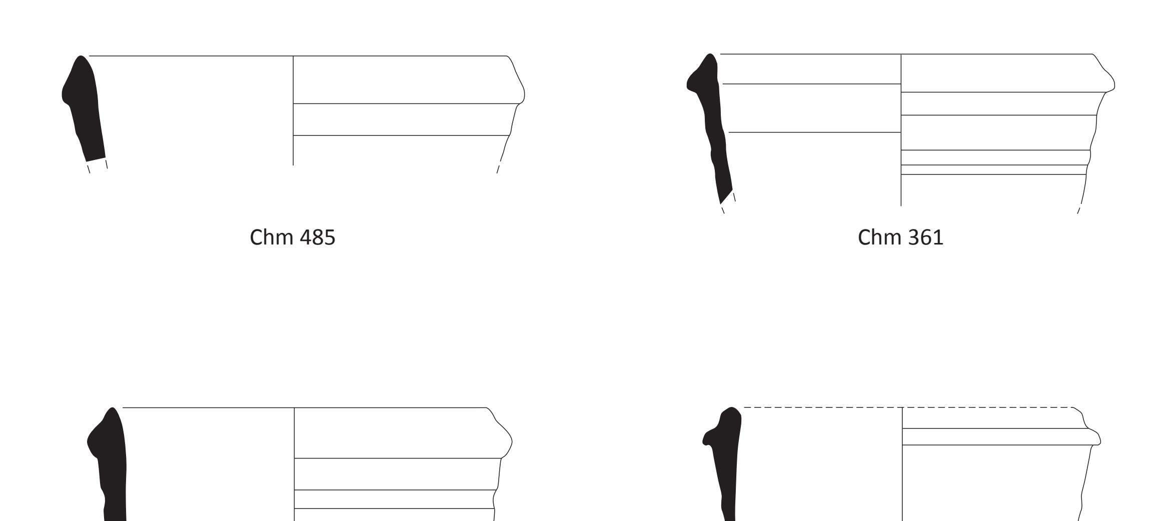

LA


C.VI

L



Chm 1679



Chm 485

Chm 361

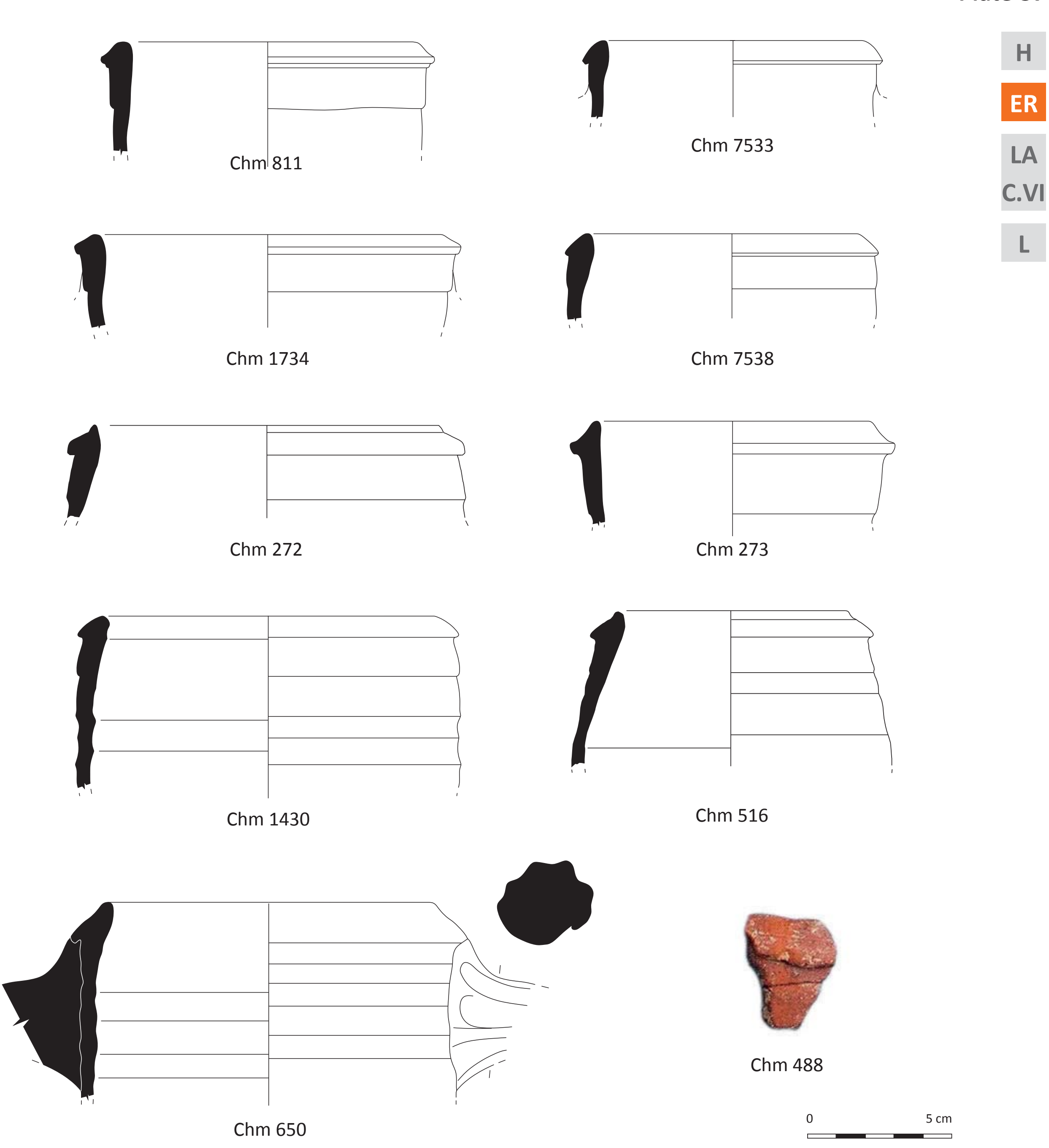
Chm 642

Chm 583

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
361	RN	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 6	A: 3, test III (temenos wall) (1999)
485	R	12.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 6	A.I: 60 (1996)
583	RN	11.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 6	A.II: surface (2000)
642	RN	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 6	E.I: cellar (2000)
1679	RNH	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: JIYEH TYPE 6	E.XXVIIIB: 3 (2003)

Pl. 56. Amphorae



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
272	RN	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A: test II (NW part) (1999)
273	RN	10.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A: test II (NW part) (1999)
488	R	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A.I: 60 (1996)
516	RN	8	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (1999)
650	RH	12	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (2000)
811	RN	10	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1430	RN	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XVII: 7 (2002)
1734	RN	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
7533	RN	9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.VII: 12 (2001)
7538	RN	9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.VIID: 12 (2001)

Pl. 57. Amphorae

Plate 58

Chm 639

Chm 1809

Chm 868

Chm 7825

Chm 1664

Chm 631

Chm 520

Chm 697

Chm 495

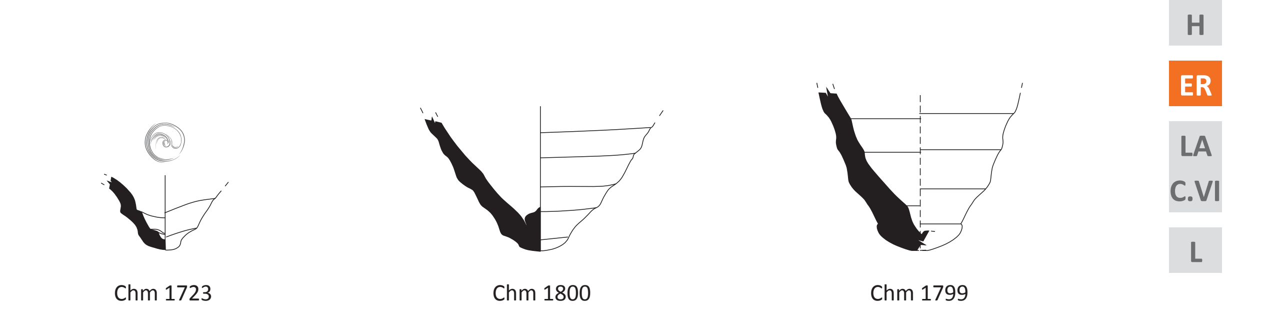
Chm 482

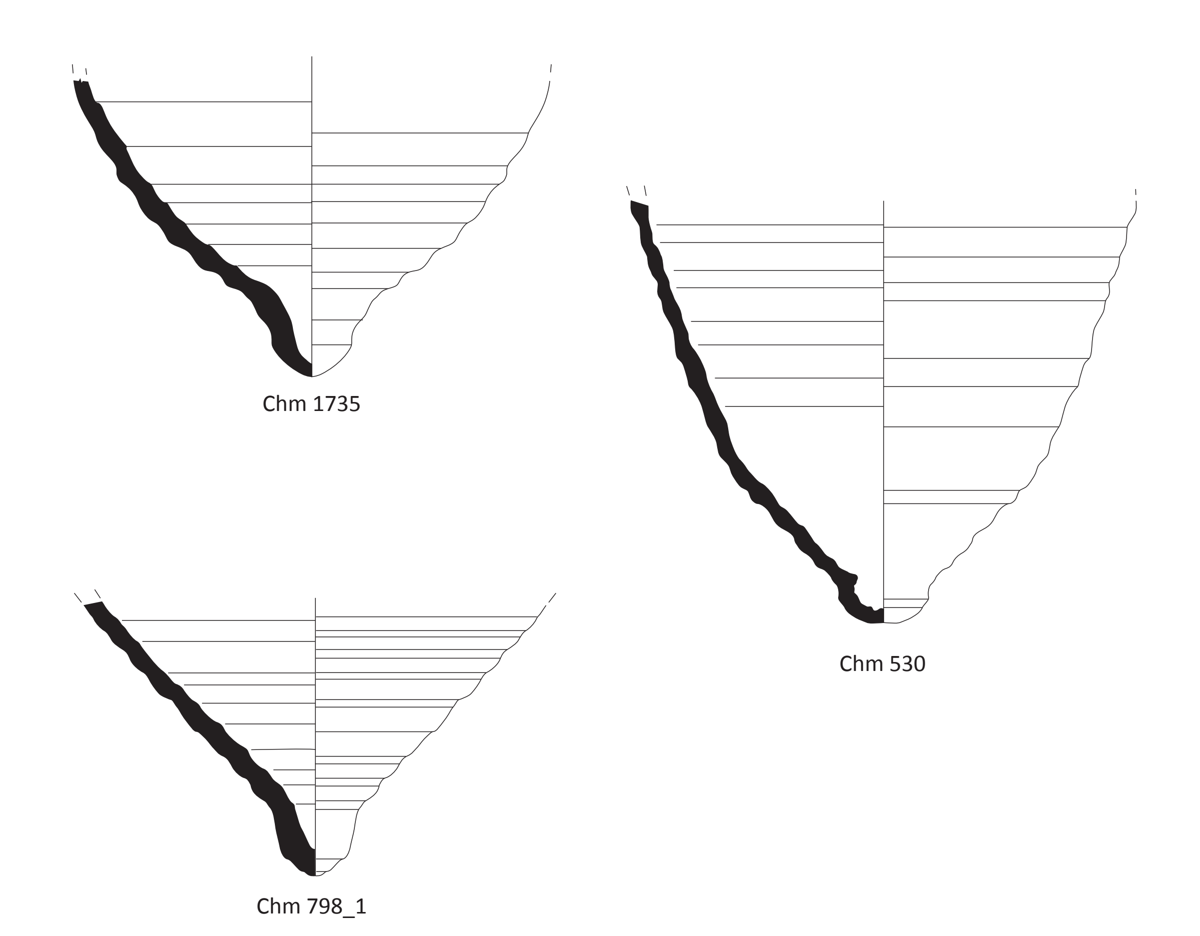
Chm 678

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
482	RN	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A.I: 60 (1996)
495	RN	11.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	A.I: 61 (1996)
520	RN	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (1999)
631	RN	10	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (2000)
639	RN	9	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (2000)
678	RN	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.VI: 40 (2000)
697	R	8	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.VI: 40 (2000)
868	RN	10.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.VIIIB: 21 (2001)
1664	RN	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XVII: 2 (2003)
1809	RH	?	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XXVB: 7 (2003)
7825	RN	10.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XXII: 48 (2015)

Pl. 58. Amphorae



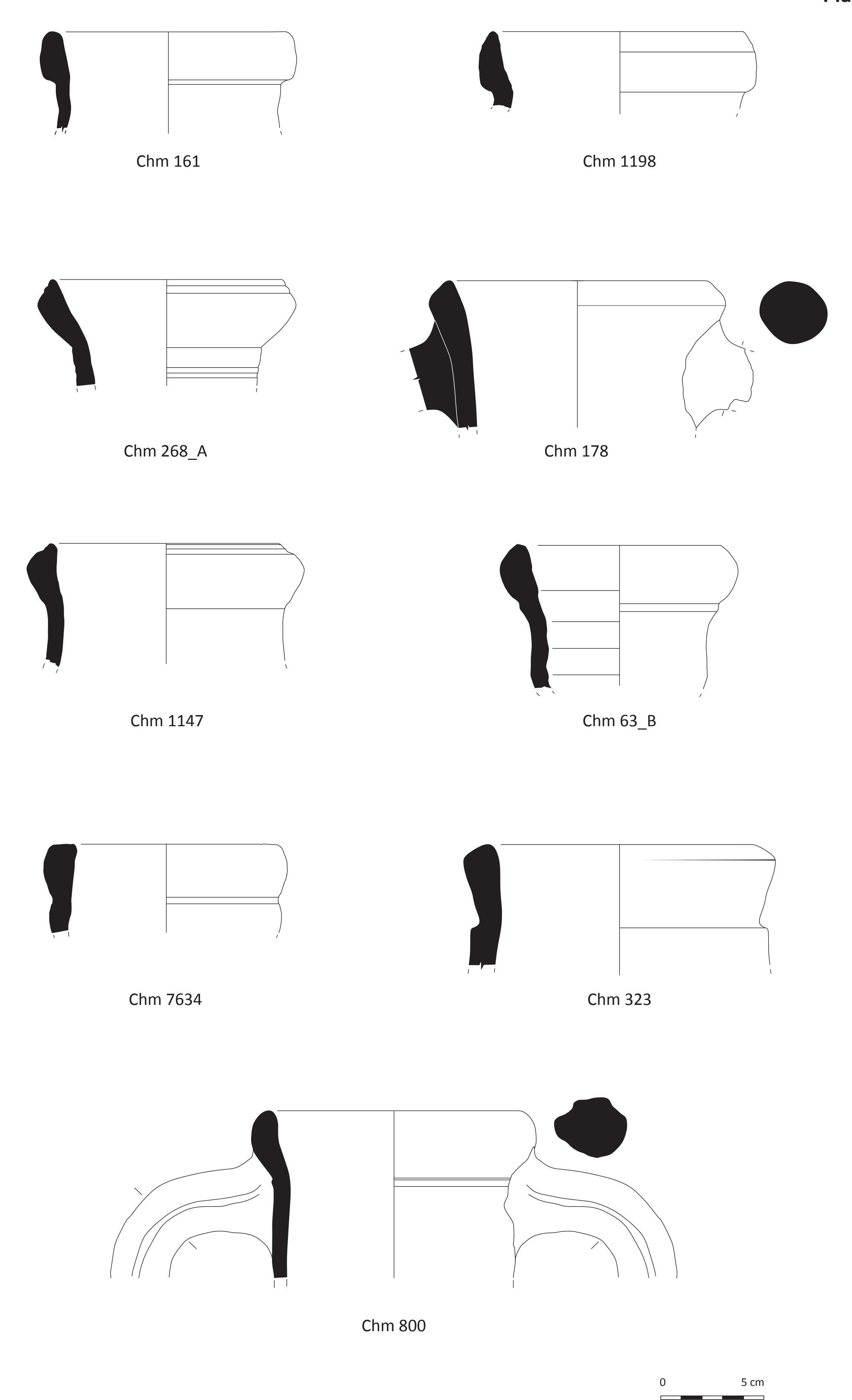


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
530	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.I: cellar (1999)
798_1	BW	–	Medium; light brown outside, brown core, light red inside; many brown grains, h-2	Heldua?	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)
1723	B	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XVI: 1 (2003)
1735	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XVI: 2 (2003)
1799	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
1800	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Type 6	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)

Pl. 59. Amphorae

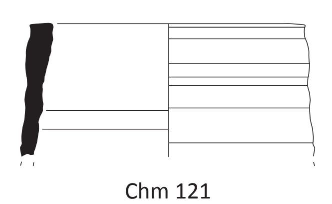
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
63_B	RN	10	Overfired	Berytus?: BEY 015 Amphora 2B?	B: fill between N wall of basilica and the oblique wall (1999)
161	RN	11.5	BF?	Berytus?	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)
178	RH	12	Similar to BF and ERJW	Berytus? Porphyreon?	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
268_A	R	11	Similar to BF and ERJW	Berytus?: BEY 015 Amphora 3	A: 3, test III (temenos wall) (1999)
323	RN	11.5	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 9	E.II: 4 (1999)
800	RH	12	Overfired, ERJW?	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 7	E.II: 1 (2000)
1147	RN	11	BF?	Berytus?: BEY 015 Amphora 2C	C.V: 6 (2002)
1198	R	12	ERJW	Porphyreon: similar to Chhim Rim type 7	E.II: 2 (2002)
7634	R	11	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh Rim Type 9	D.IV: 1 (2003)

Pl. 60A,B. Amphorae

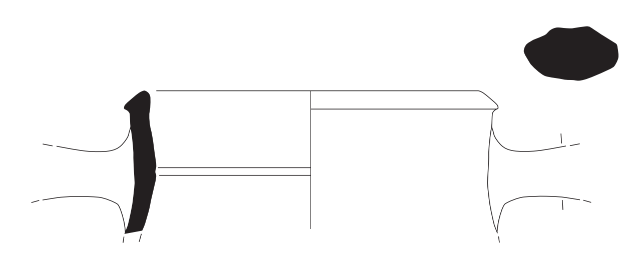

Chm 161
Chm 1198
Chm 268_A
Chm 178
Chm 1147
Chm 63_B
Chm 7634
Chm 323
Chm 800
0
5 cm



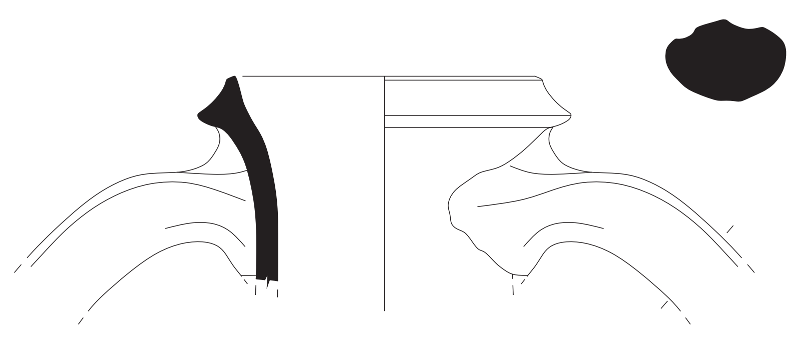


Chm 121



Chm 1724



Chm 365



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
121	R	8	Similar to CW 34	CW 34?: BEIRUT TYPE 2?	F.XI: surface (1998)
365	RNH	9	Medium; light red with whitish surface outside; abundance of brown grains, h-2	RAMON 25?	B: surface (1997)
1724	RH	11	Medium: pale yellow (5 Y 7/4), core olive (5 Y 5/4); foraminifera, plenty of fine yellowish inclusions, h-2	Tyrian region?	E.XVI: 1 (2003)

Pl. 61. Amphorae

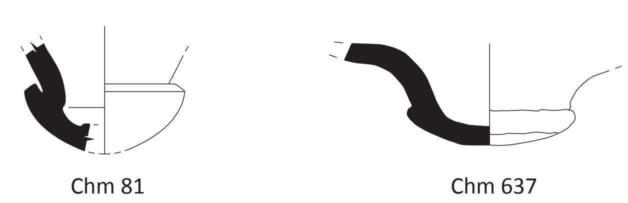


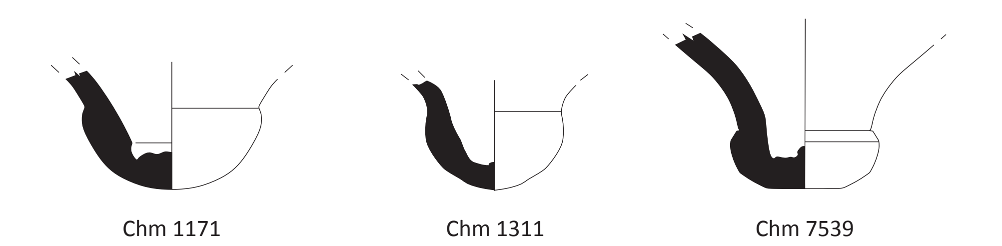


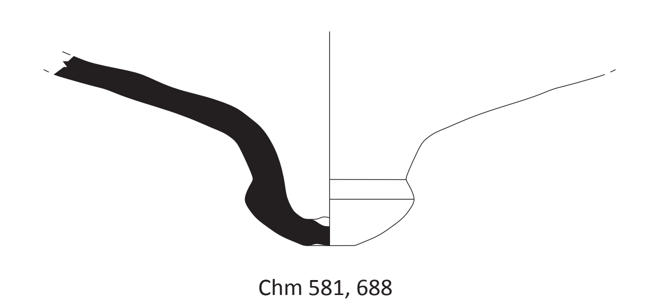












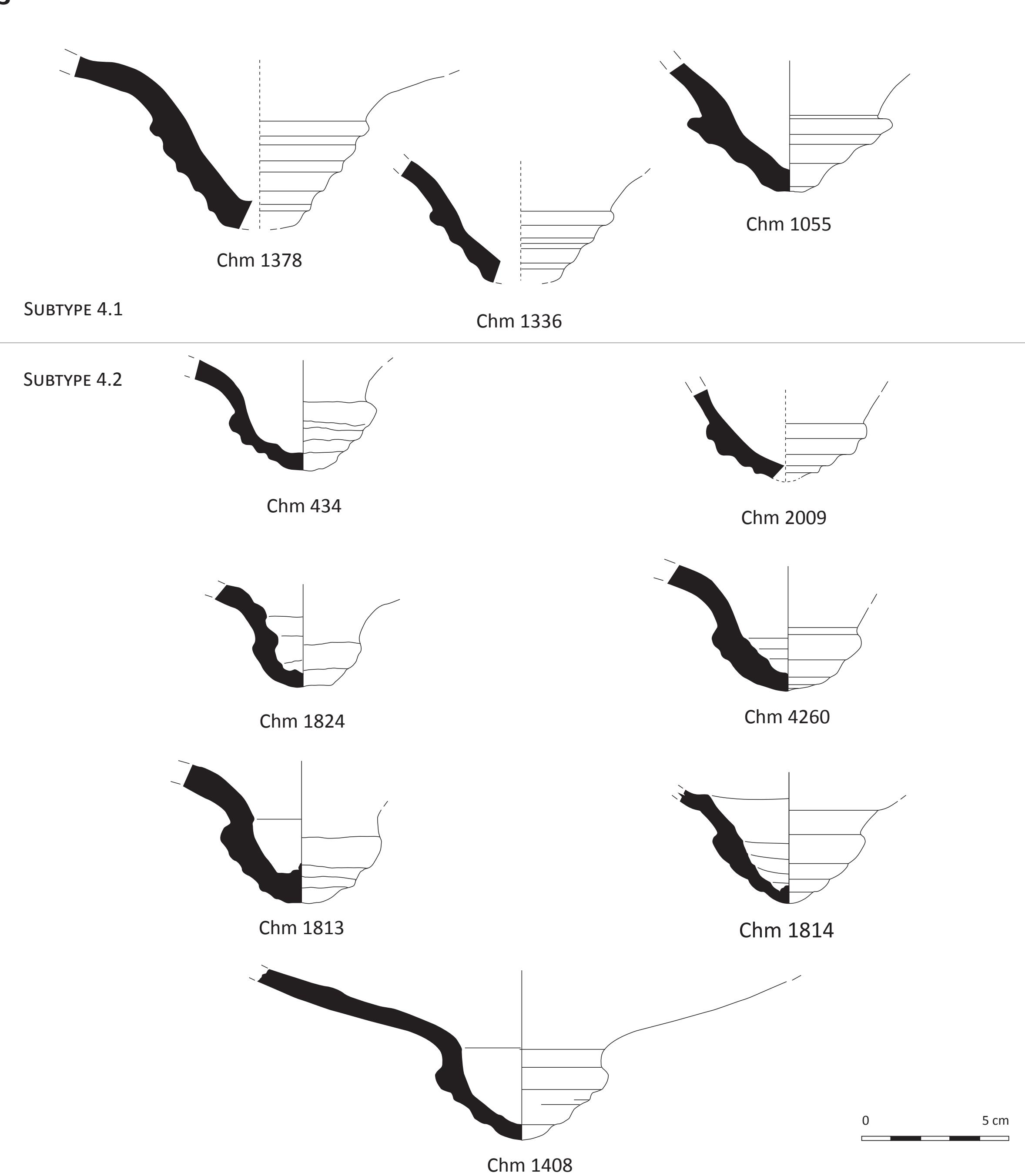


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
81	B	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 5	B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)
581, 688	BW	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 6	E.V: 18 (2000)
637	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 5	E.I: cellar (2000)
1311	B	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 6	E.II: 10 (2002)
1171	B	–	LHJW	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 6	E.II: 2 (2002)
7539	BW	–	?	Porphyreon: Jiyeh base type 6	E.VIIA: 20 (2001)

Pl. 62. Amphorae

Plate 63

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
434	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	C.III: 60 (1996)
1055	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.1	E.II: 13 (2001)
1336	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.1	E.II: 2 (2002)
1378	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.1	E.II: 3a (2002)
1408	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
1813	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	E.XXVB: 7 (2003)
1814	B	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	E.XXVB: 7 (2003)
1824	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	E.XIV: 1 (2004)
2009	B	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	B.II: 12 (2004)
4260	BW	–	ERJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM BASE SUBTYPE 4.2	E.I: cellar (2009)

Pl. 63. Amphorae

POTTERY FROM THE LATE 2ND TO THE 7TH CENTURIES AD
(LATE ANTIQUITY)

Plate 64

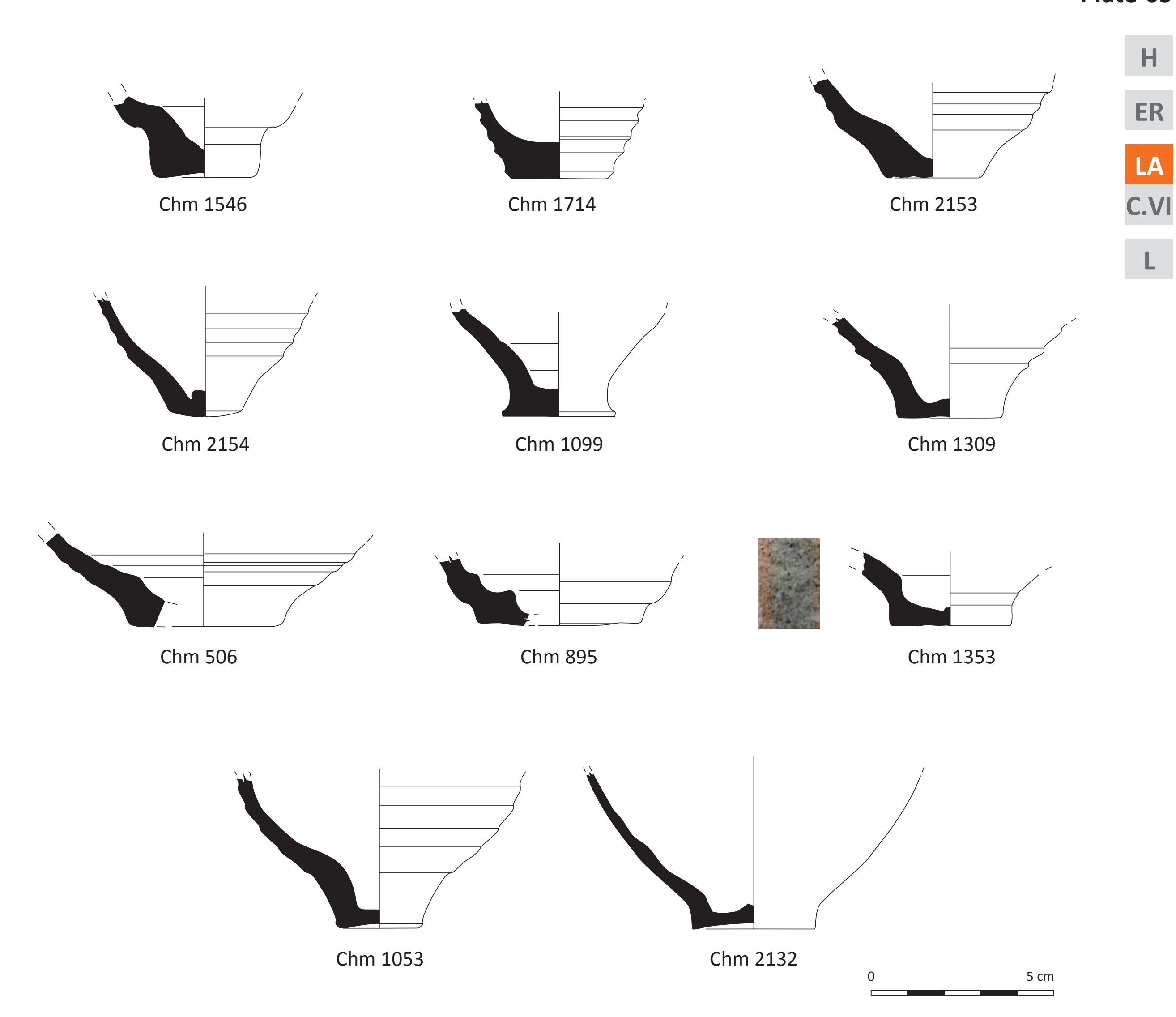






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
134	RNH	4	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.IVB: surface (1998)
1120	RH	4.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3 (2002)
1404	Complete	Dr: 6.5 H: 9.5 Db: 3	Medium; light brown, many white and fine red grains, foraminifera, h-2	Tyrian region?	E.II: modern fill (2002)
2000	RNH	5.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IX: 9 (2000)
2023	RN	5.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.III: 2 (2004)
7563	RH	4	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: test near north gate to E.VI (2000)
7564	RH	3.3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: test near north gate to E.VI (2000)
8038	RNH	4.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 1 (2016)

Pl. 64. Juglets



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
506	B	4	LRJW	Porphyreon	A.I: 61 (1996)
895	B	5	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.X: 2 (2001)
1053	B	2	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 13 (2001)
1099	B	3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1309	B	2.8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 5 (2002)
1353	B	3.2	Medium; dark red surface with light grey core, sandy, fine-grained, some angular quartz grains, h-2	?	E.II: 13 (2002)
1546	B/knob?	2.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1714	B	3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVIII–XIX: fill (2003)
2132	B	3	Semi-fine; orange with light core, some fine white and red grains, h-2	?	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)
2153	B	2.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.X: 50 (2005)
2154	B	2	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.X: 50 (2005)

Pl. 65. Juglets

Plate 66

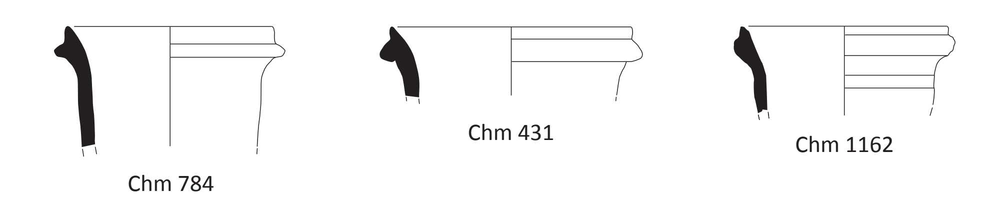


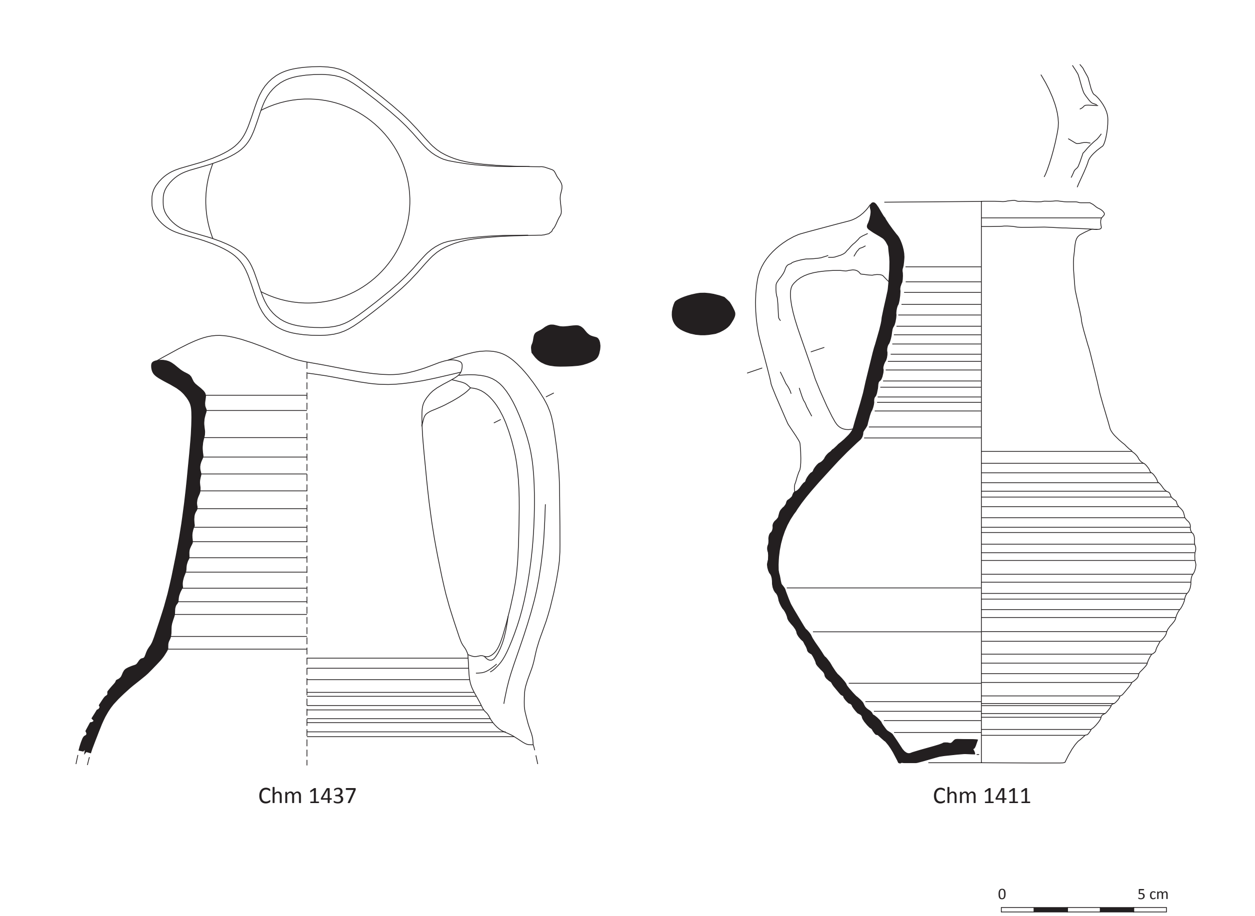






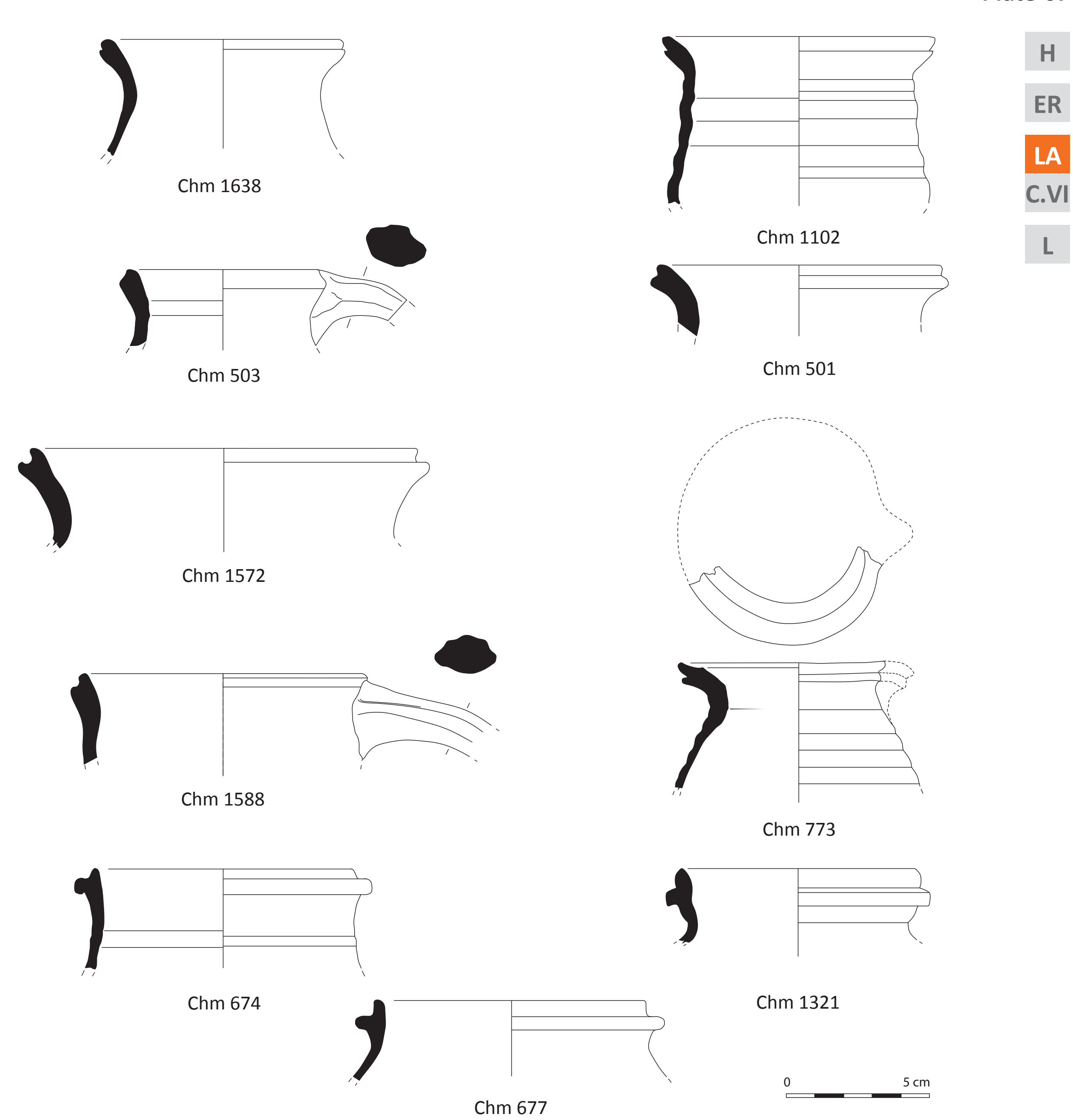






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
431	R	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
784	RN	6	Medium-grained; light red, rounded quartz, few angular white grains, h-2	?	E.VI: 40 (2000)
1162	R	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.V: 2 (2002)
1411	Complete	Dr: 6.4 Db: 5 H: 16.4	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
1437	RNH	7.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXI: stairs, surface (2002)

Pl. 66. Jugs



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
501	R	9.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 61 (1996)
503	RNH	6.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 61 (1996)
674	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 40 (2000)
677	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 40 (2000)
773	RN	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2b (2000)
1102	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1321	RN	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 14 (2002)
1572	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1588	RH	9.5	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1638	RN	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)

Pl. 67. Jugs

Plate 68



Chm 1640

Chm 997

Chm 885

Chm 7578

Chm 297

Chm 1568

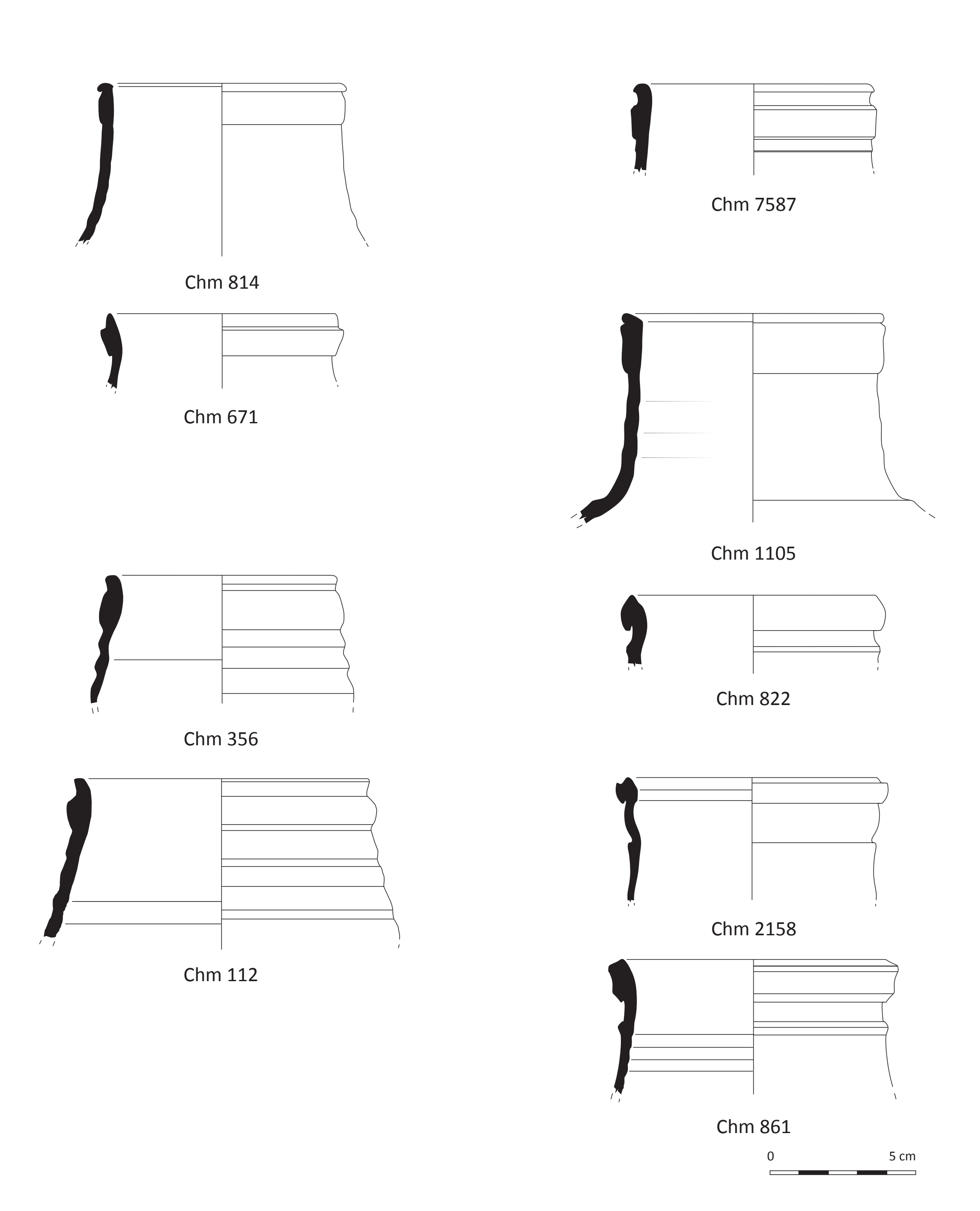
Chm 1685

Chm 7588

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
297	R	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (1999)
885	R	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIC: 2b (2001)
997	RN	6	Overfired	?	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1568	RNH	10.5	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1640	R	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1685	RN	10.5	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.XXVIIIB: 2 (2003)
7578	R	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
7588	RN	10	LRJW	Porphyreon	F.VII: 2 (1998)

Pl. 68. Jugs



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
112	RN	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.IVB: surface (1998)
356	RN	8	Medium; greenish-grey, rounded black, few white grains, h-2	?	E.II: 4 (1999)
671	RN	8.5	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.VI: 40 (2000)
814	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2b (2001)
822	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)
861	RN	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1105	RN	9.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
2158	RN	9.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.X: 50 (2005)
7587	RN	8.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VII: 2 (1998)

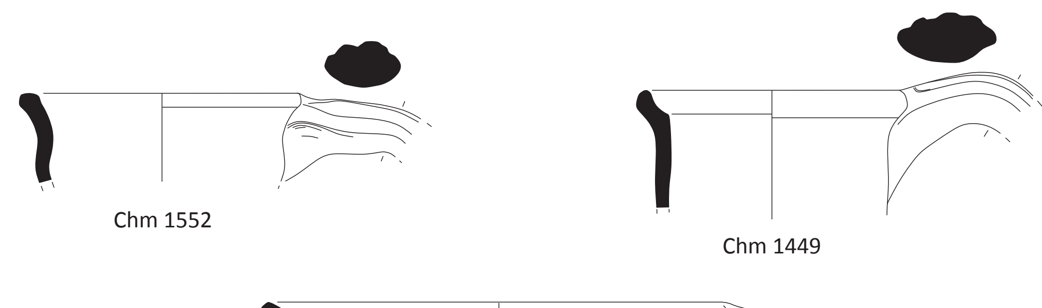
Pl. 69. Jugs

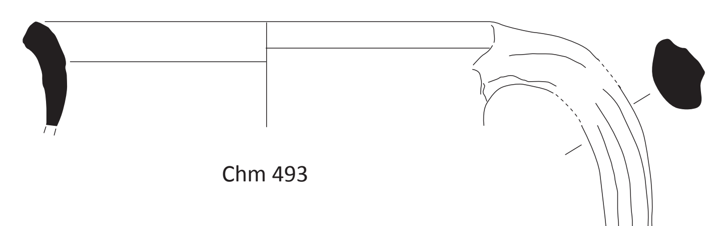
Plate 70

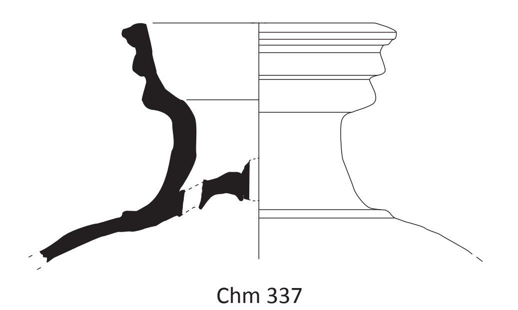


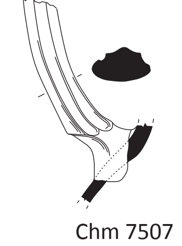


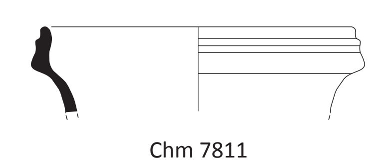


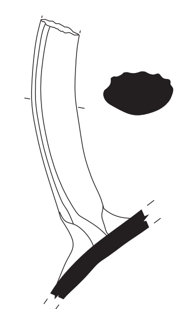


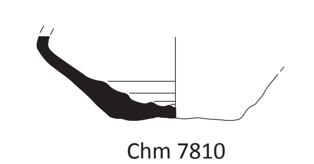








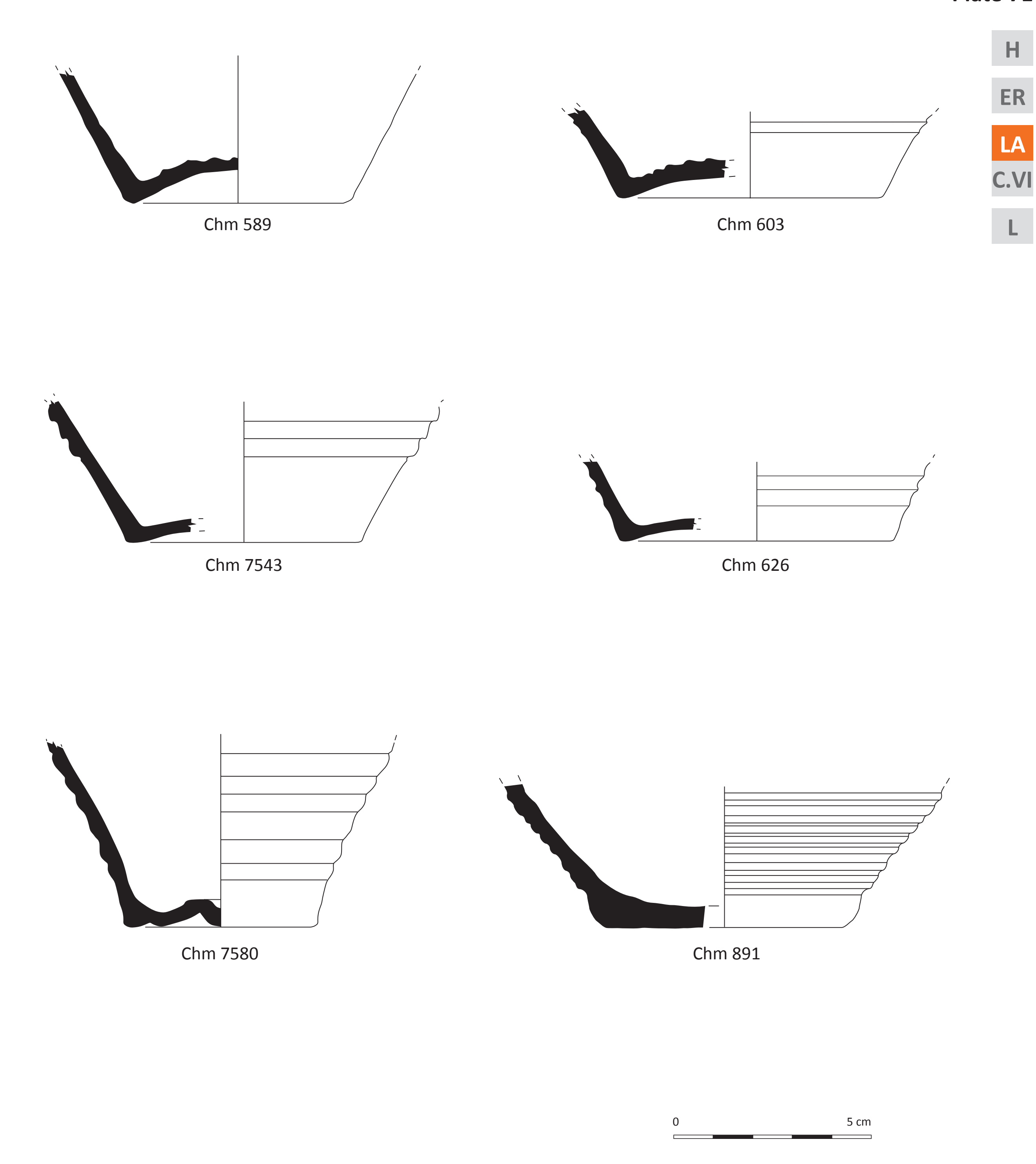






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
337	RNSh, strainer	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3 (1999)
493	RH	13.5	CW 34?	South Beqa'a Valley?	A.I: 61 (1996)
1449	RNH	7.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (2002)
1552	RH	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1565	HW	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
7507	HW	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: 11 (2000)
7810	BW	3.3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7811	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 70. Jugs



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
589	BW	5.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 15 (2000)
603	BW	6.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 15 (2000)
626	BW	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI : 40 (2000)
891	BW	6	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.IIC: 2b (2001)
7543	BW	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 15 (2000)
7580	BW	4.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)

Pl. 71. Jugs

Plate 72

H





C.VI

L

Chm 308

Chm 806

Chm 864

Chm 859

Chm 1545

Chm 8020

Chm 190

Chm 1555

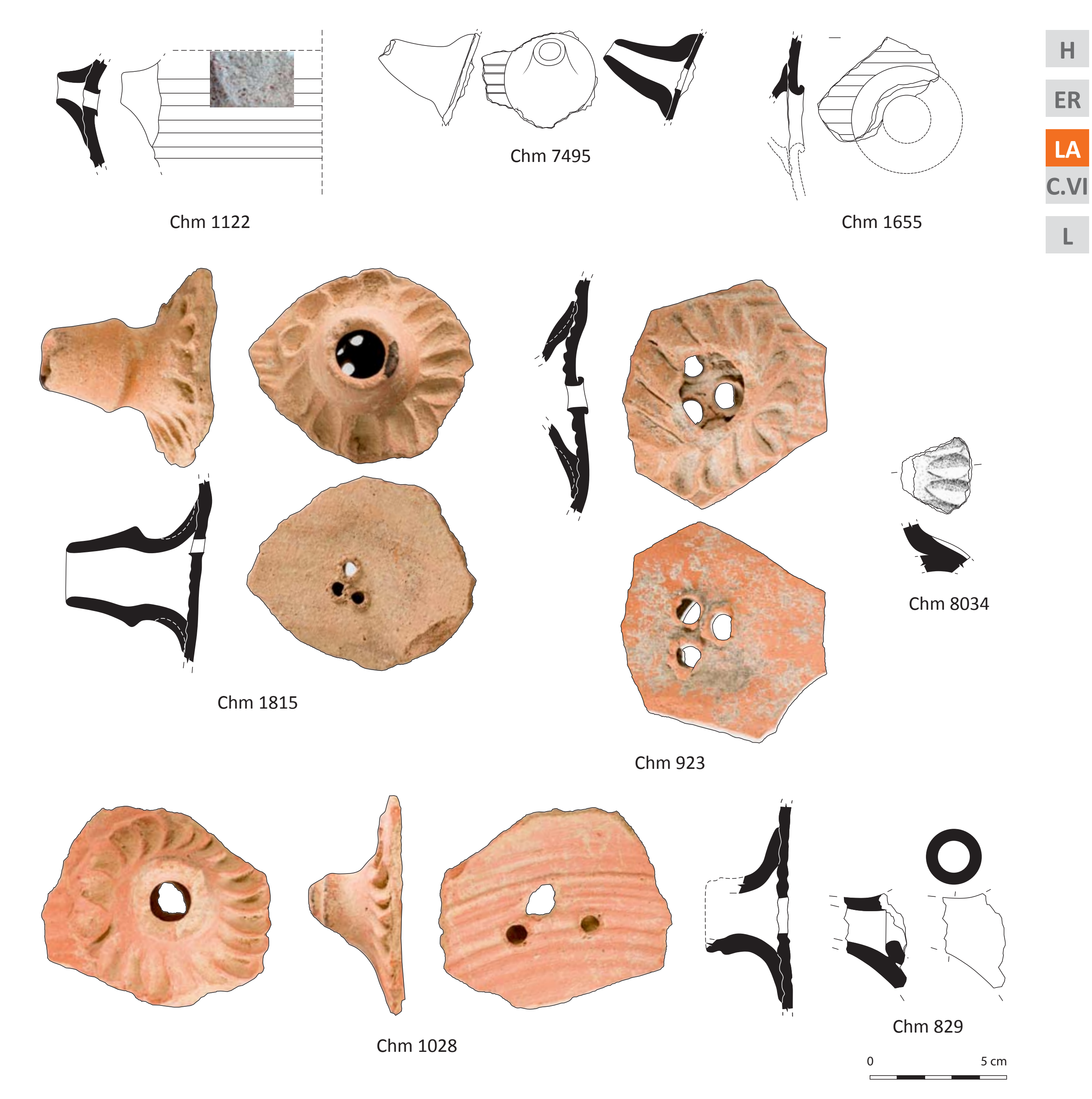
Chm 336

Chm 1781

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
190	BW	5.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.I: 4 (1999)
308	BW	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3 (1999)
336	BW	10.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (1999)
806	BW	6.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: 12 (2001)
859	BW	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
864	B	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1545	BW	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1555	BW	13.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1781	B	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVA: 1 (2003)
8020	B	c.12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 7 (2016)

Pl. 72. Jugs



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
829	Spout	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)
923	Spout with strainer	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1028	Spout with strainer	c.2.3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 1a (2001)
1122	Spout	0.95	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1655	Part of spout	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1815	Spout with strainer	1.85	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: surface (2003)
7495	Spout	0.70	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: 12 (2000)
8034	Part of spout	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 9 (2016)

Pl. 73. Jugs

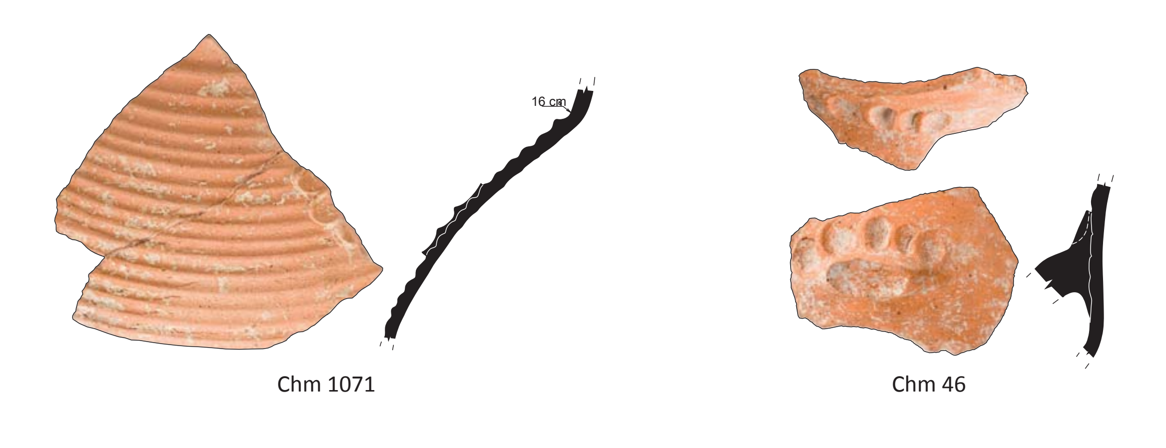


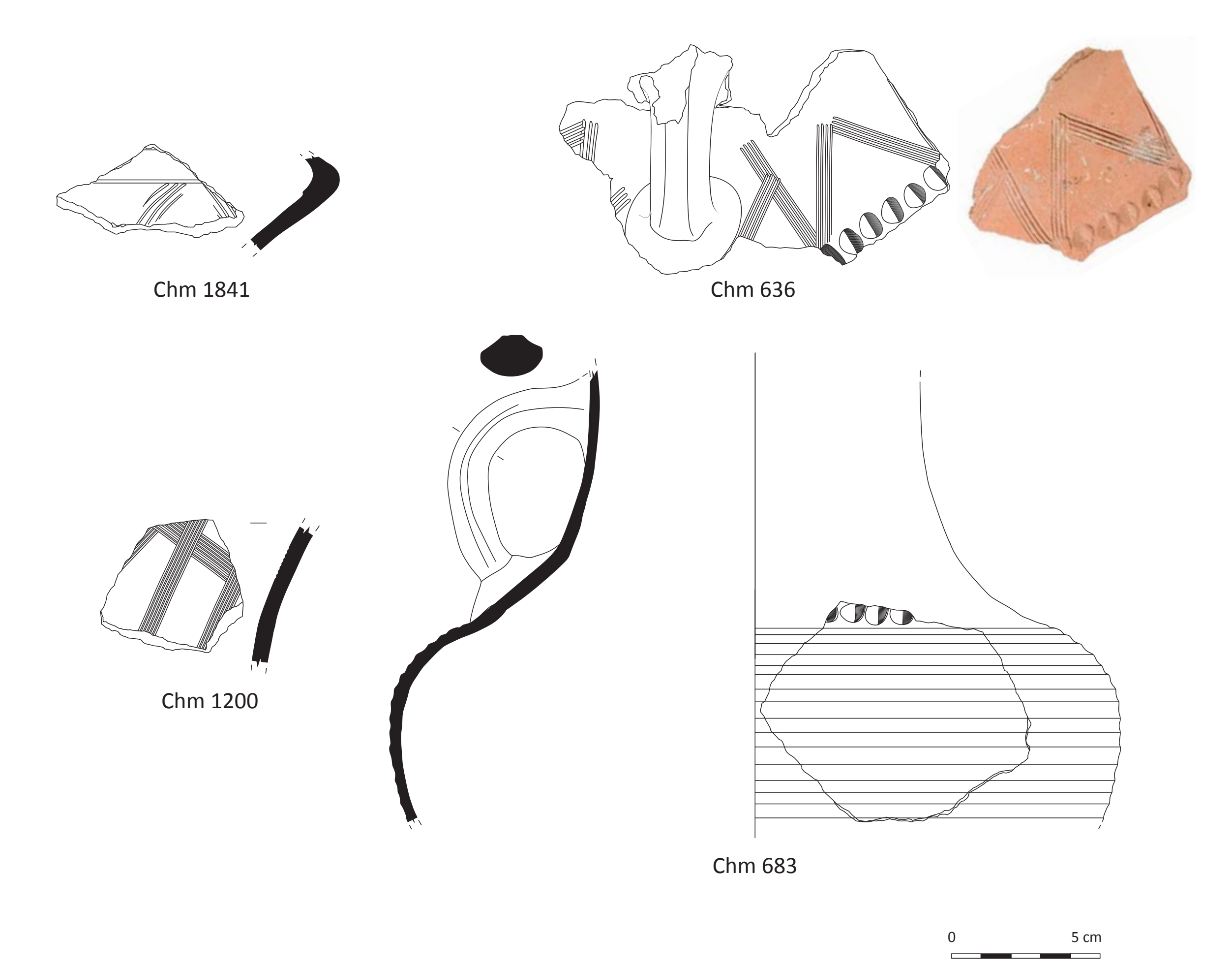






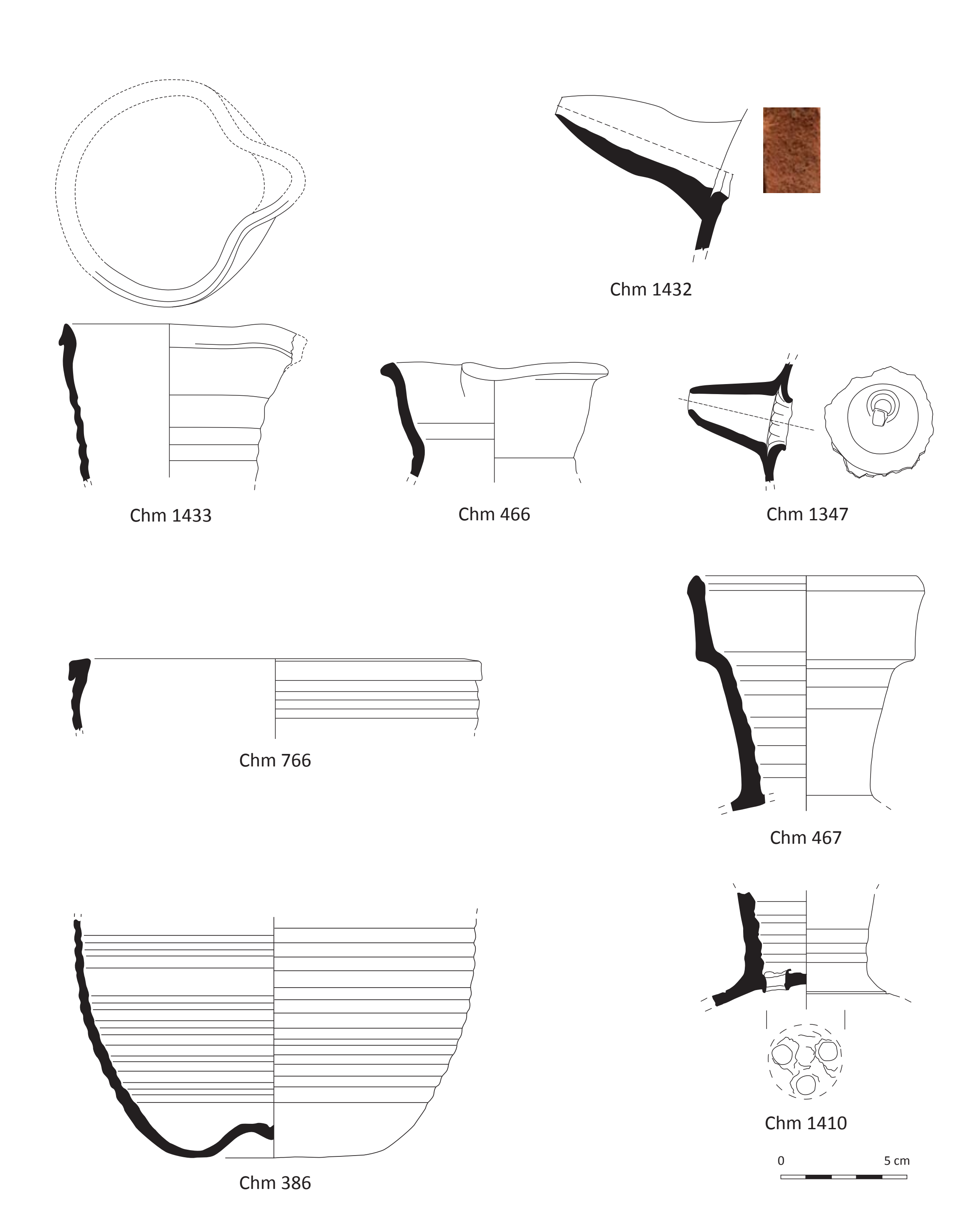






Archive no.	Fragment	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
46	W	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A: surface, stone platform (1999)
636	HW	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.I: cellar (2000)
683	NW	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.I: cellar (2000)
1071	Sh	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2c (2001)
1200	W	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 9 (2002)
1841	NW	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 2 (2004)

Pl. 74. Jugs

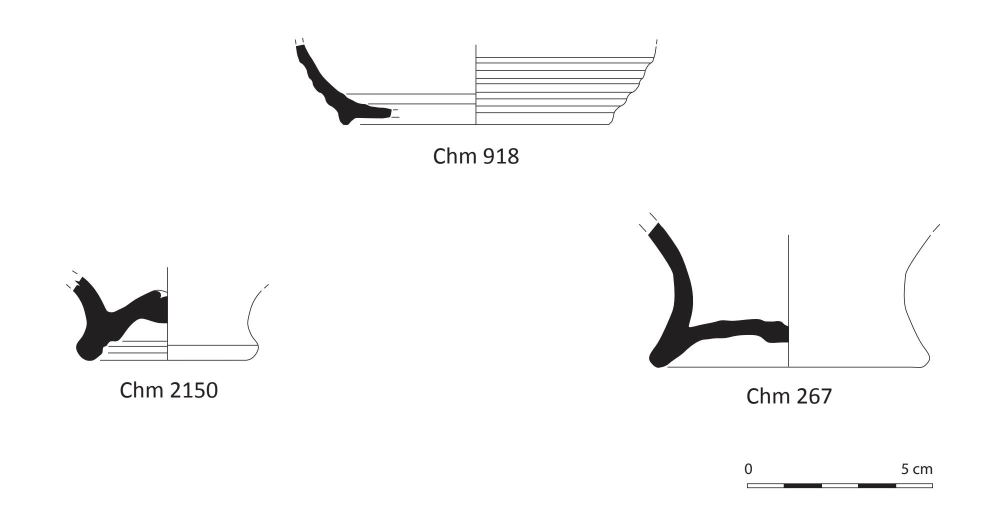


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
386	BW	6	Workshop X	Akko region	B: surface (1997)
466	R	7	Workshop X	Akko region	A.I: 57 (1996)
467	RN	7.5	Workshop X	Akko region	A.I: 57 (1996)
766	RW	13	Workshop X	Akko region	E.IIB: 2b (2000)
1347	Spout	0.65	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVI: 1 (2002)
1410	N, strainer	?	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: 16 (2002)
1432	Spout	0.64	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVII: surface (2002)
1433	RN	7	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XIII: fill (2002)

Pl. 75. Jugs

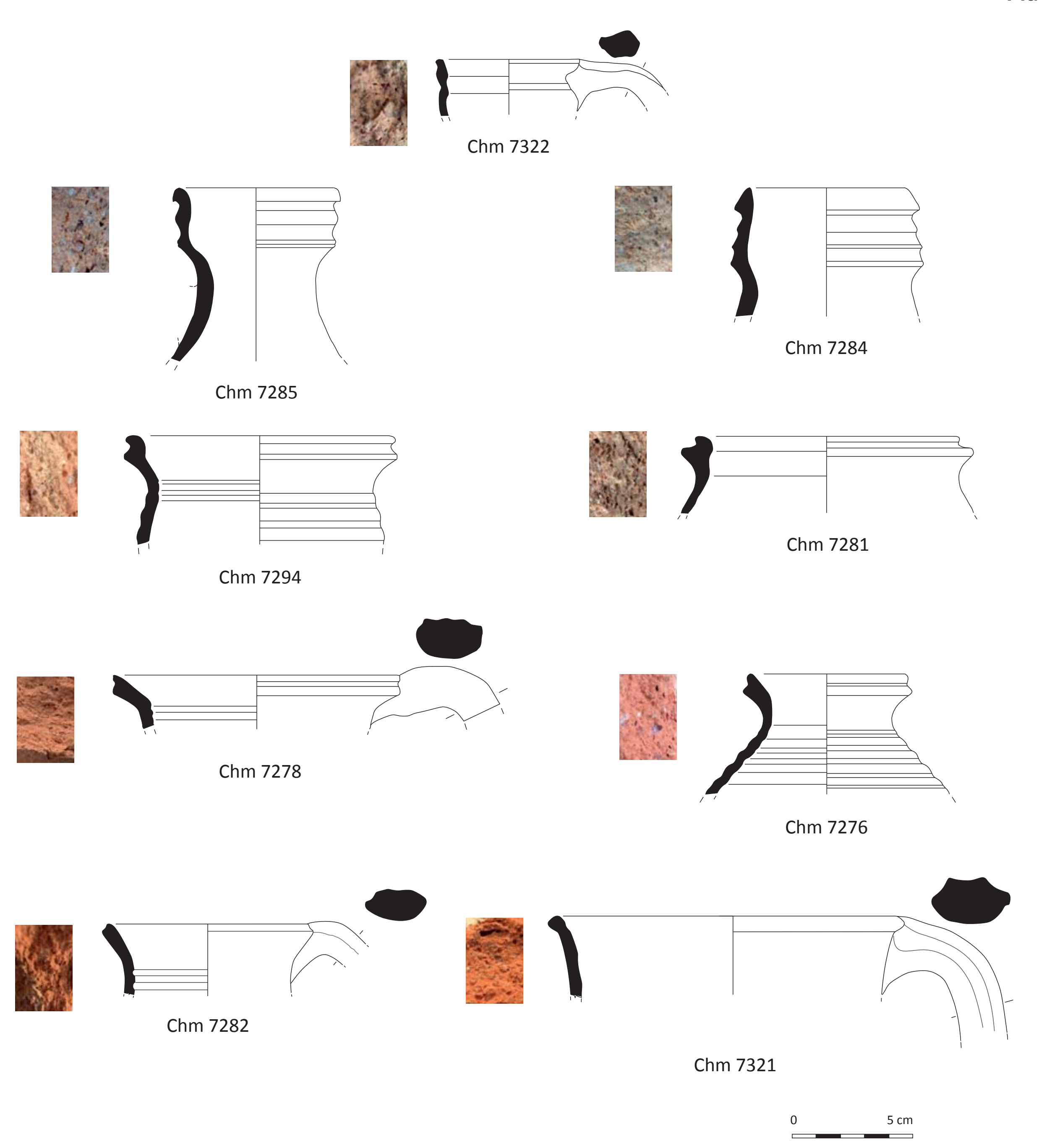




Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
267	B	7	Semi-fine; brown, foraminifera, many white and grey grains, h-3	Tyrian region?	E.I: 4 (1999)
918	B	7	Similar to FAM 7	Southern Phoenicia?	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
2150	B	4.5	Similar to FAM 7	Southern Phoenicia?	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 76. Jugs



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7276	RN/juglet	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7278	RH/jug	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7281	RN/jug	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7282	RH/jug	8	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7284	RN/juglet	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7285	RN/juglet	c.7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7294	RN/jug	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7321	RH/jug	13	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7322	RH/juglet	c.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 77. Juglets and Jugs

Plate 78

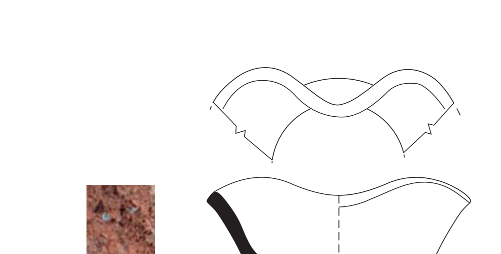
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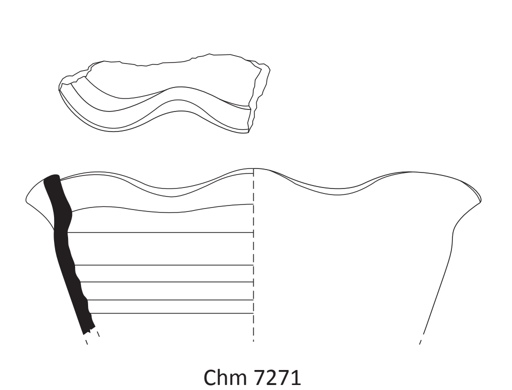
ER

LA C.VI

L









Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7271	R, spout	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7272	R, spout	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7273	R, spout	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7274	R, spout	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7275	R, spout	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

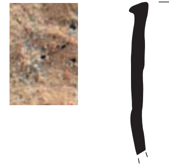
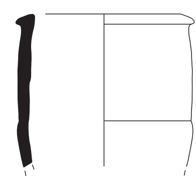
Pl. 78. Jugs

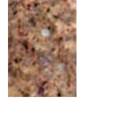
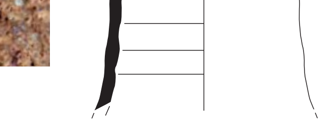
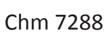


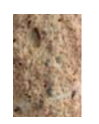
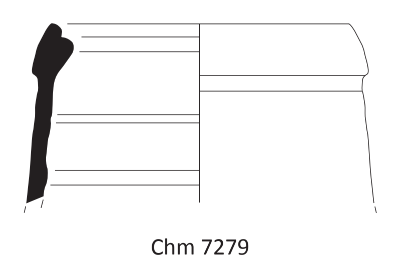


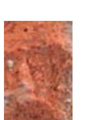
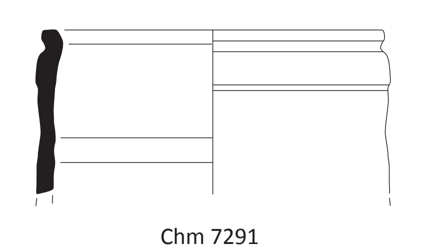


Chm 7287



Chm 7286




Chm 7288



Chm 7279

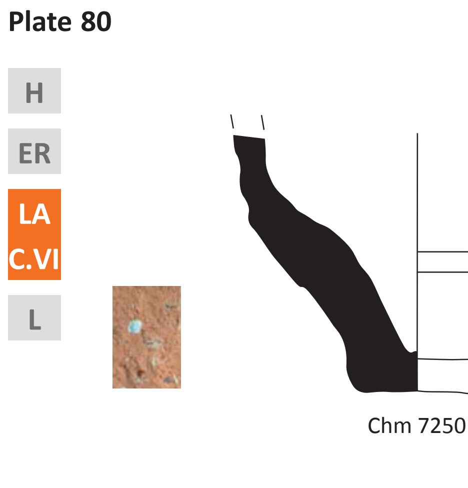


Chm 7291

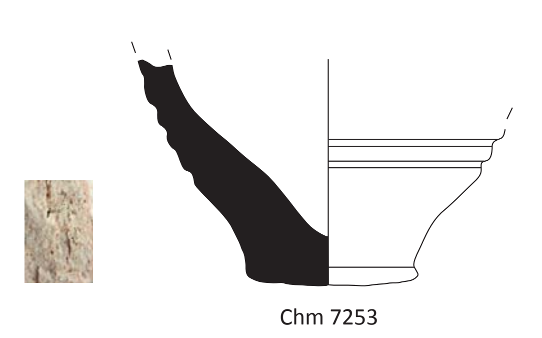


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7279	RN	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7286	RN	4	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7287	RN	4	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7288	RN	5	Medium; dark grey outside (5 YR 4/1), light red inside (10 R 6/8), reddish yellow core (7.5 YR 6/8), some white grains, sandy, h-2	?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7291	RN	9	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 79. Jugs

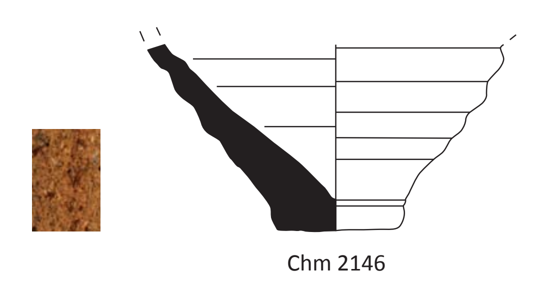
Plate 80

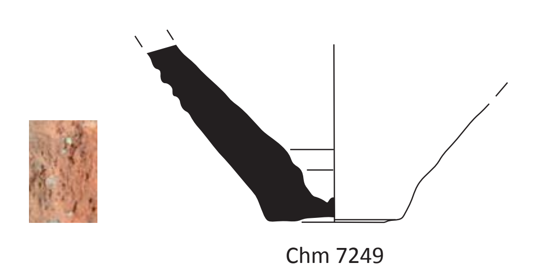




Chm 7250

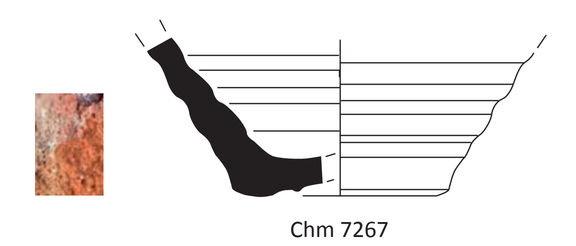
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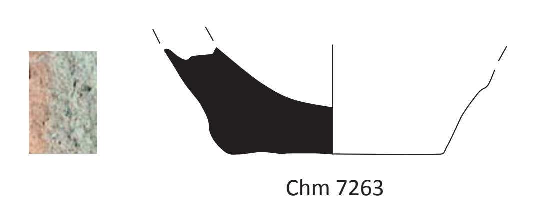




Chm 2146

Chm 7249





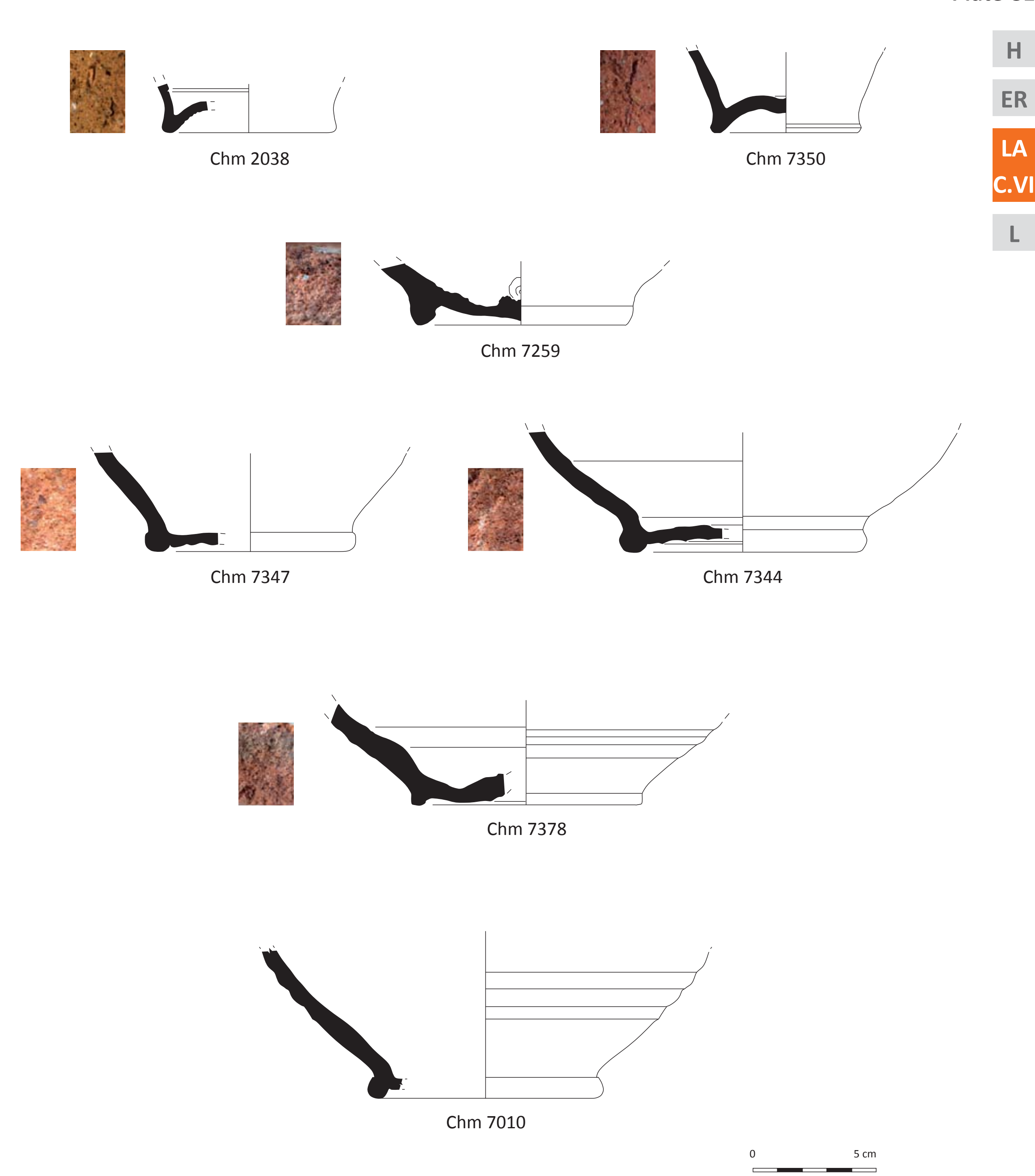
Chm 7267

Chm 7263



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2146	BW	2	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 7 (2005)
7249	BW	2	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7250	BW	1.8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7253	BW	2.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7263	B	3.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7267	BW	3	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 80. Juglets



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2038	B	6.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI (2004)
7010	BW	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7259	B	8.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7344	BW	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7347	BW	8	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7350	BW	5.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7378	BW	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

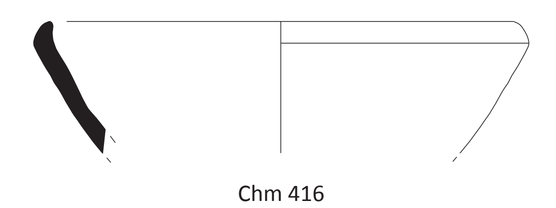
Pl. 81. Jugs

Plate 82

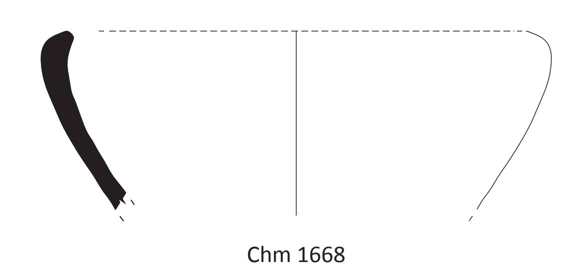




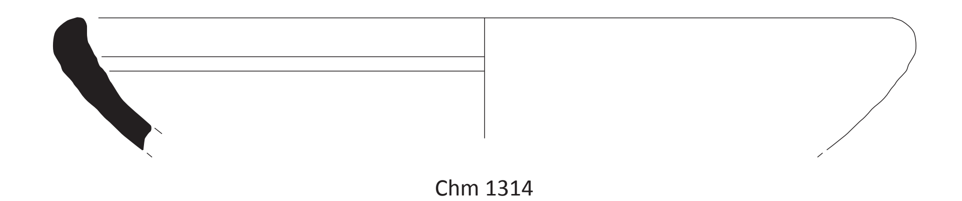




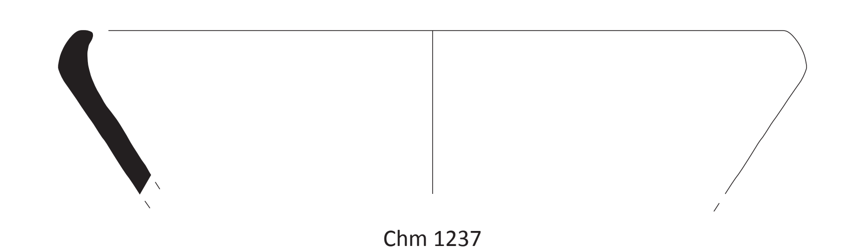
Chm 416



Chm 1668



Chm 1314

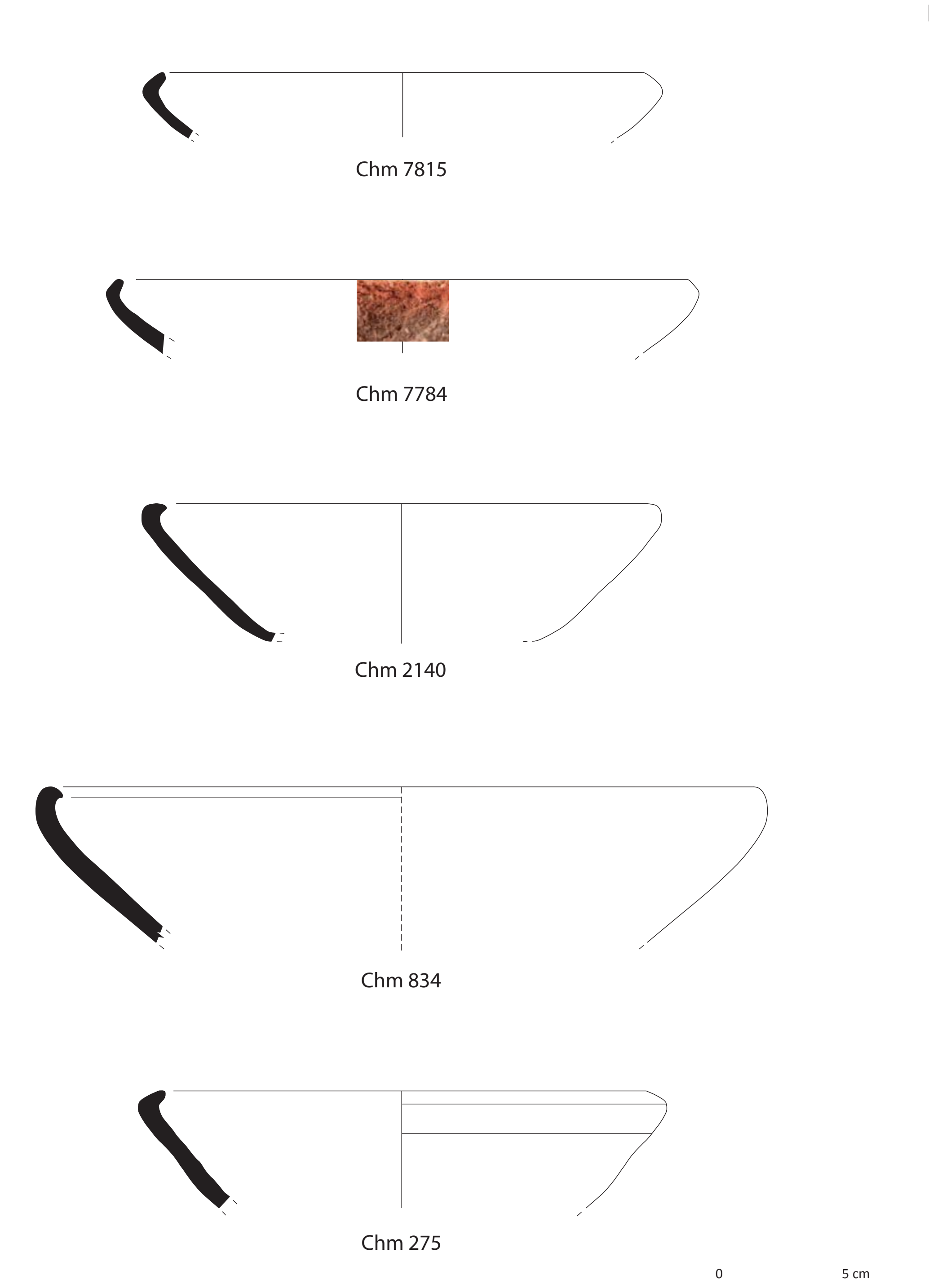


Chm 1237



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
416	RW	13.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.III: 60 (1996)
1237	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: 1 (2002)
1314	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (2002)
1668	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVII: 5 (2003)

Pl. 82. Bowls



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
275	RW	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 1 (1999)
834	RW	21	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)
2140	RW	19	Fine-grained; light red outside, light brown outside, compact, many fine white grains, h-1	?	E.III: 69 (2005)
7784	RW	19.5		?	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7815	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 83. Bowls









Chm 578

Chm 7819

Chm 1244

Chm 809

Chm 1637

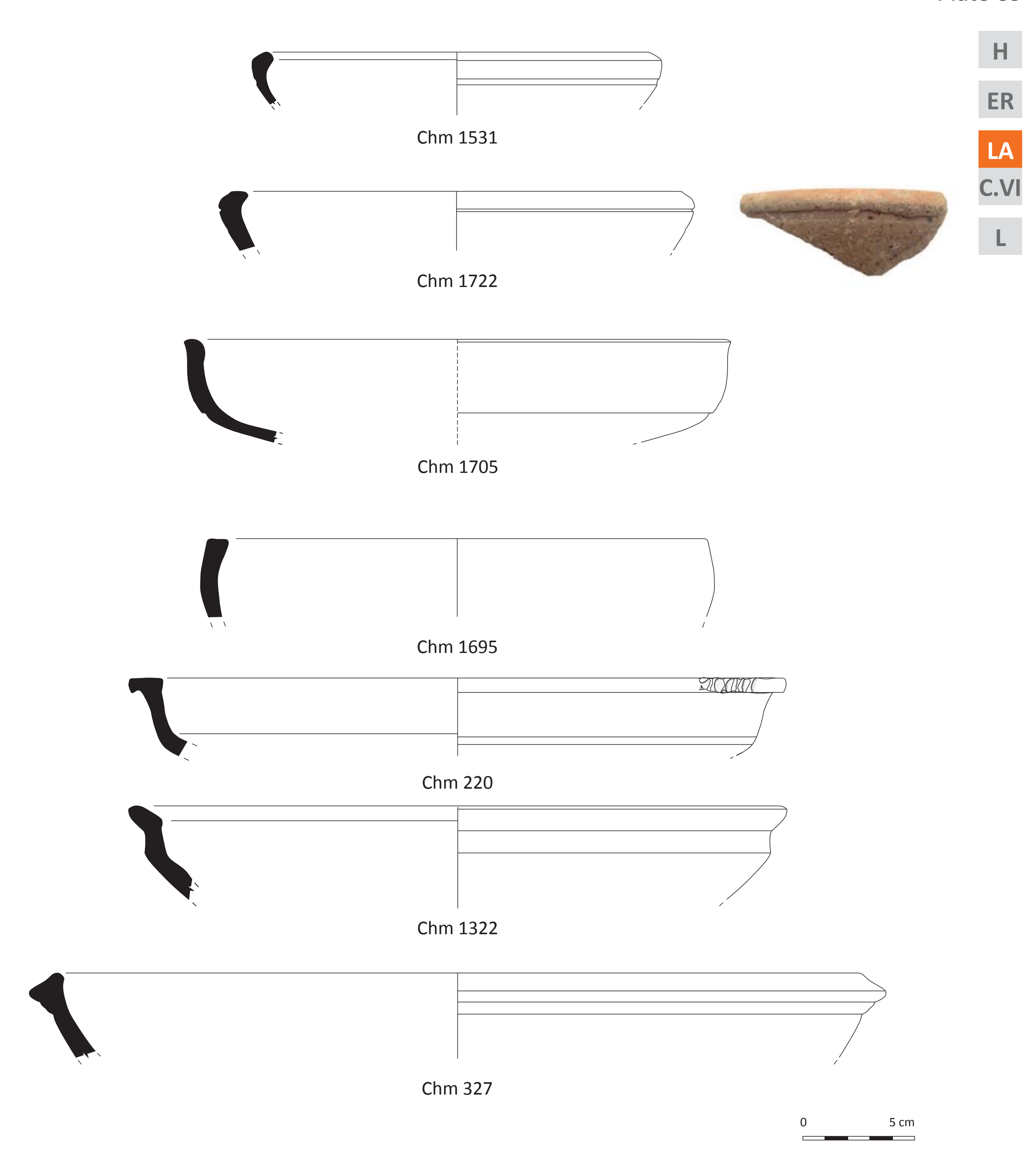
Chm 1355

Chm 195

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
195	RW	30	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B: fill between N wall of basilica and the oblique wall (1999)
578	RW	17.5	Medium; orange, sandy, quartz, red grains, h-2	?	B: 2, test under mosaic (2000)
809	RW	25	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1244	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.V: 6 (2002)
1355	RW	27.5	Medium; red, sandy, quartz, basalt?, h-2	?	E.XVI: 1 (2002)
1637	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
7819	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 27 (2015)

Pl. 84. Bowls



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
220	RW	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B.I: 2107 (1997)
327	RW	36	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 5 (1999)
1322	RW	28.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (2002)
1531	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1695	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)
1705	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)
1722	RW	21	CW 34 with basalt	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: 1 (2003)

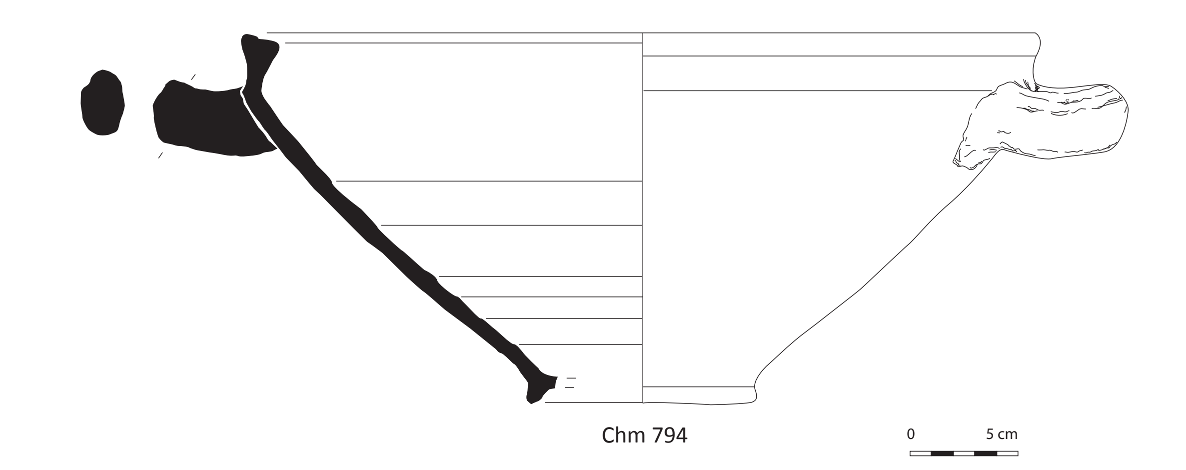
Pl. 85. Bowls

Plate 86









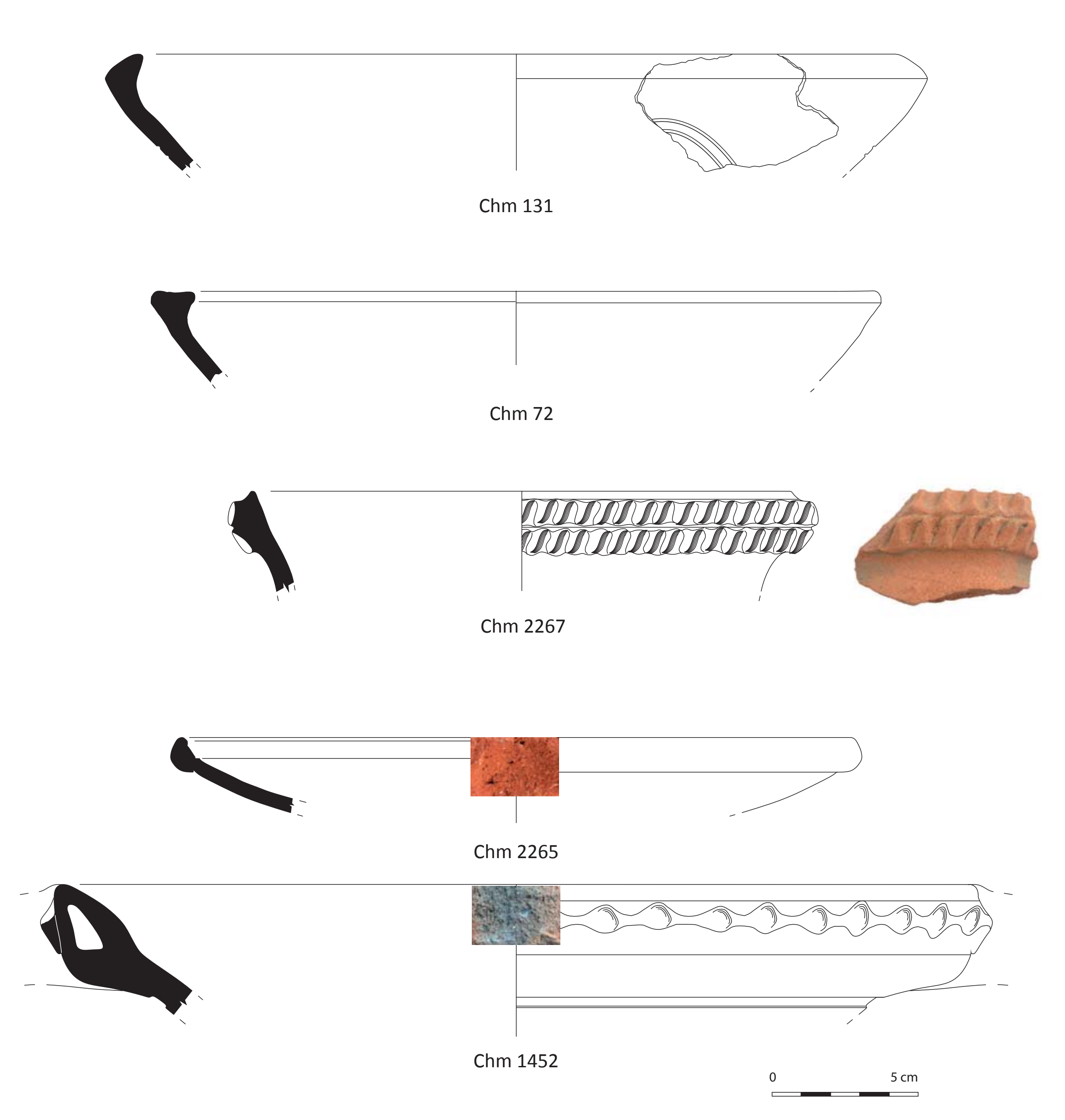






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
794	RtB	Dr: 38.5 Db: 10.5 H: 18	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: 1, test S (1998)

Pl. 86. Bowl



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
72	RW	24.5	BJW	Porphyreon	B: surface (1997)
131	RW	26	BJW	Porphyreon	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)
1452	RW	28	Medium; light red with light grey core, compact, fine-grained, quartz and single fine white grains, h-2	?	E.II: 10 (2002)
2265	RW	23	Fine-grained; dark red, compact, many medium and fine white grains, many medium grey and dark brown grains, h-1	Tyrian region?	E.XVIII: 52 (2005)
2267	RW	18	BJW	Porphyreon	A.XII: 1 (2005)

Pl. 87. Bowls

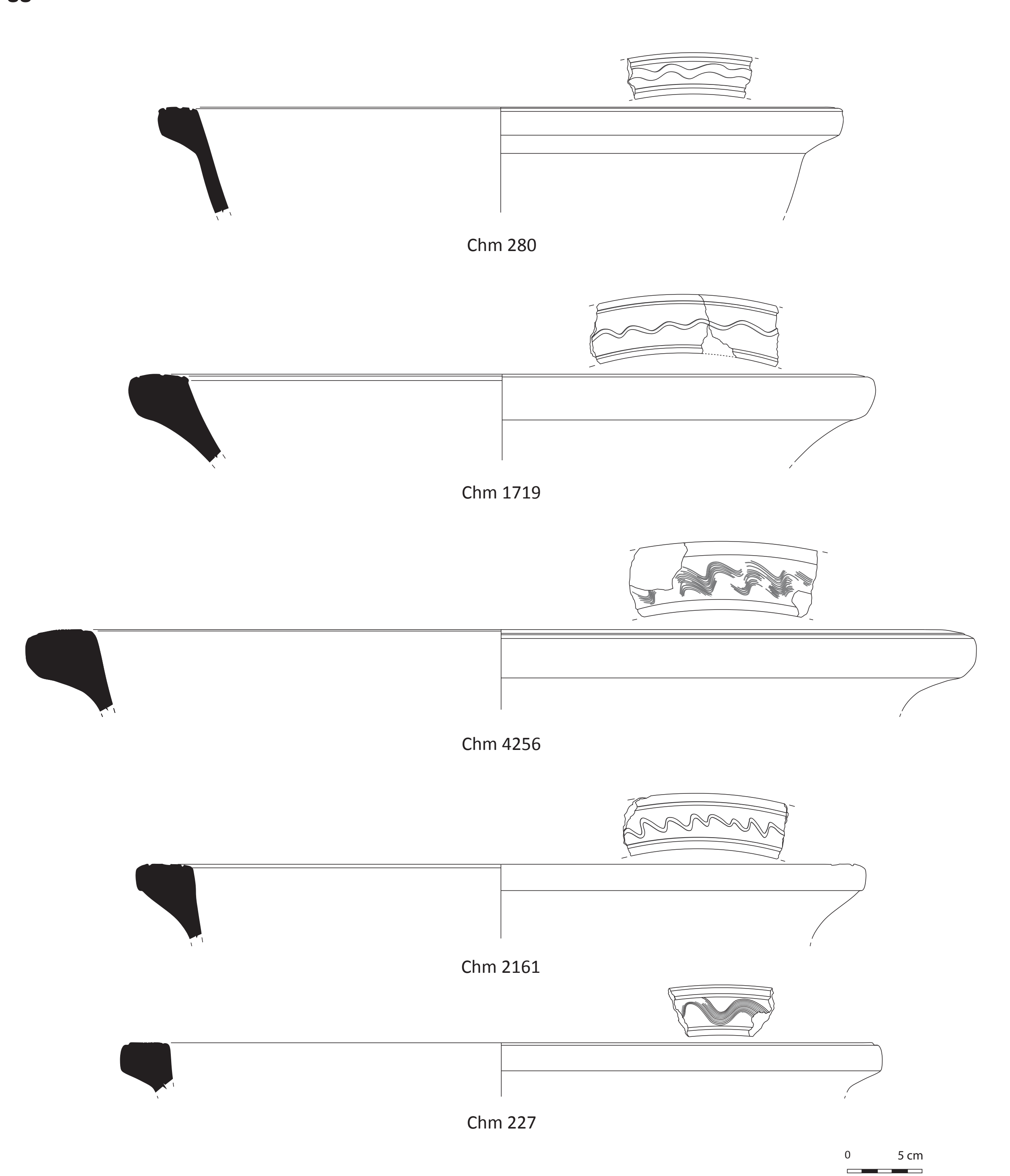
H

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LA

C.VI

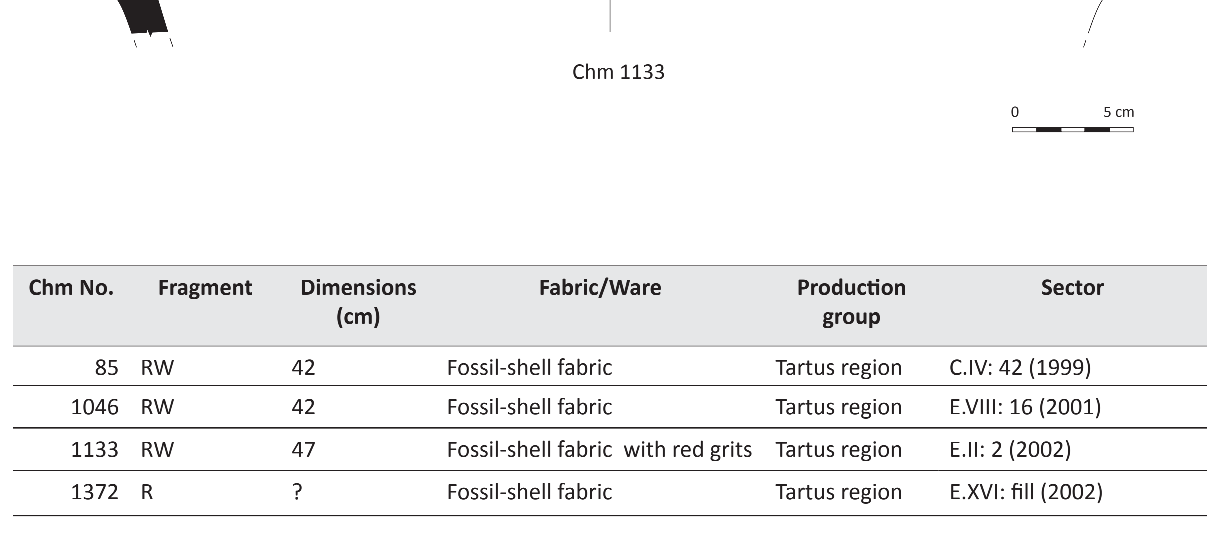
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
227	R	50	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	F.IVA: surface (1998)
280	RW	46	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.II: 1 (1999)
1719	R	50	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.XVIII–XIX: fill (2003)
2161	R	49	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)
4256	R	69	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.I: cellar (2009)

Pl. 88. Basins





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
85	RW	42	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	C.IV: 42 (1999)
1046	RW	42	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
1133	RW	47	Fossil-shell fabric with red grits	Tartus region	E.II: 2 (2002)
1372	R	?	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.XVI: fill (2002)

Pl. 89. Basins

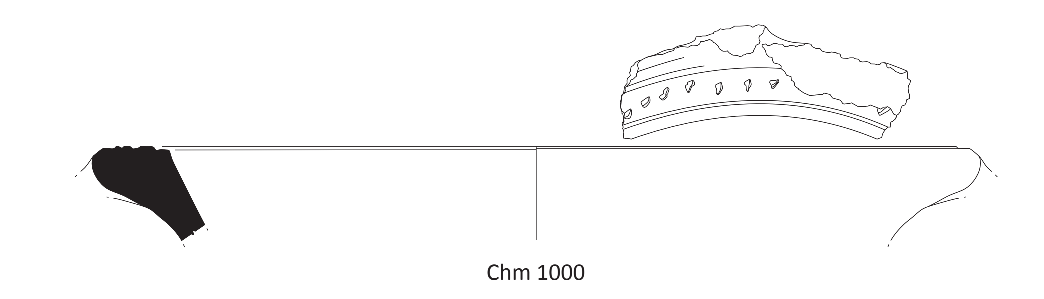




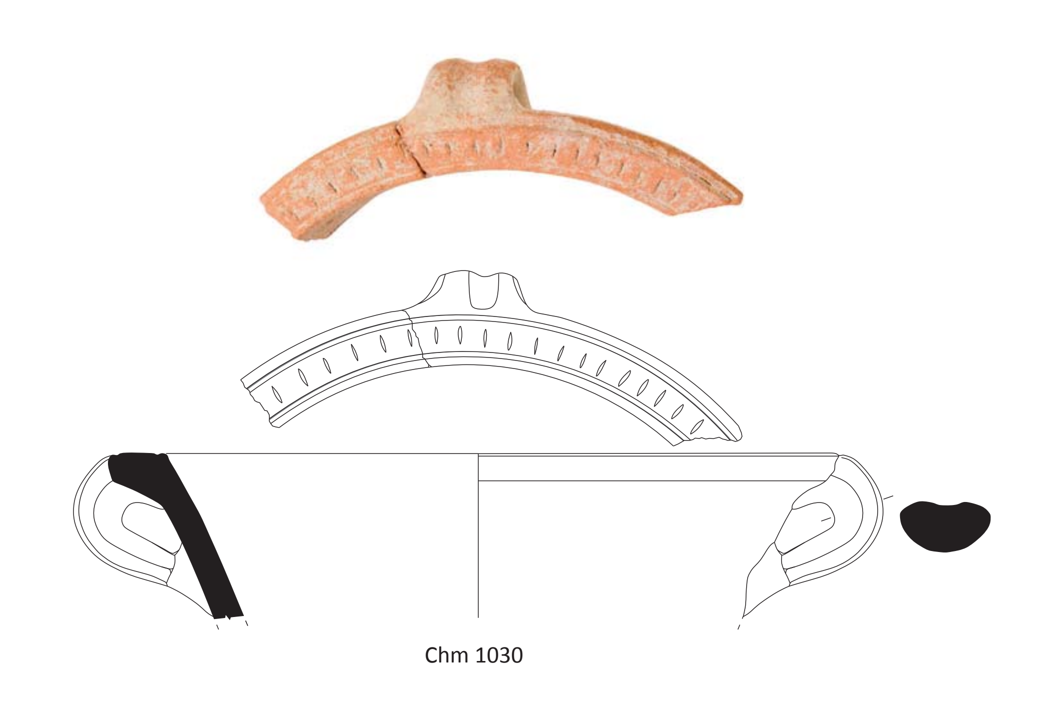




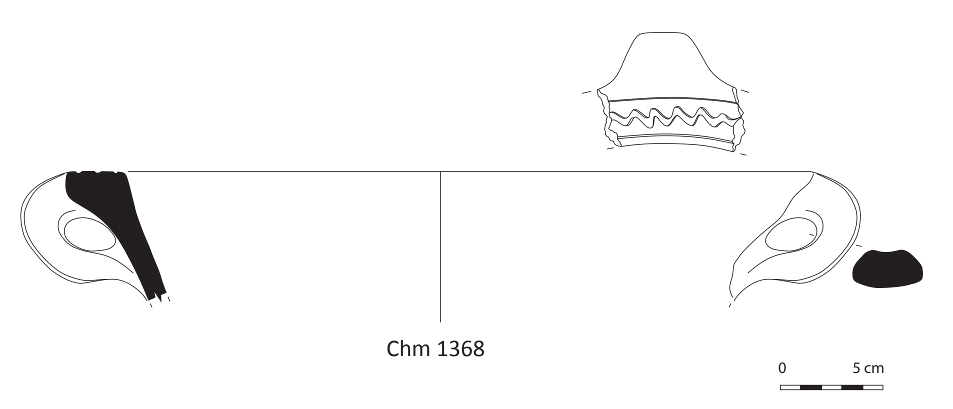




Chm 1000



Chm 1030



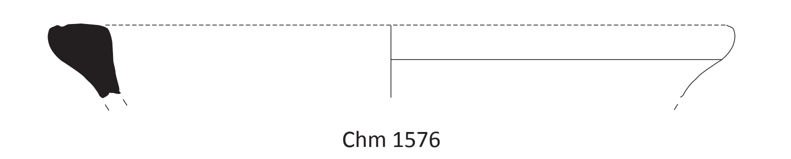
Chm 1368

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1000	RW	42	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1030	RWH	35	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.II: 2b (2001)
1368	RWH	36	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.XIX: fill (2002)

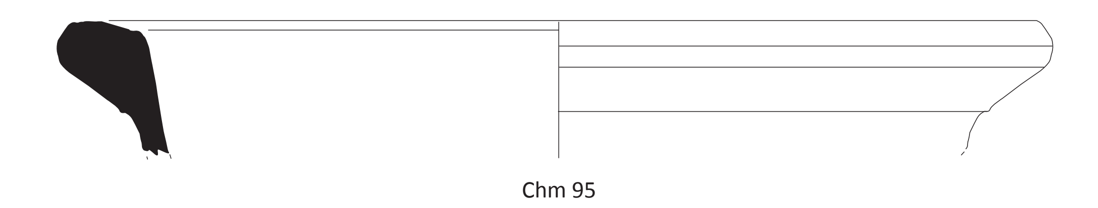
Pl. 90. Basins



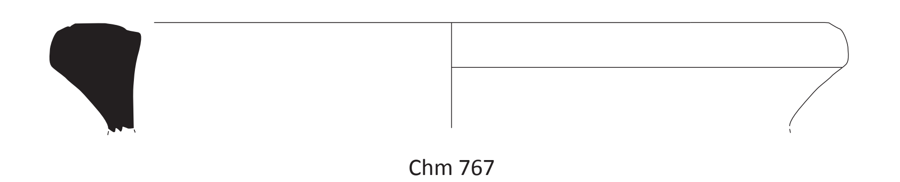


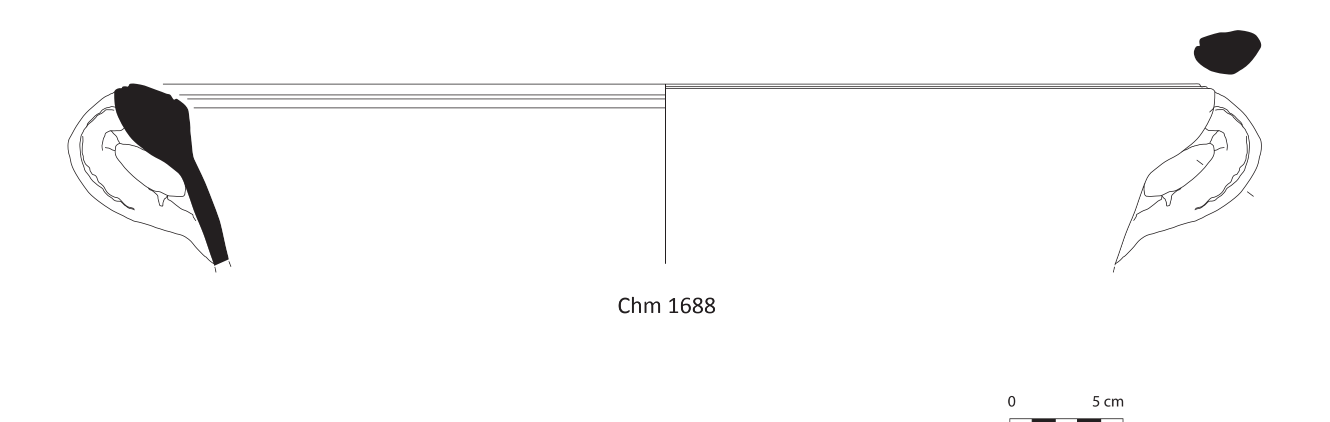
Chm 1576



Chm 95



Chm 767



Chm 1688

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
95	R	42	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	C.IV: 42 (1999)
767	R	34	fossil shell fabric	Tartus region	E.IIA: 2 (2000)
1576	R	?	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1688	RH	48	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.XXIIIB: 2 (2003)

Pl. 91. Basins

Plate 92

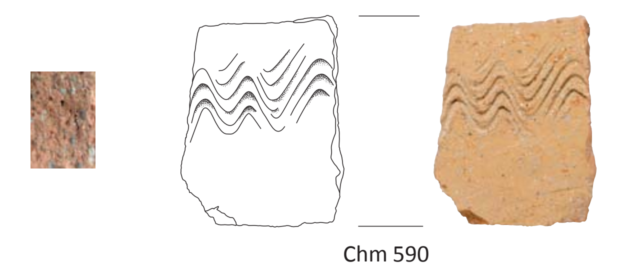


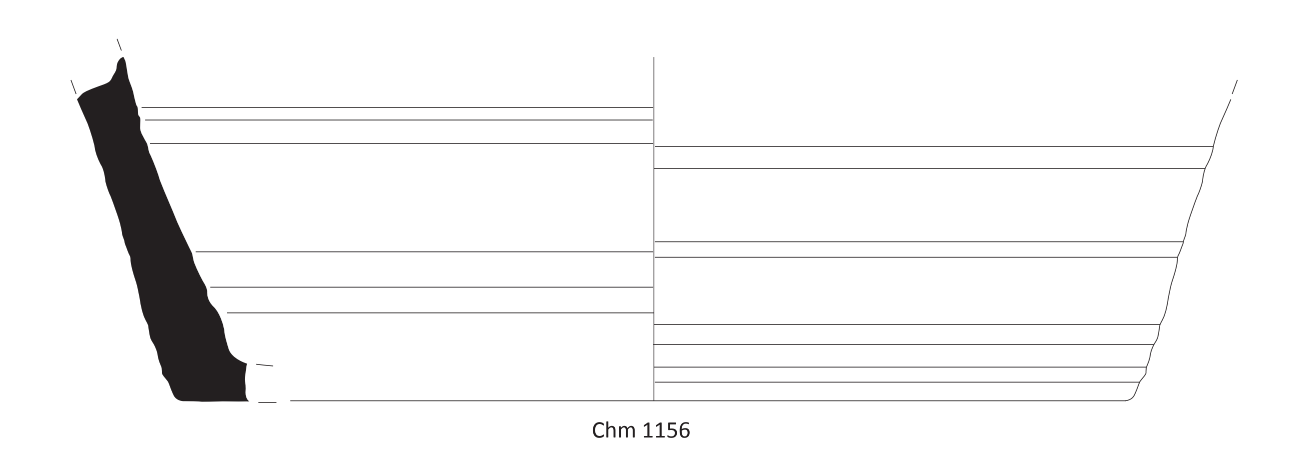




C.VI

L

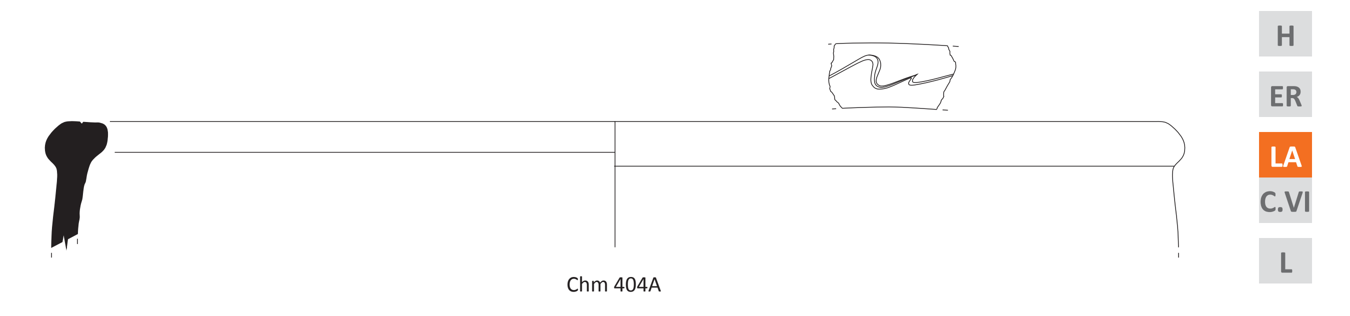

Chm 590


Chm 1156

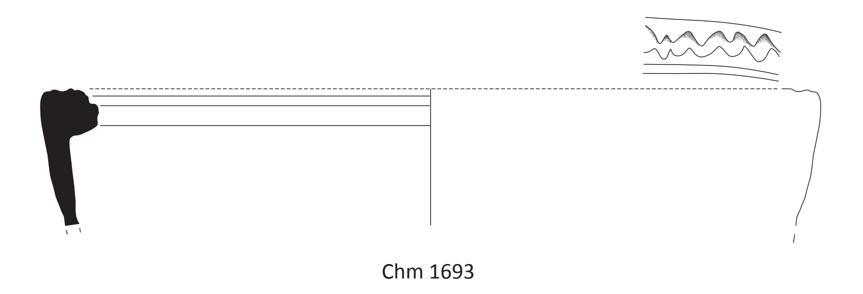


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
590	W	–	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.VI: 29 (2000)
1156	BW	24	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	E.II: 2 (2002)

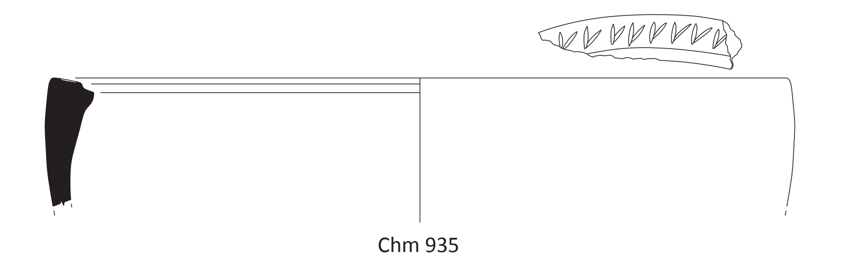
Pl. 92. Basins



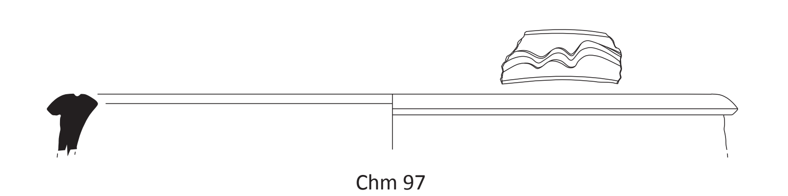
Chm 404A



Chm 1693



Chm 935



Chm 97

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
97	R	31	BJW	Porphyreon	F.VII: 2 (1998)
404A	RW	55	CW 34 (yellowish)	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: surface in entrance to Street E.XXIII (1999)
935	RW	38	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1693	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)

Pl. 93. Basins

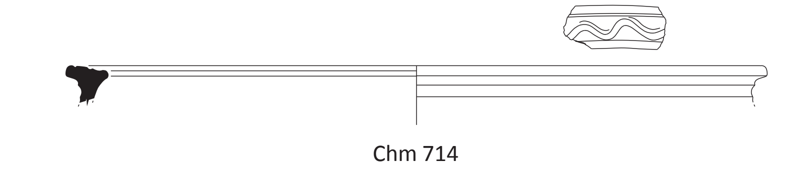


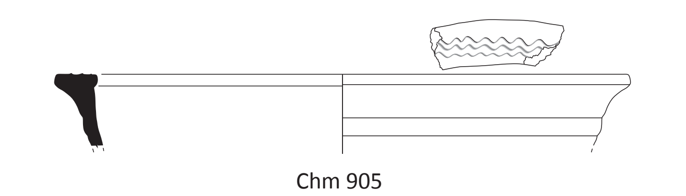


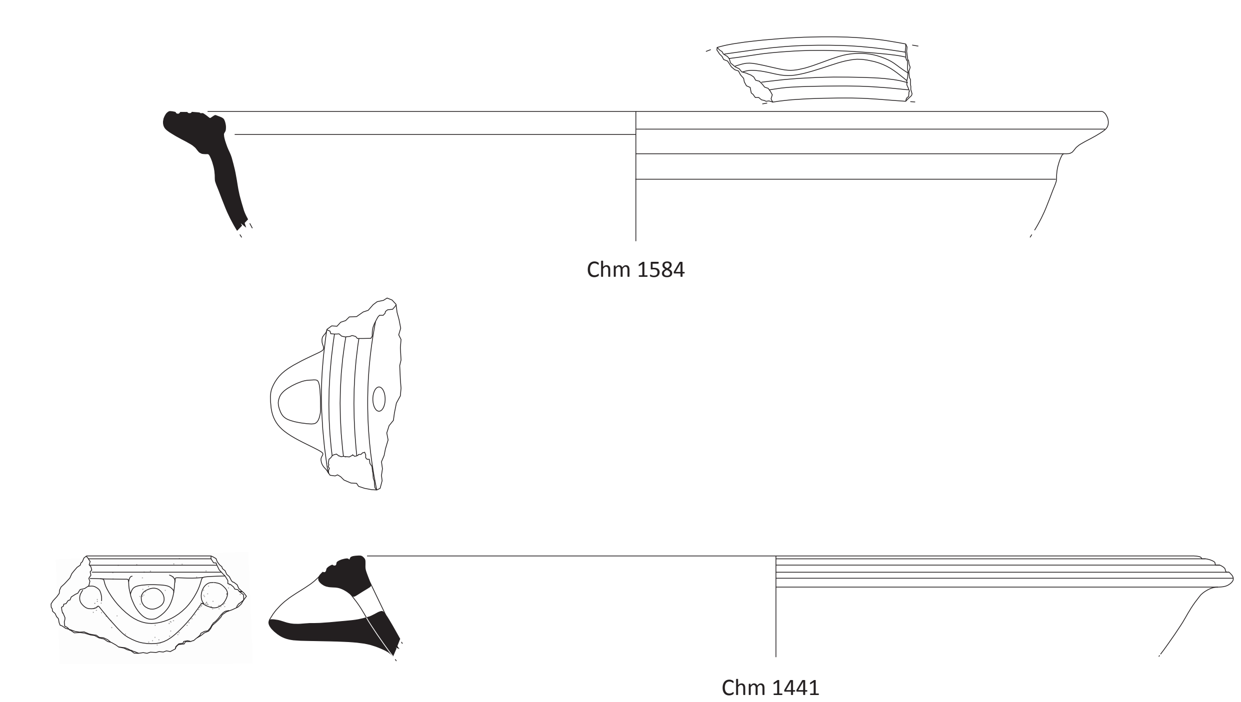












Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
714	R	38	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.V: 1 (2000)
905	RW	31	CW 34 (light beige)	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1441	R, spout	47	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 3a (2002)
1584	RW	50	Fine-grined; light brown, sandy, some fine white grains, h-1	?	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

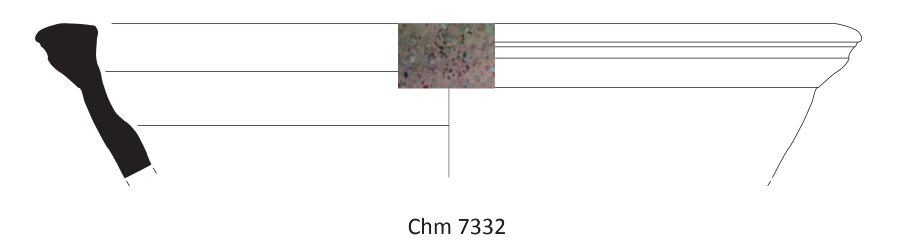
Pl. 94. Basins



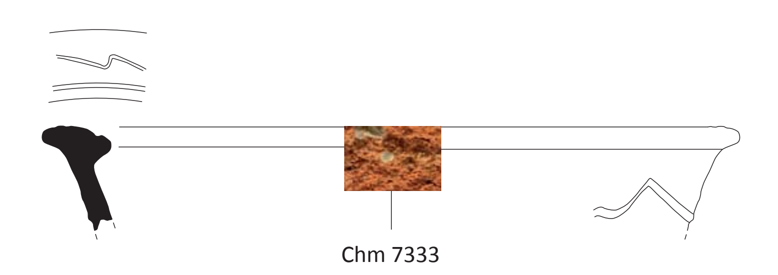




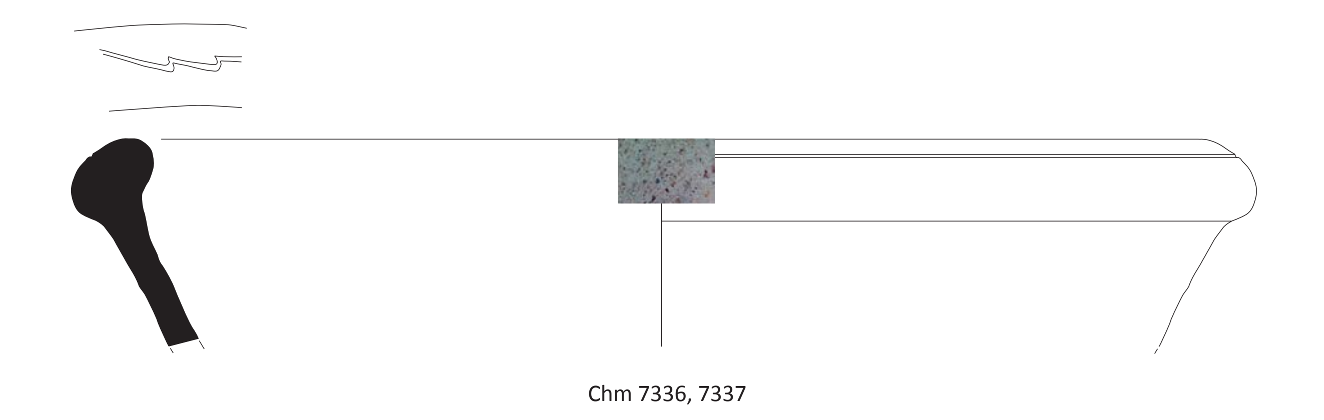




Chm 7332



Chm 7333



Chm 7336, 7337

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7332	RW	30.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7333	RW	25	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7336, 7337	RW	42	CW 34?	South Beqa'a Valley?	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 95. Basins





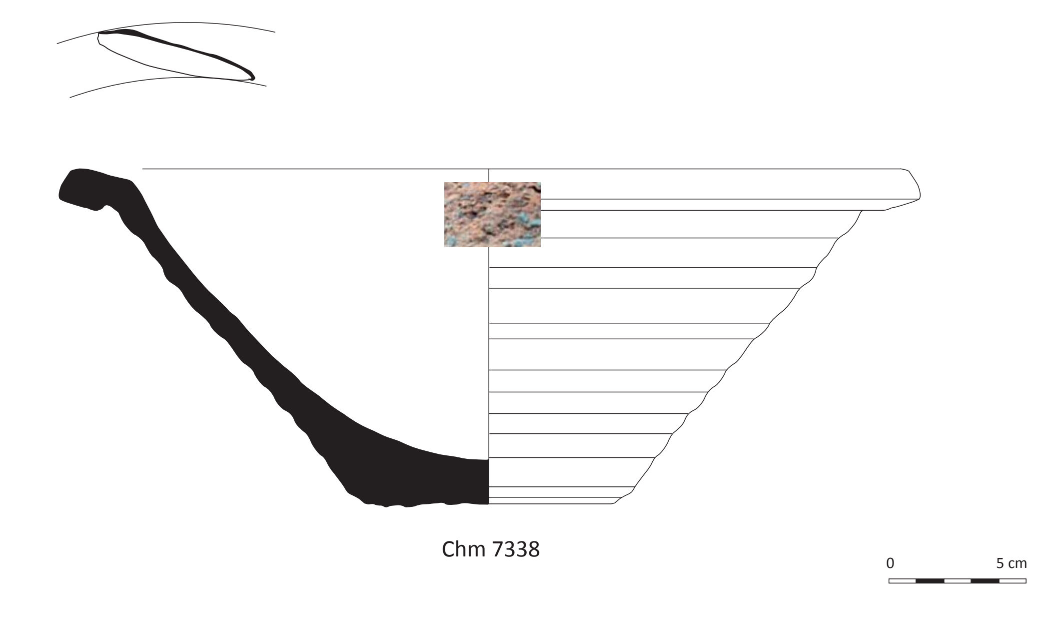








Chm 7331

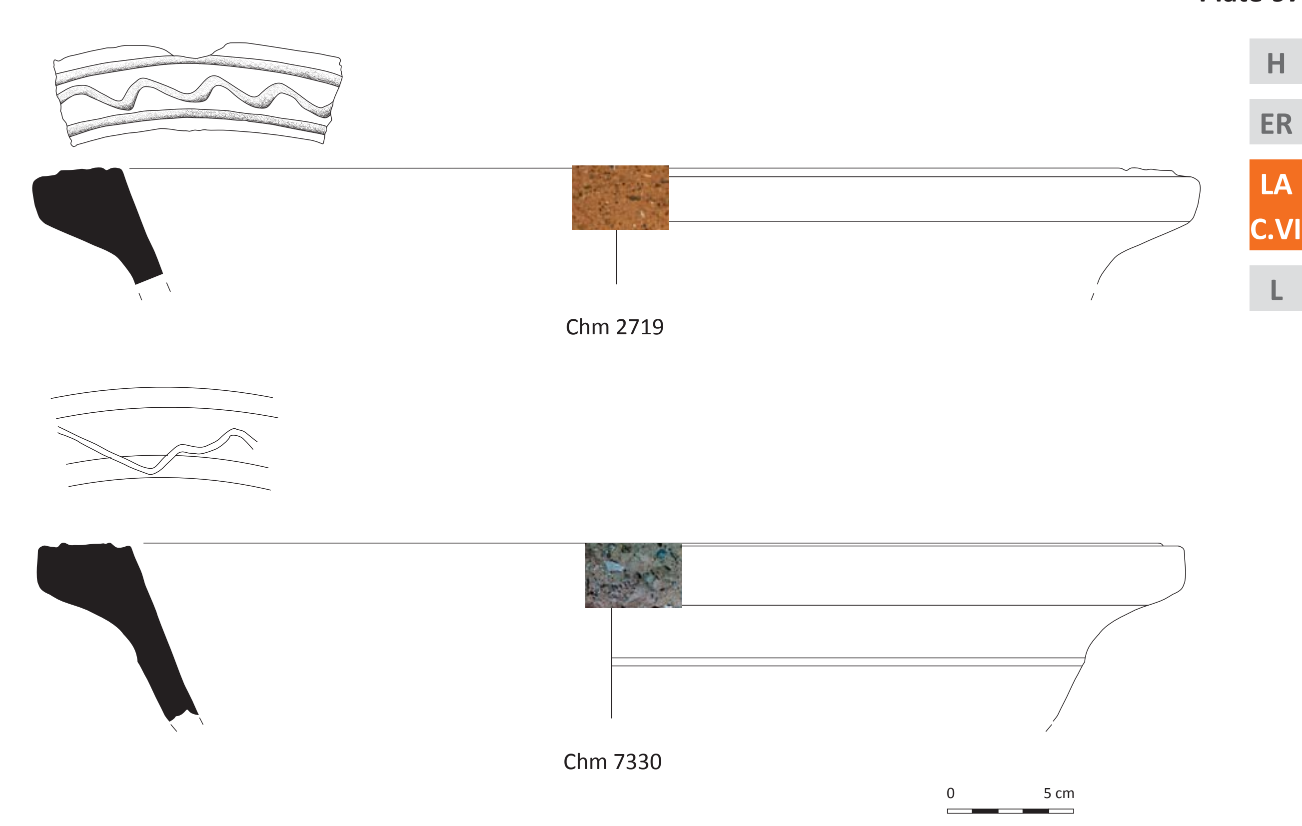


Chm 7338

0 5 cm

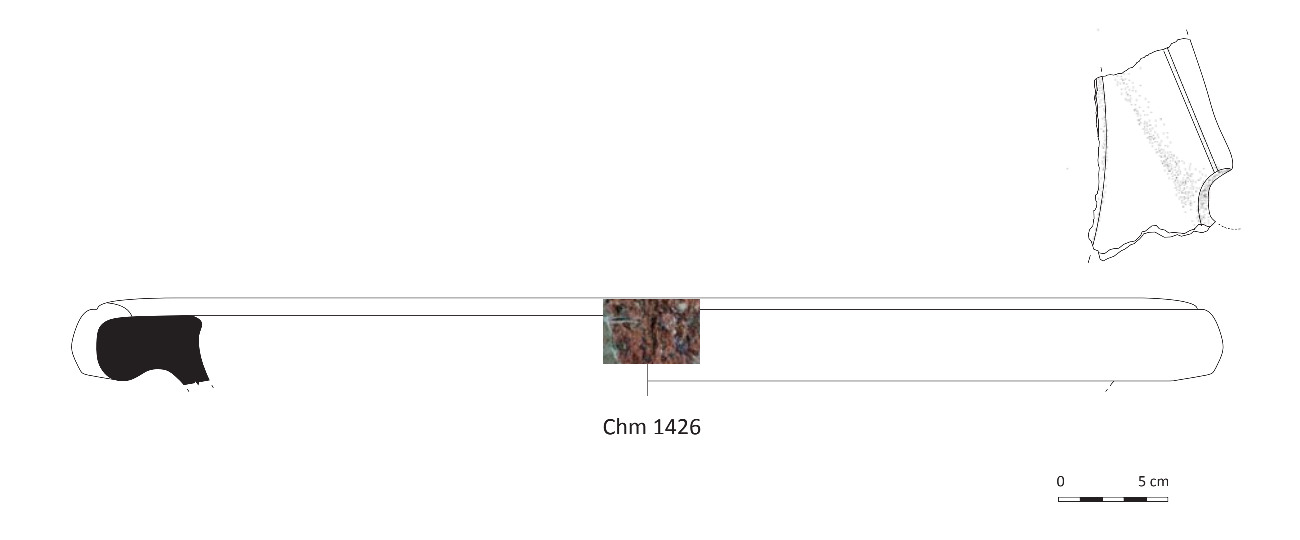
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7331	R	43	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7338	RtB	Dr: 38 Db: 9 H: 13.5	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region?	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 96. Basins



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2719	RW	39	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7330	RW	45	Fossil-shell fabric	Tartus region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 97.1. Basins

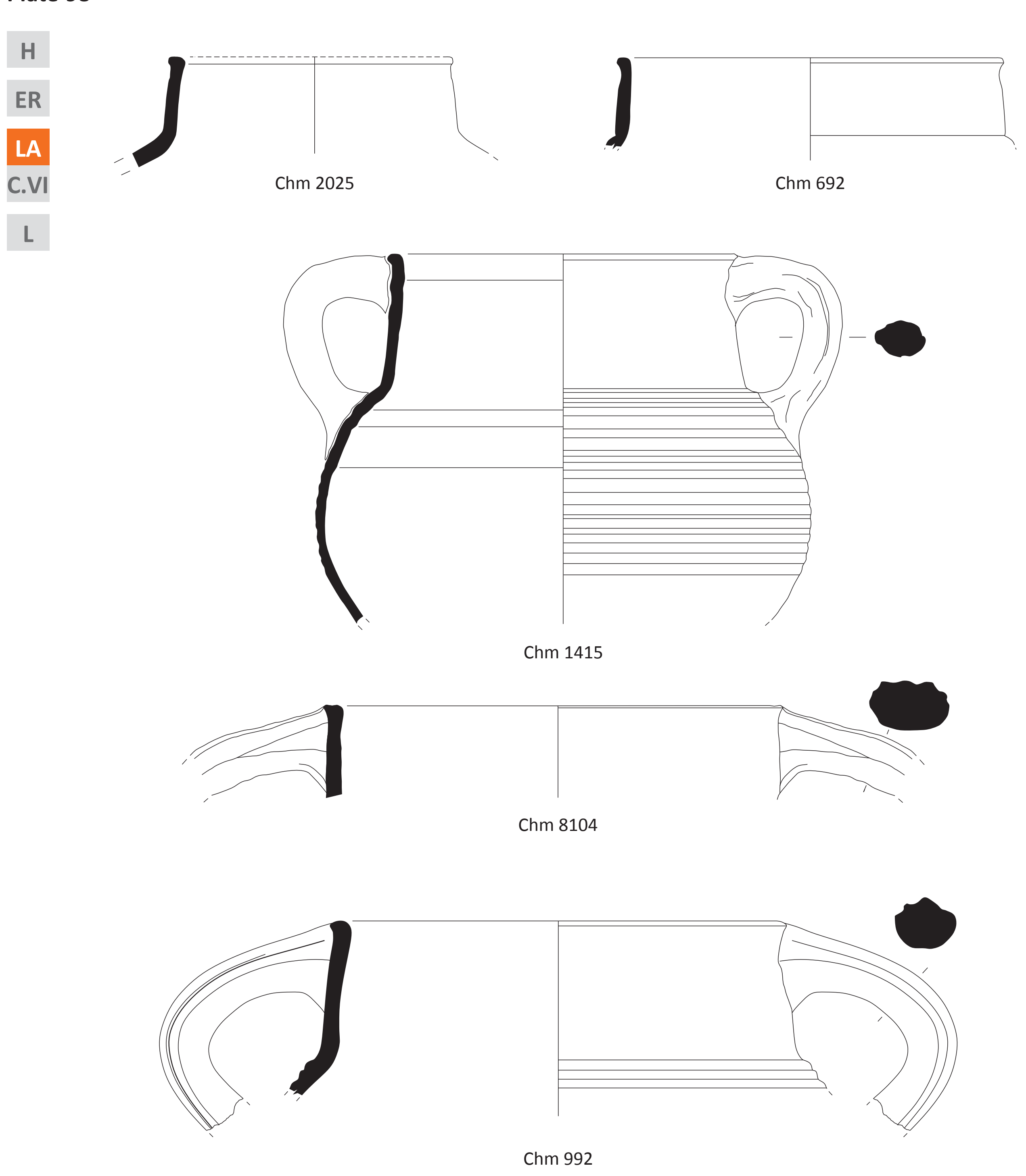


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1426	R, spout	41	Coarse; dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4); many black shiny angular grits (volcanic?), h-1	Ras el-Basit	E.II: 9 (2002)

Pl. 97.2. Mortarium

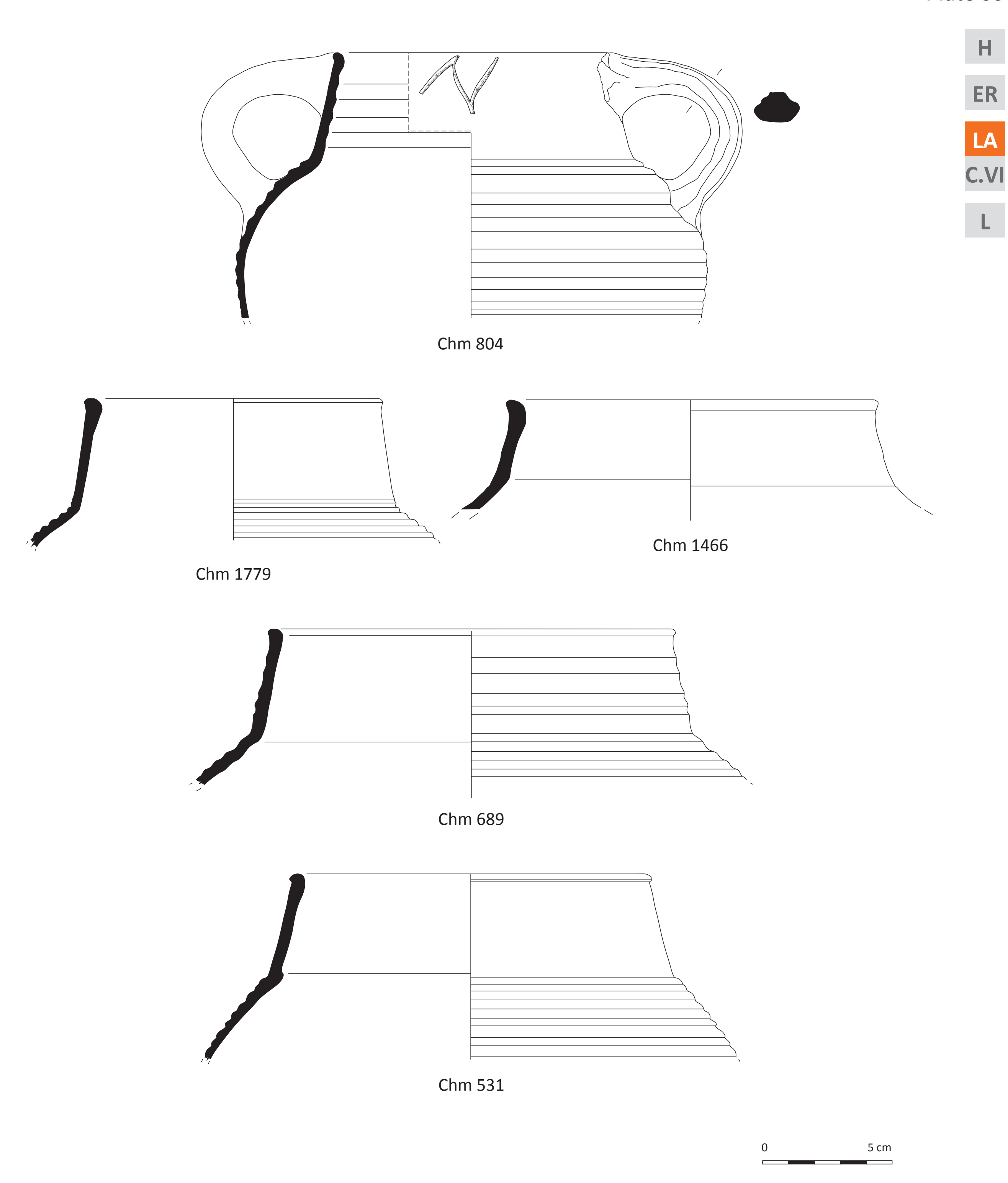
Plate 98

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
692	RN	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 15 (2000)
992	RNH	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIC: 4 (2001)
1415	RNWH	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
2025	RN	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.III: 6a (2004)
8104	RNH	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 1 (2004)

Pl. 98. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
531	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: SW corner (1999)
689	RNW	15.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.VII: 10 (2000)
804	RNWH	10.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.IVB: surface (1998)
1466	RH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1779	RN	11.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)

Pl. 99. Cooking pots

Plate 100

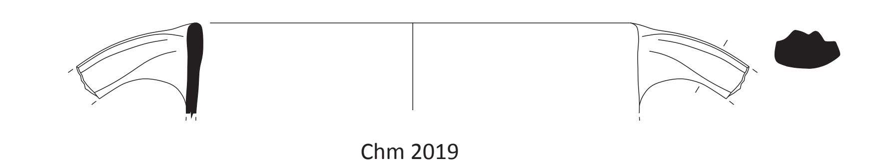


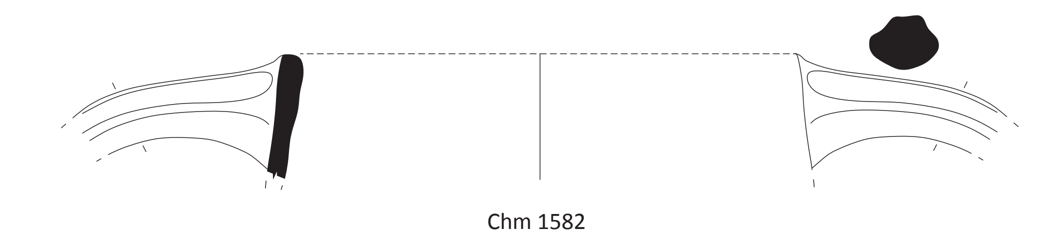


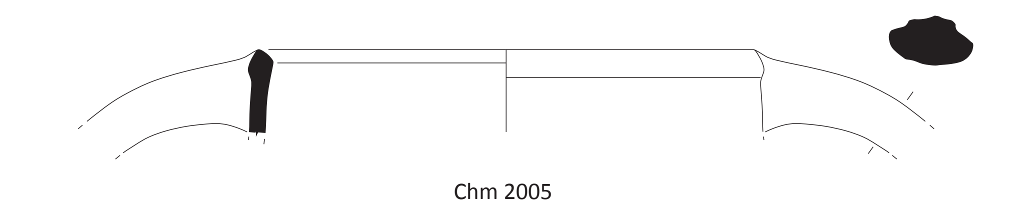


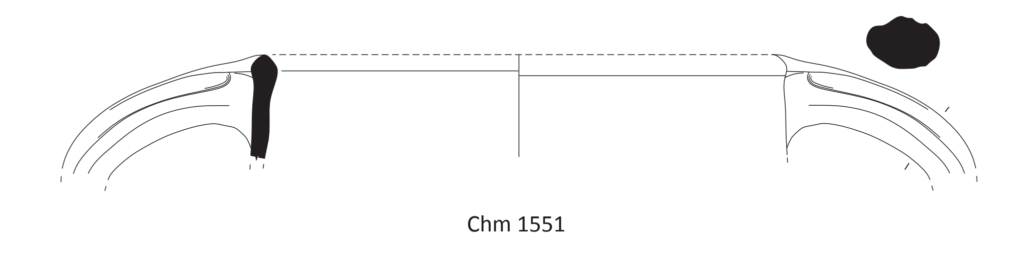








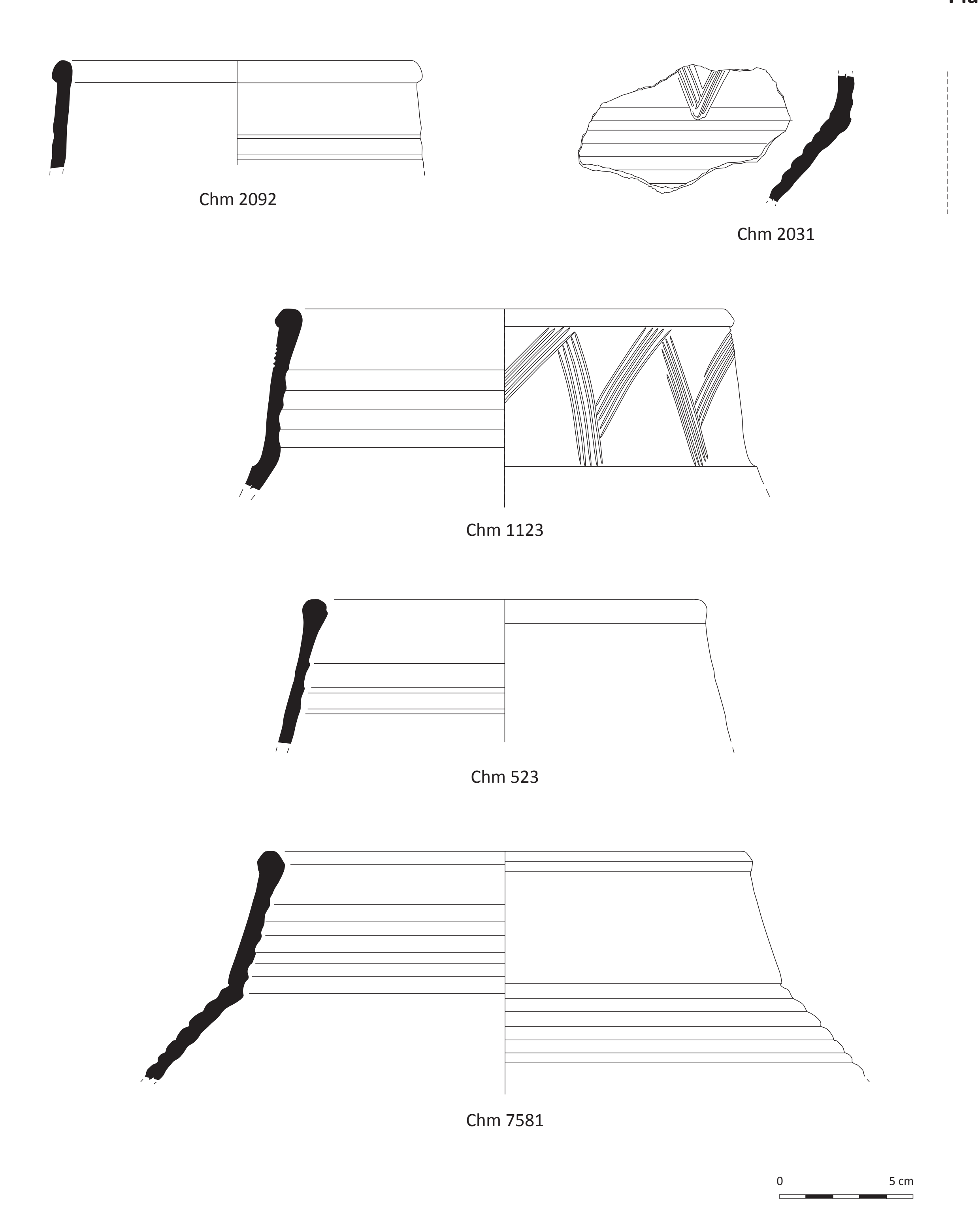






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1551	RH	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1582	RH	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
2005	RH	14.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XIX: 10 (2004)
2019	RH	12.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.XI: 2 (2004)

Pl. 100. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
523	R	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
1123	RN	16.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 10 (2002)
2031	W	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 7 (2004)
2092	R	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)
7581	RNW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)

Pl. 101. Cooking pots

Plate 102

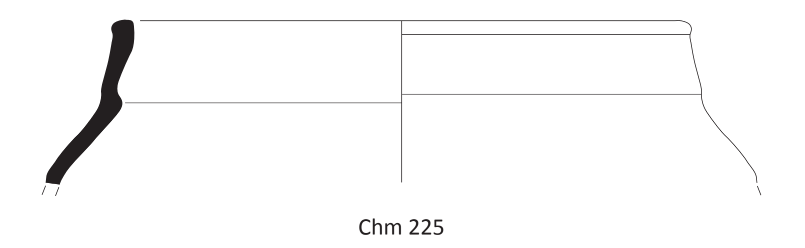




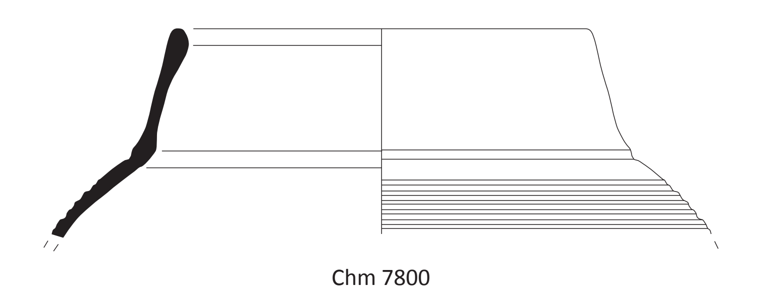




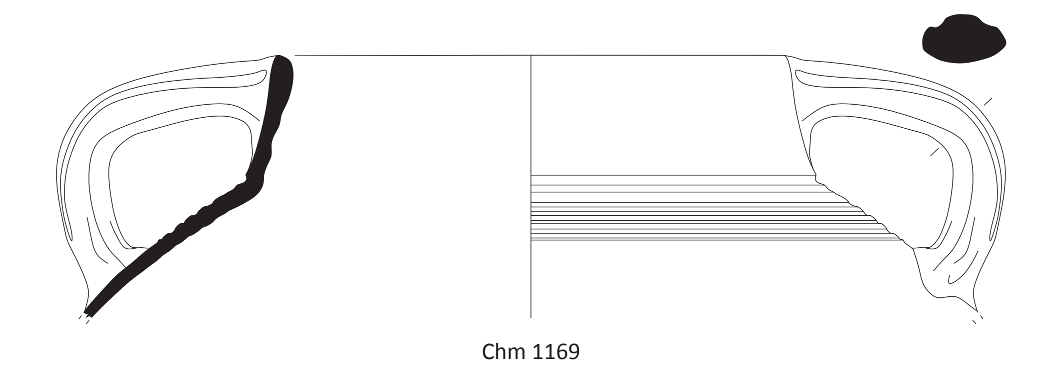




Chm 225



Chm 7800

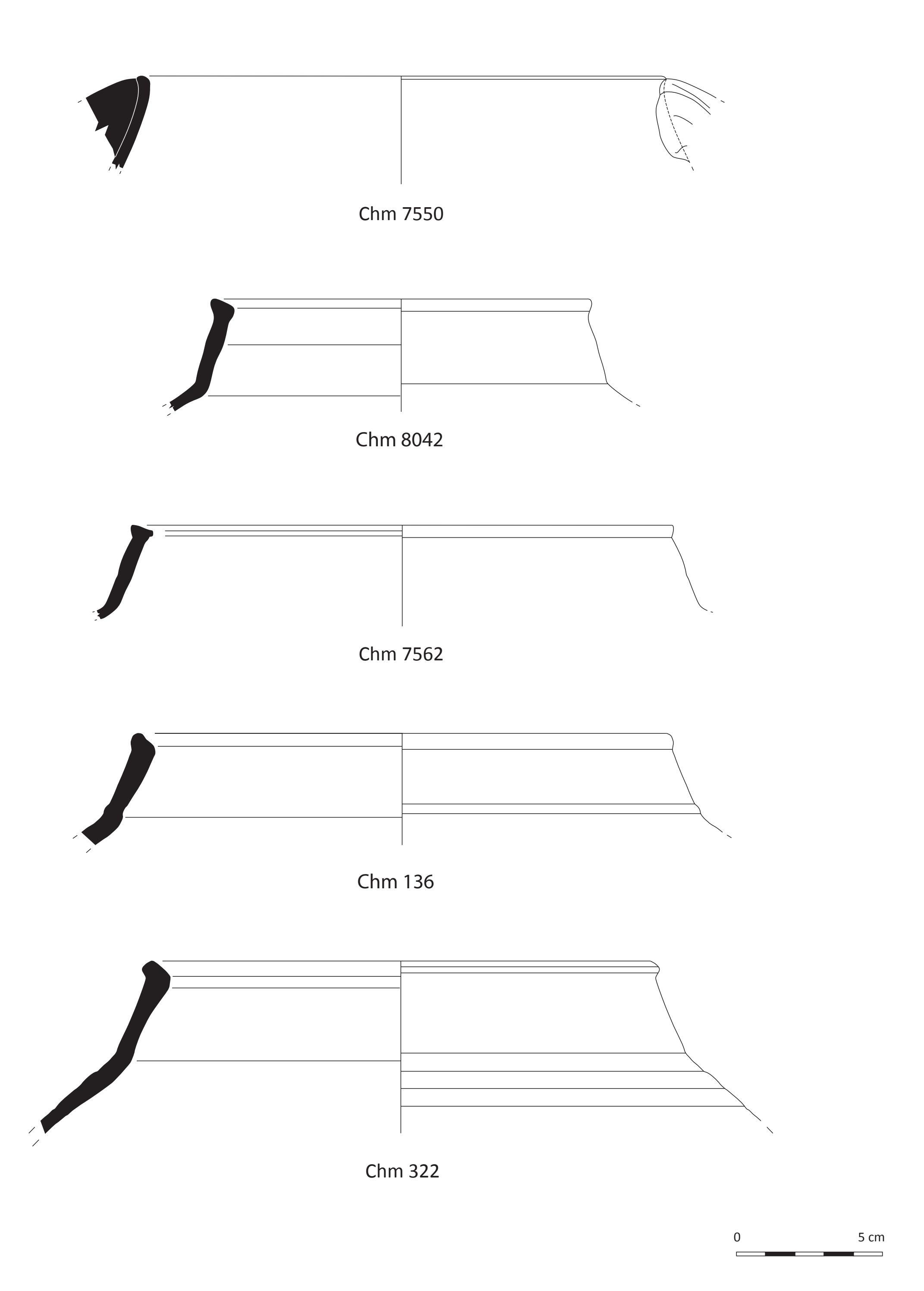


Chm 1169



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
225	RW	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VII: 2 (1998)
1169	RNWH	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 10 (2002)
7800	R	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 31 (2015)

Pl. 102. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
136	RN	18	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 2160 (1998)
322	RN	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 4 (1999)
7562	RN	17	Medium; dark red, sandy, some fine white grains, h-2	?	E.VI: test near north gate to E.VI (2000)
7750	RNH	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
8042	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 2 (2016)

Pl. 103. Cooking pots

Plate 104





C.VI

L

Chm 818

Chm 878

Chm 7746

Chm 875

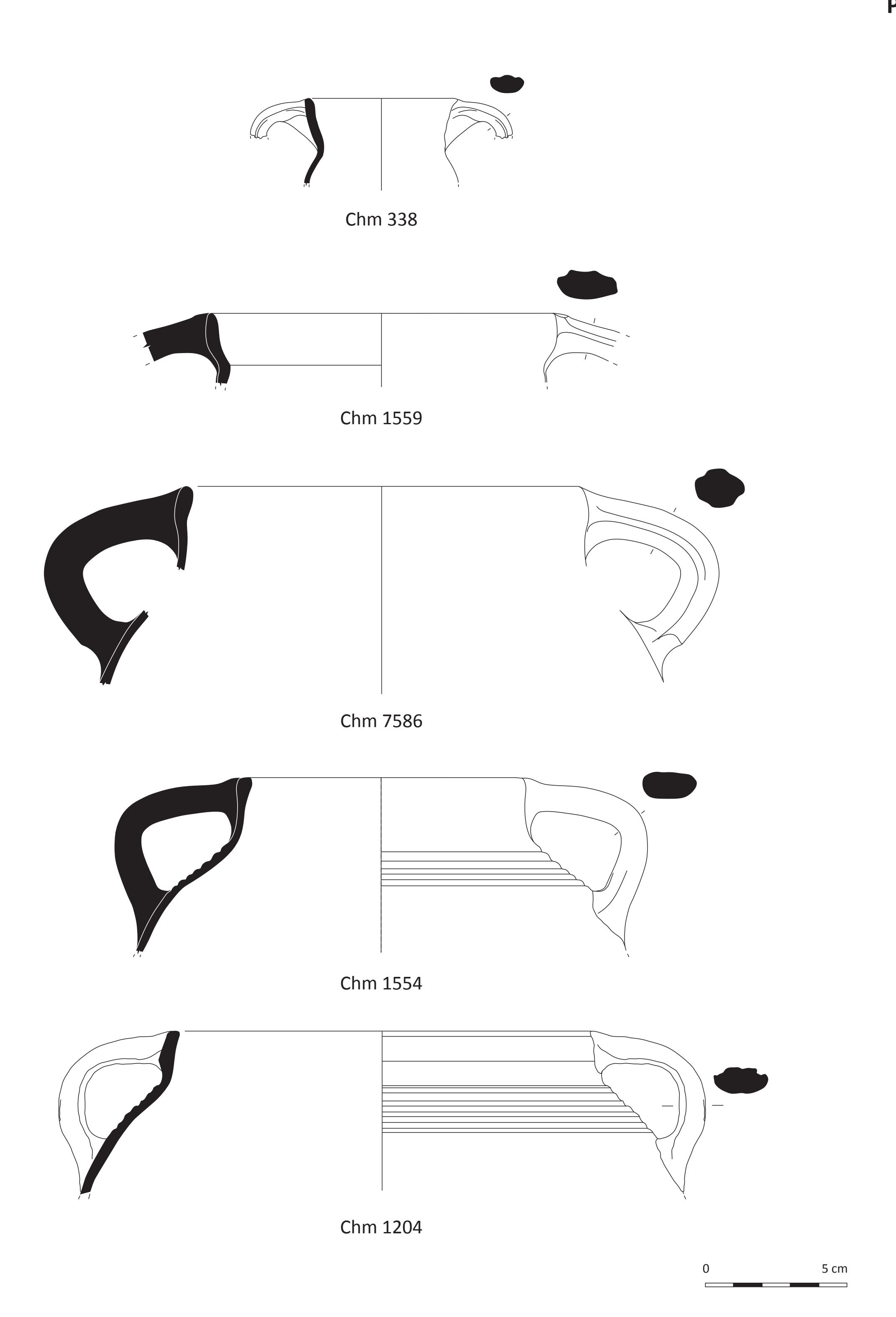
Chm 1827

Chm 872

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
818	RN	12.2	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2b (2001)
872	RNWH	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
875	RN	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
878	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1827	RN	20	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IVA: 8001 (2004)
7746	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: stairs, surface (2002)

Pl. 104. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/ Ware	Production group	Sector
338	RNH	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: surface (1999)
1204	RWH	19.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXI: stairs, surface (2002)
1554	RWH	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1559	RH	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
7586	RNH	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VII: 2 (1998)

Pl. 105. Cooking pots

Plate 106

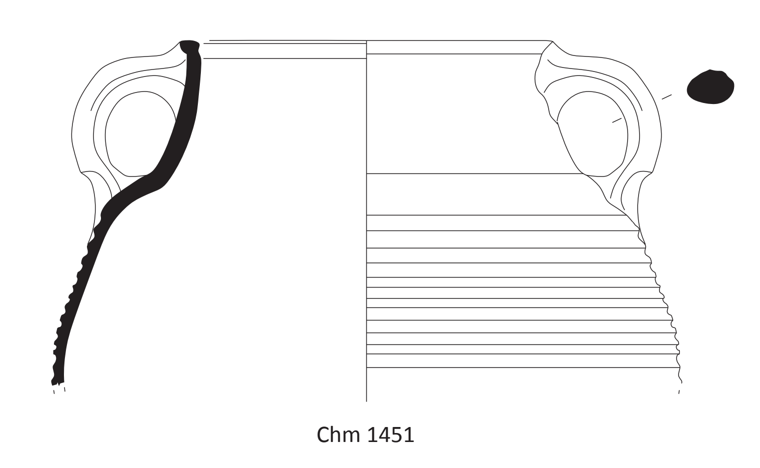




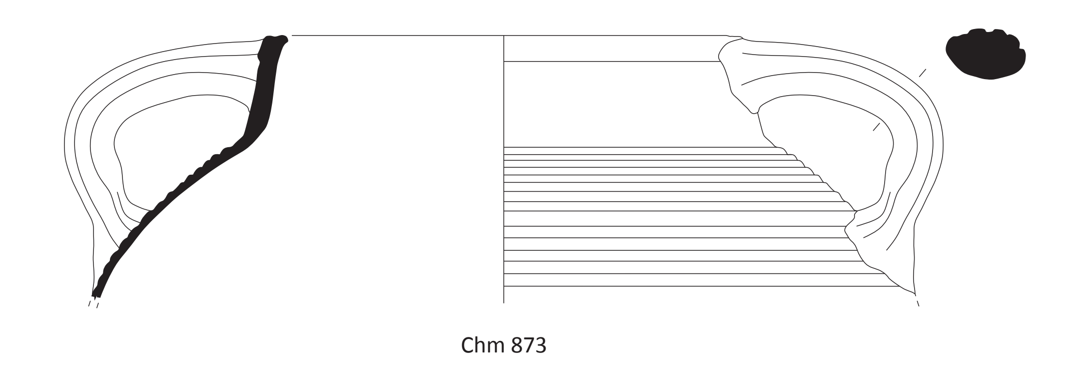








Chm 1451



Chm 873



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
873	RNWH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1451	RNWH	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: surface (2001)

Pl. 106. Cooking pots

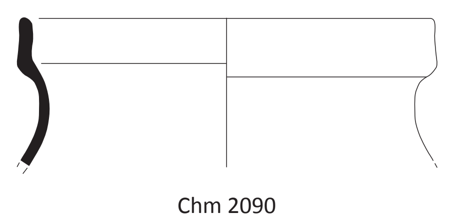


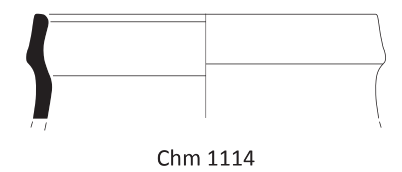


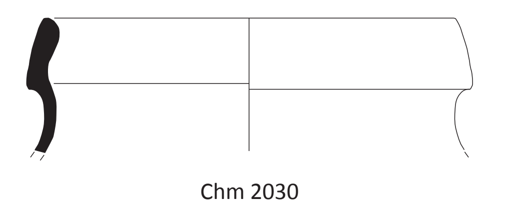


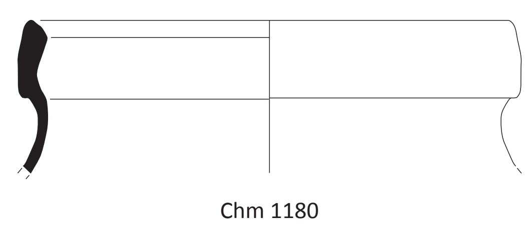


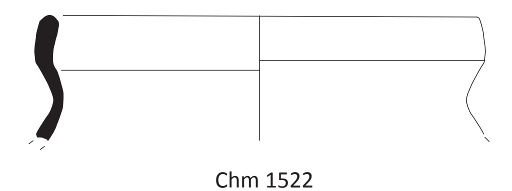


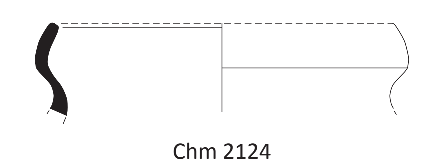

Chm 2090


Chm 1114


Chm 2030


Chm 1180


Chm 1522


Chm 2124



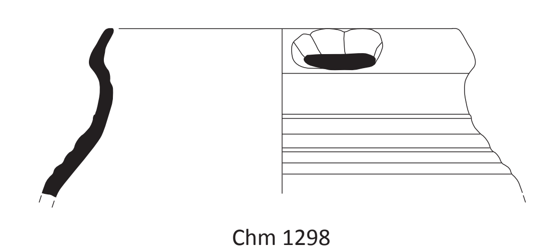
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1114	RN	10	BF?	Berytus?	E.XVII: surface (2002)
1180	RN	14	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVI: fill (2002)
1522	RN	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: fill (2000)
2030	RN	12	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XIX: fill (2002)
2090	RN	12	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)
2124	R	?	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)

Pl. 107. Cooking pots

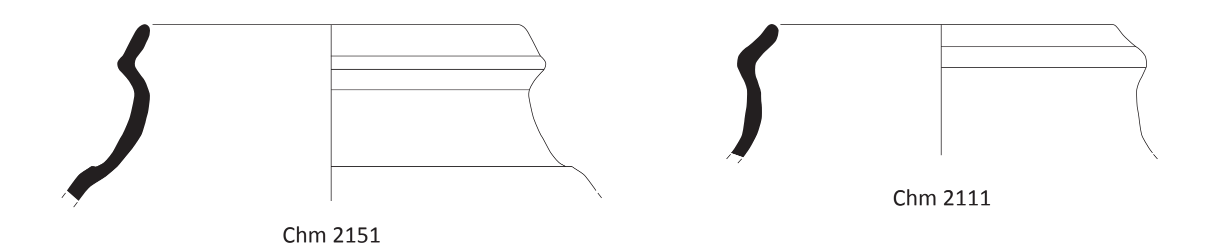






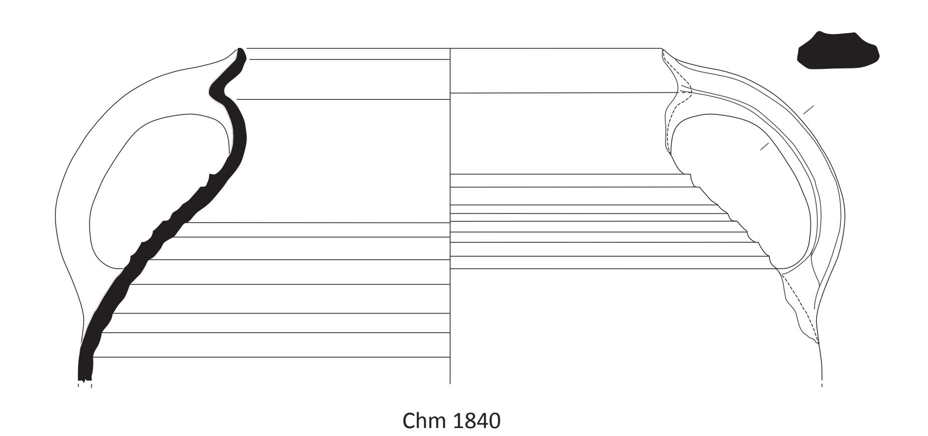


Chm 1298

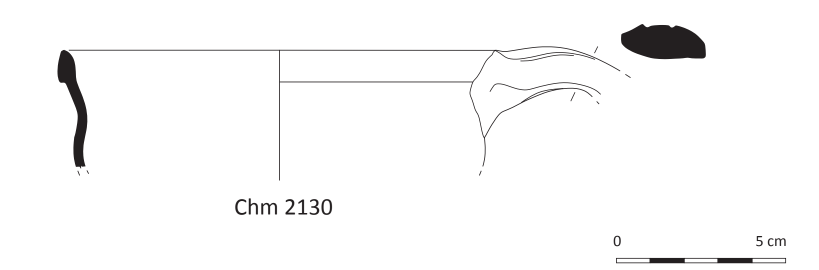


Chm 2151

Chm 2111



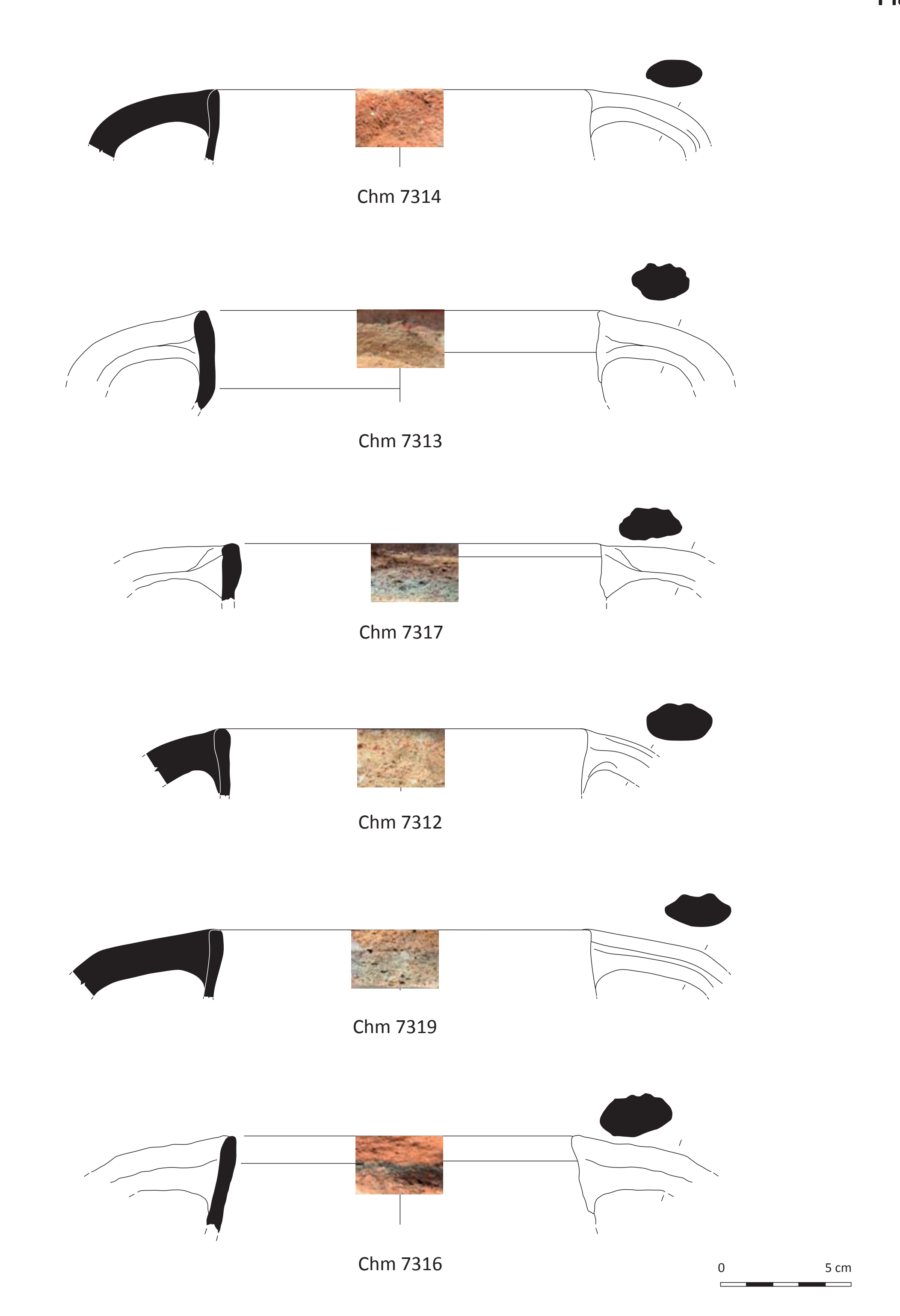
Chm 1840



Chm 2130

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1298	RNH	10	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVI: fill (2002)
1840	RNWH	12.5	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVII: 1 (2004)
2111	RN	10	Overfired	Akko region?	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)
2130	RNH	10.5	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)
2151	RNW	11	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 108. Cooking pots

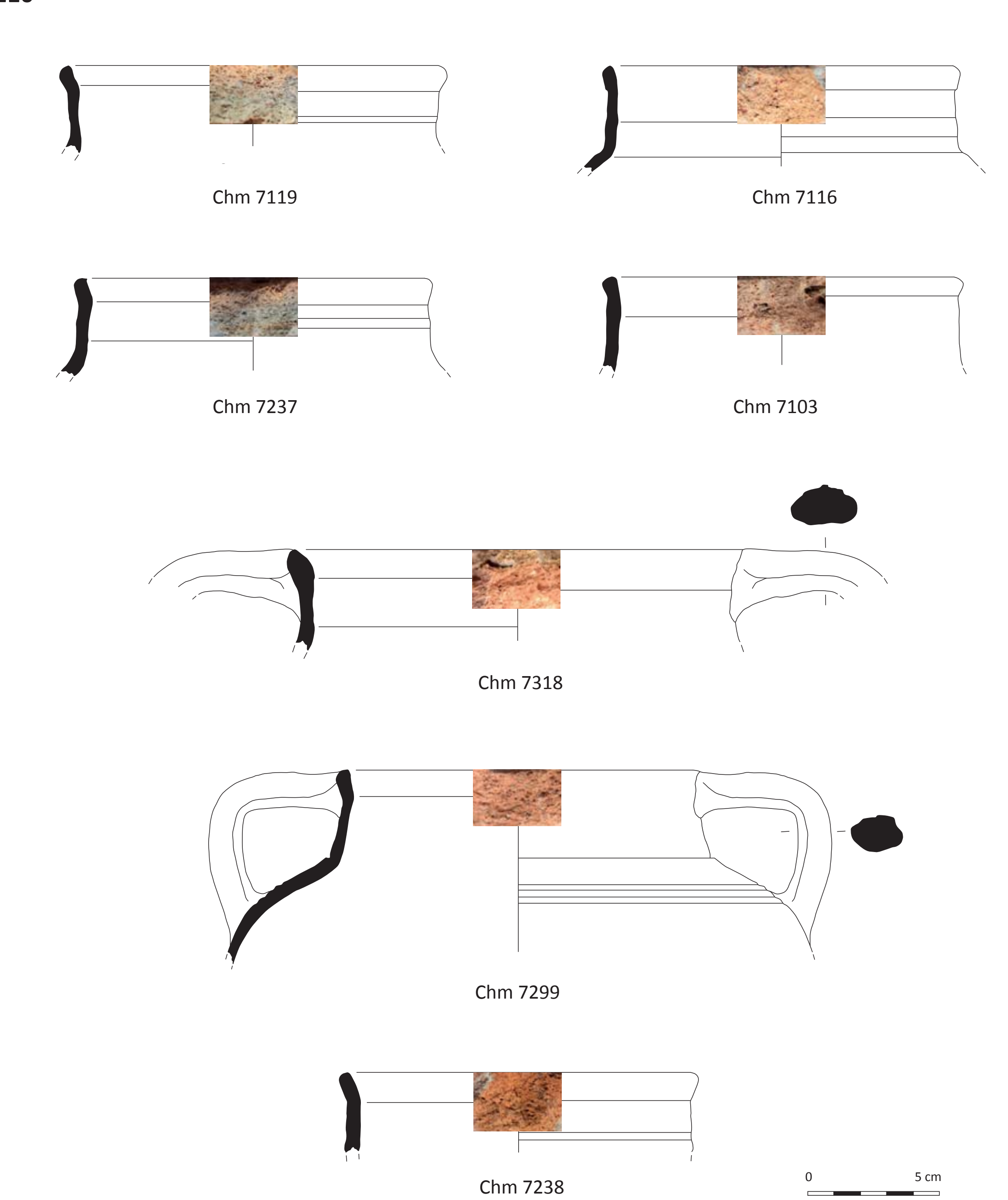


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7312	RNH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7313	RNH	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7314	RNH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7316	RNH	13	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7317	RNH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7319	RNH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 109. Cooking pots

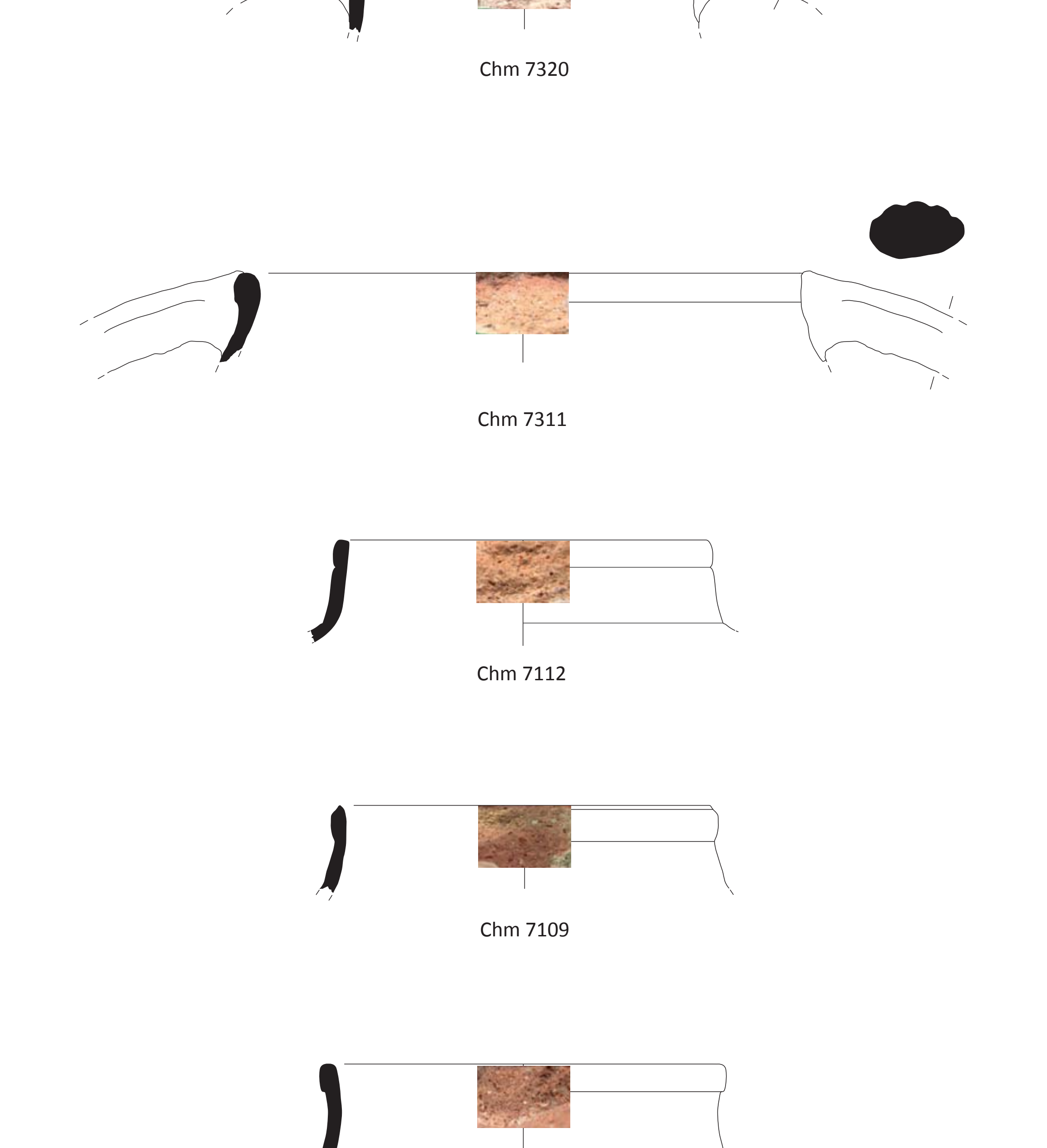
Plate 110

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7103	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7116	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7119	RN	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7237	RN	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7238	RN	13	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7299	RNShH	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7318	RNH	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 110. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7109	RN	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7111	RN	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7112	RN	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7311	RNH	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7320	RNH	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 111. Cooking pots

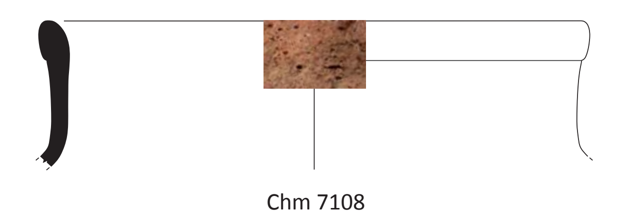
Plate 112



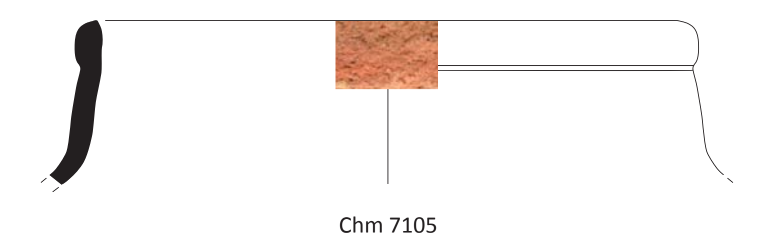




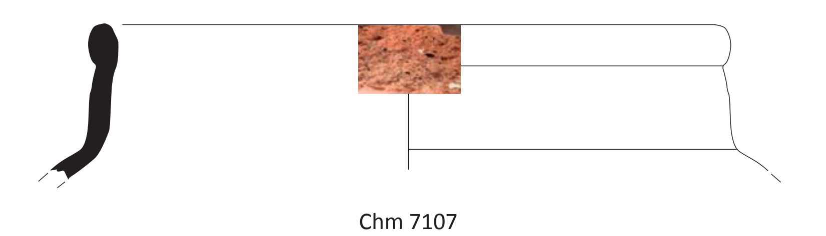

Chm 7106, 7110



Chm 7108



Chm 7105



Chm 7107

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7105	RN	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7106, 7110	RNH	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7107	RN	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7108	RN	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 112. Cooking pots

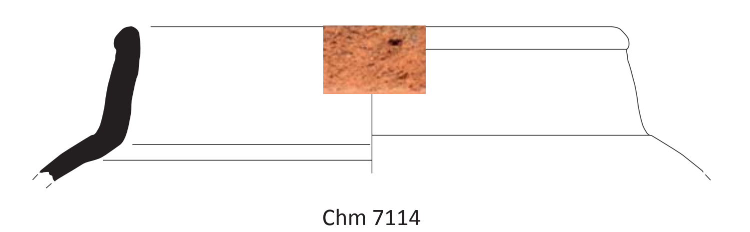




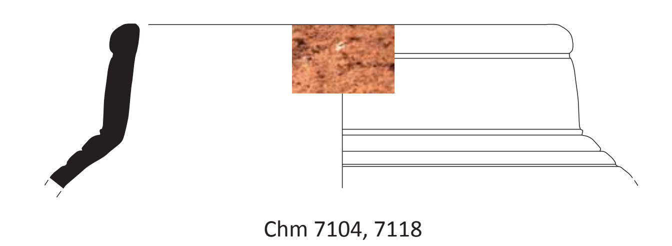




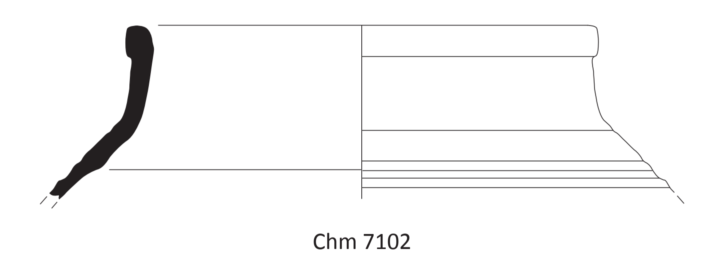




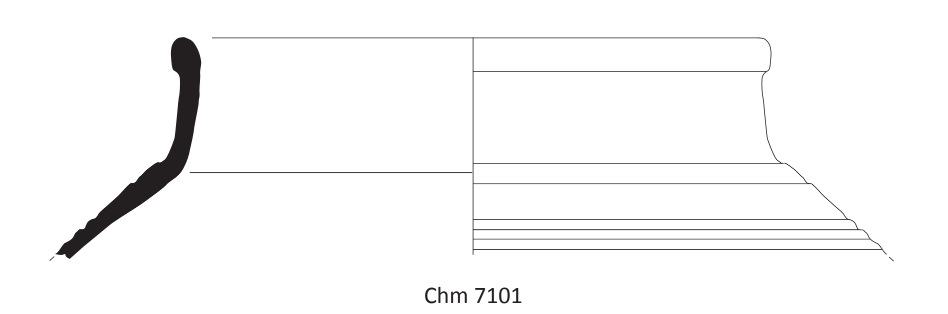
Chm 7114



Chm 7104, 7118



Chm 7102



Chm 7101



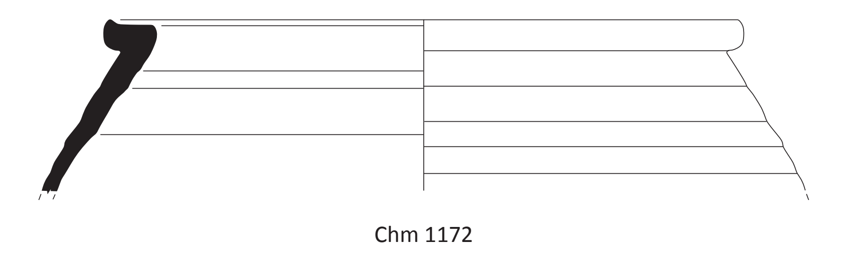
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7101	RNSh	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7102	RNSh	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7104, 7118	RNSh	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7114	RNSh	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 113. Cooking pots

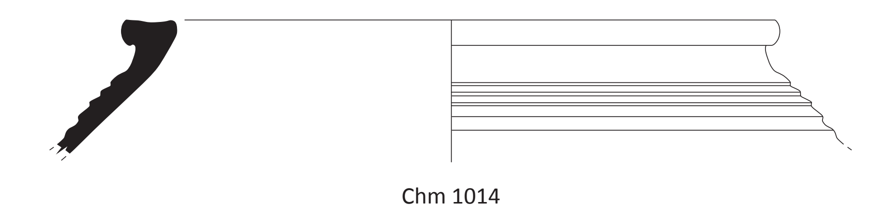




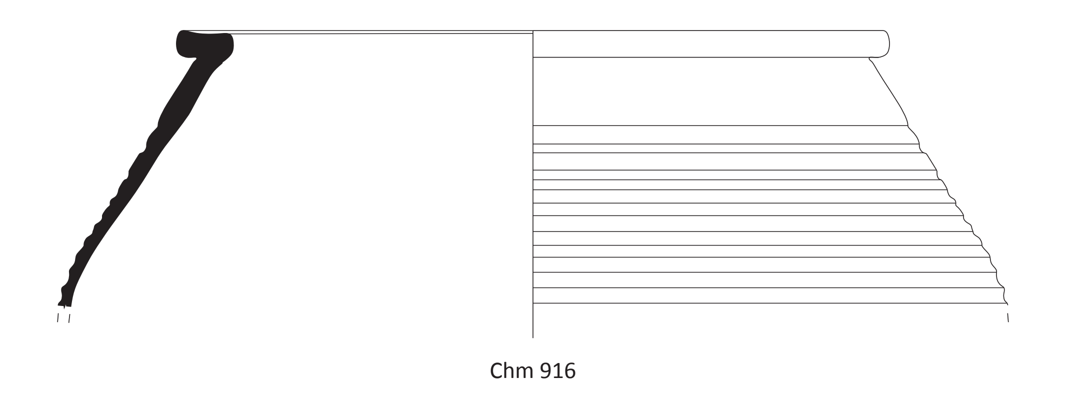




Chm 1172



Chm 1014

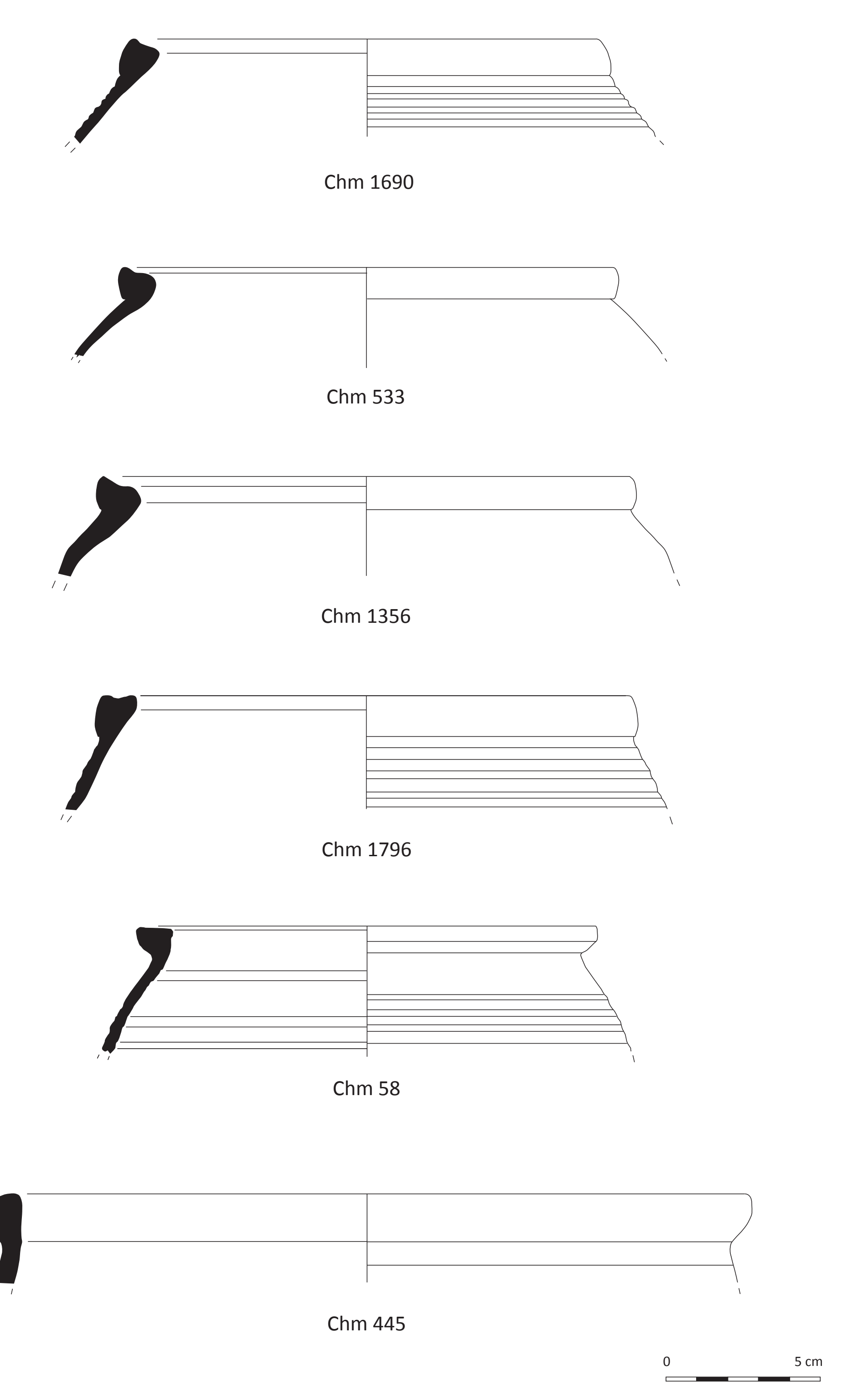


Chm 916



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
916	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1014	RW	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 19 (2001)
1172	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (2002)

Pl. 114. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
58	RW	14.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B: surface (1997)
445	R	24.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
533	RW	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.I: 2160 (1998)
1356	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XIX: fill (2002)
1690	RW	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVIIIB: 2 (2003)
1796	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVB: 3 (2003)

Pl. 115. Cooking pots

Plate 116

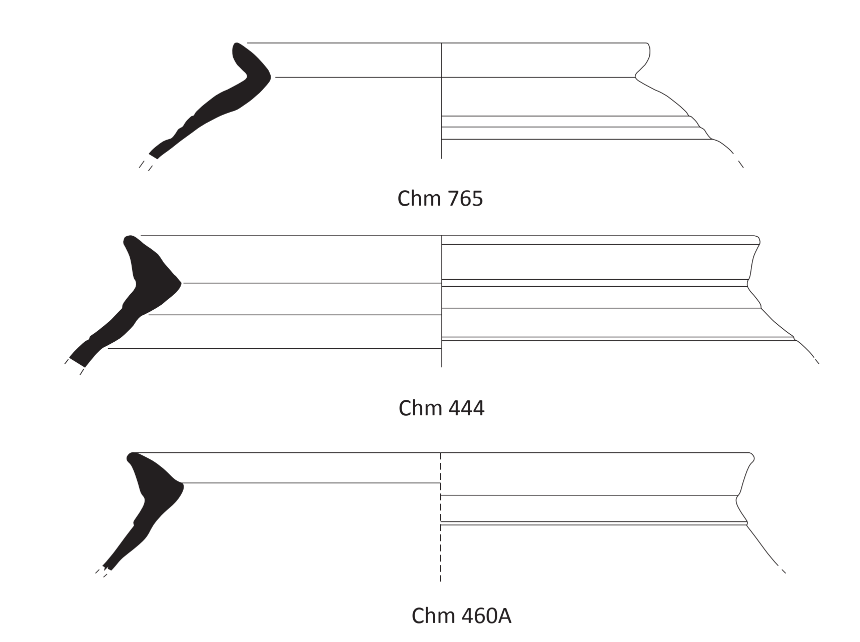






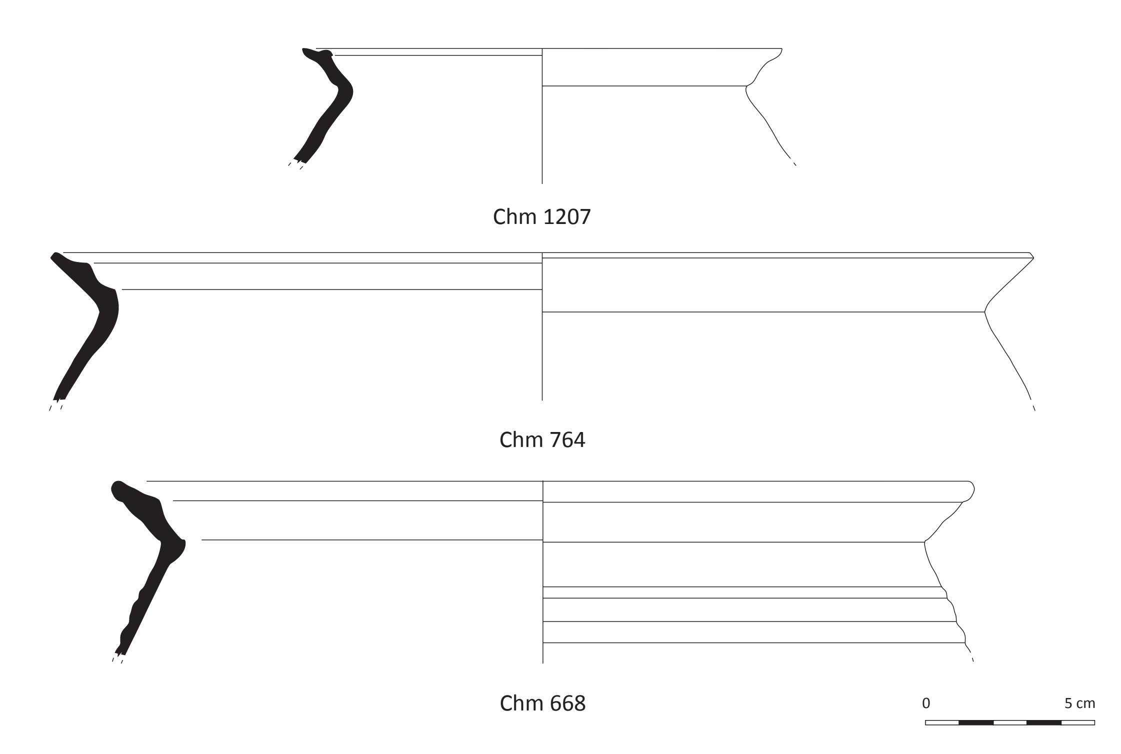






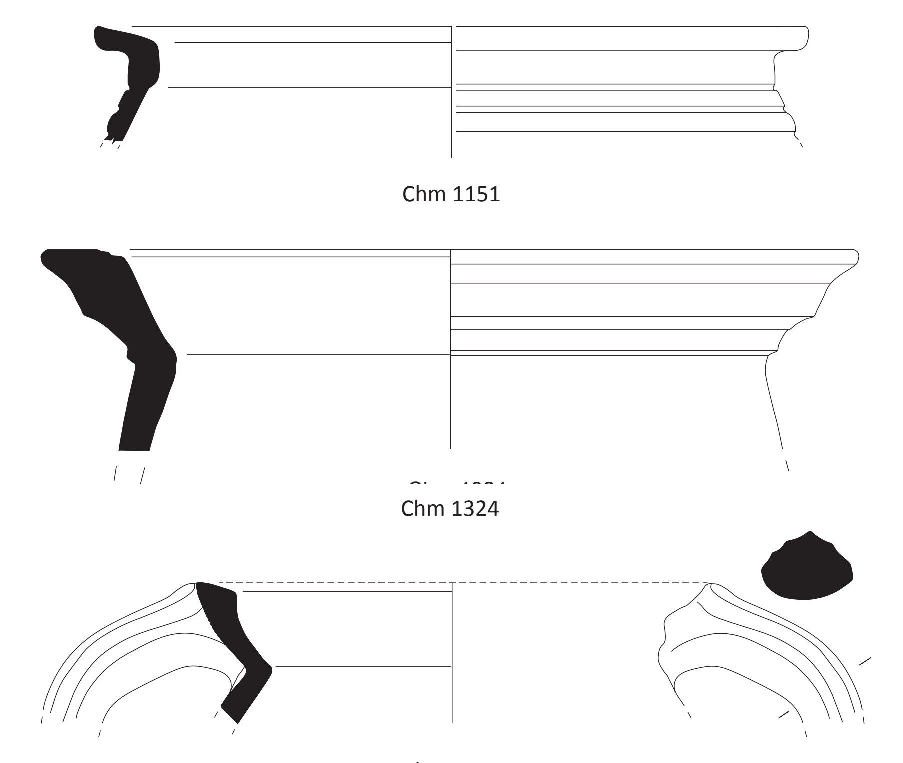
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
444	RW	18.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
460A	RW	17.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
765	RW	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2b (2000)

Pl. 116.1. Cooking pots



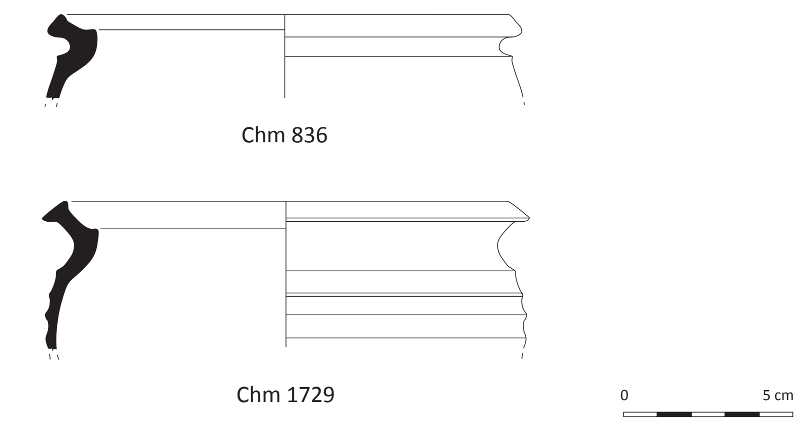
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
668	RW	25	BF?: sandy, patina, red	Berytus?	E.VI: 40 (2000)
764	RW	26	BF? : sandy, patina, red	Berytus?	E.IIB: 1 (2000)
1207	RW	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVII: 14 (2002)

Pl. 116.2. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1151	RW	21	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1324	RW	25.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 12 (2002)
7546	RH	?	Medium; red, pink core, compact, fine-grained, h-2	?	E.VI: 15 (2000)

Pl. 117.1. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
836	RW	14	BF? LRJW?	Berytus? Porphyreon?	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1729	RW	13	BF? LRJW?	Berytus? Porphyreon?	E.XVI: 2 (2003)

Pl. 117.2. Cooking pots

Plate 118

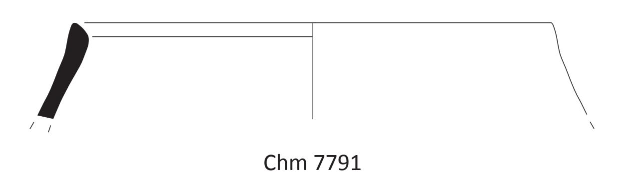




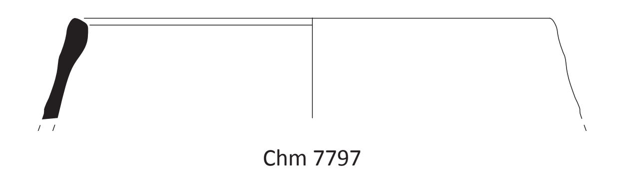




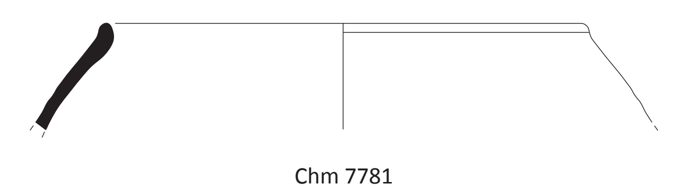
L



Chm 7791



Chm 7797



Chm 7781



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7781	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7791	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 31 (2015)
7797	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 31 (2015)

Pl. 118. Cooking pots

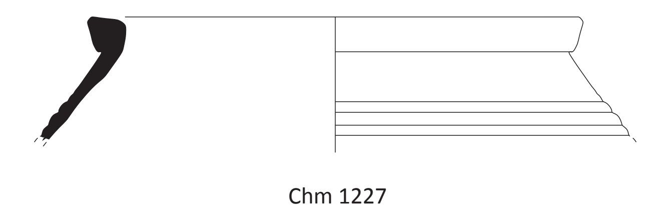




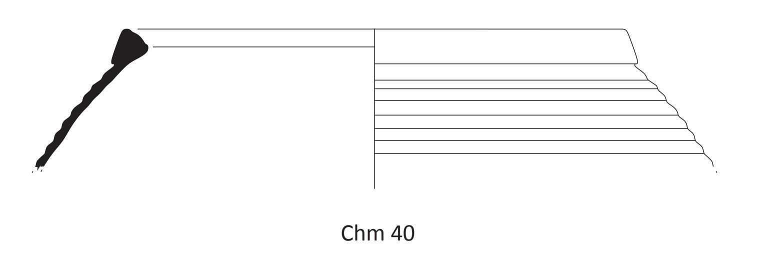




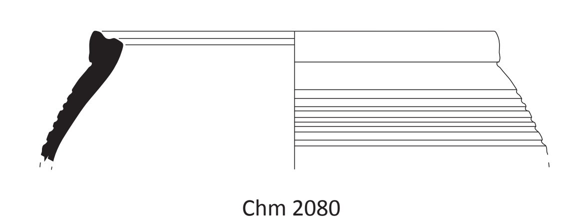




Chm 1227



Chm 40



Chm 2080



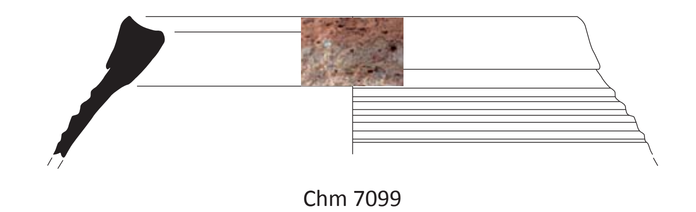
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
40	RW	15	Workshop X	Akko region	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
1227	RW	14.5	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: 5 (2002)
2080	RW	12	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)

Pl. 119. Cooking pots

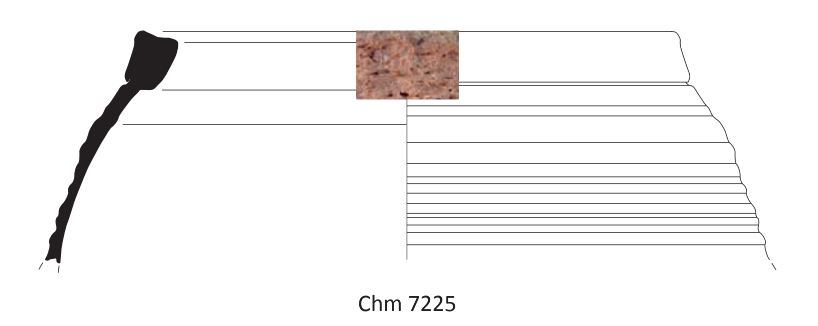




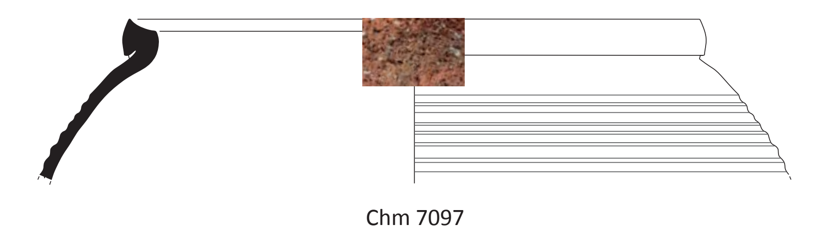




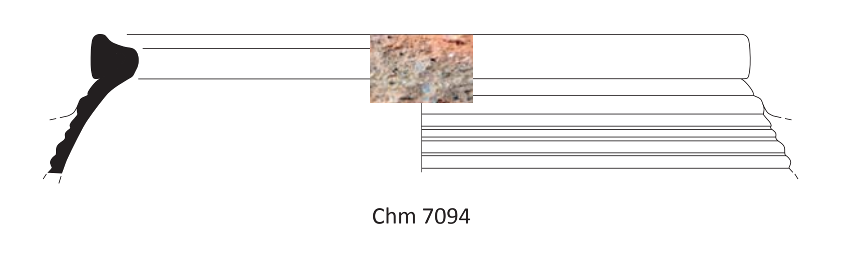
Chm 7099



Chm 7225



Chm 7097

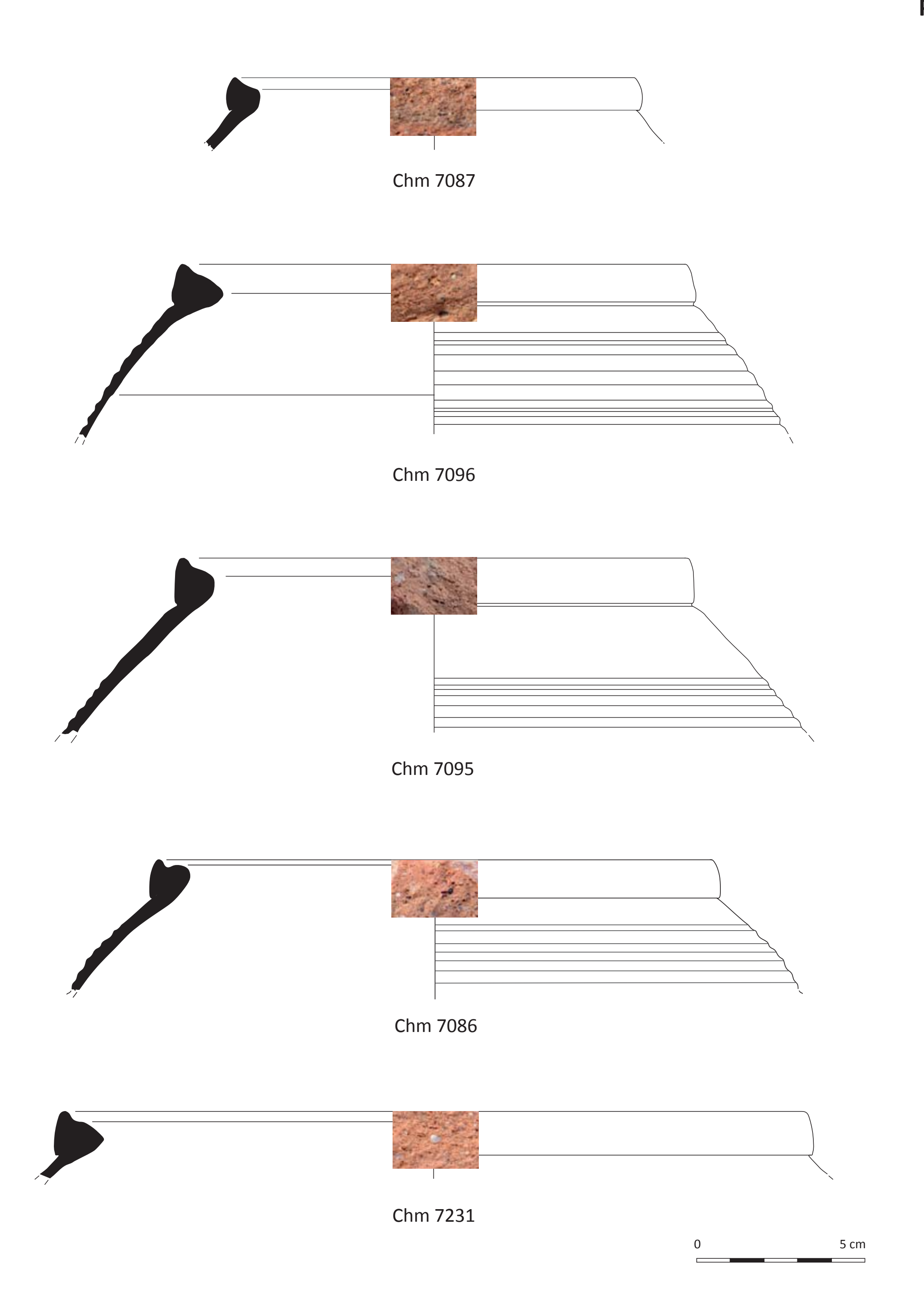


Chm 7094



Archive no.	Fragment	Dimensions cm	Fabric /Ware	Identification	Find spot
7094	RWH	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7097	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7099	RW	11	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7225	RW	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 120. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7086	RW	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7087	RW	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7095	RW	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7096	RW	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7231	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 121. Cooking pots

Plate 122







Chm 7229

Chm 7100

Chm 7228

Chm 7092

Chm 7091

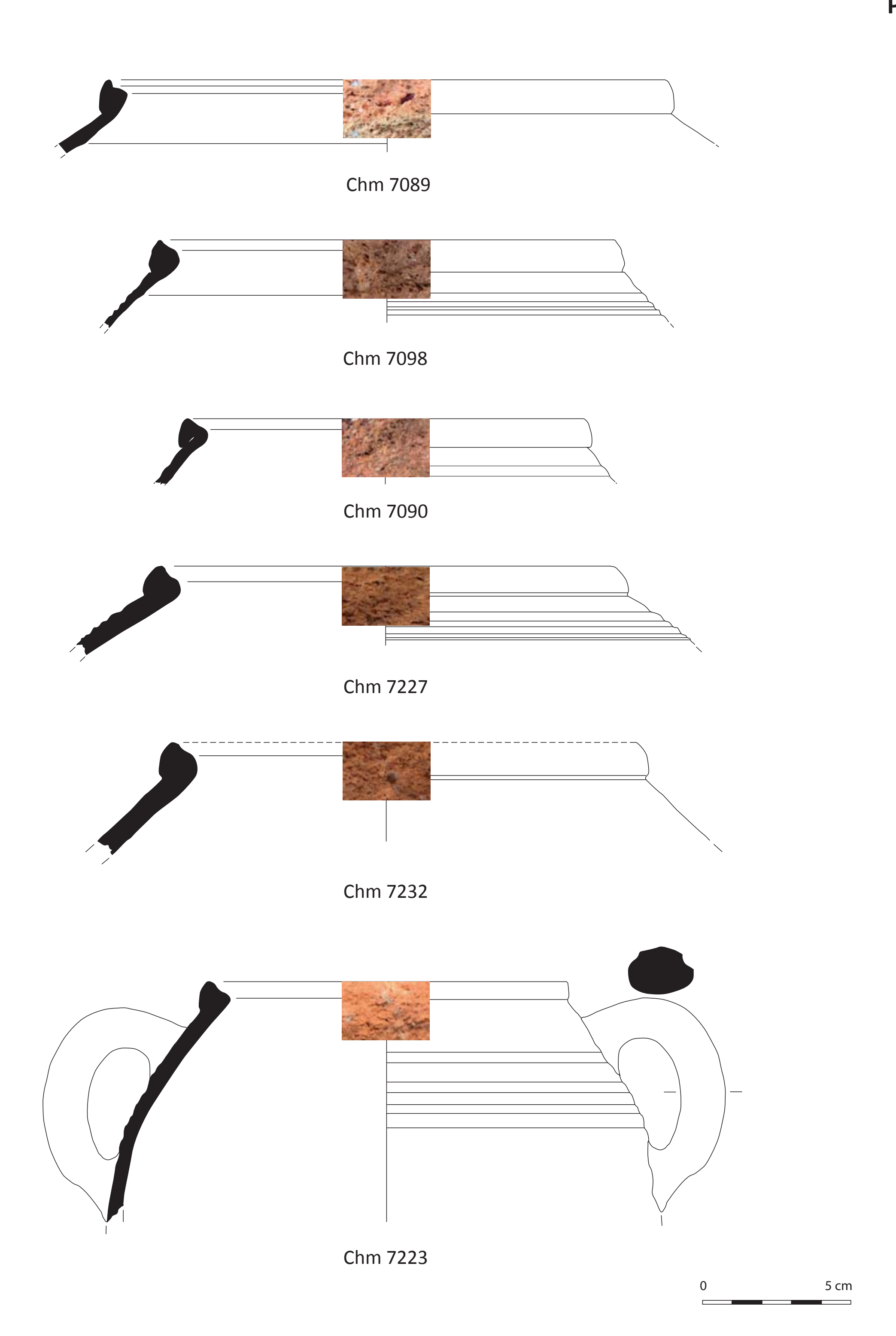
Chm 7230

Chm 7088, 7093

0 5 cm

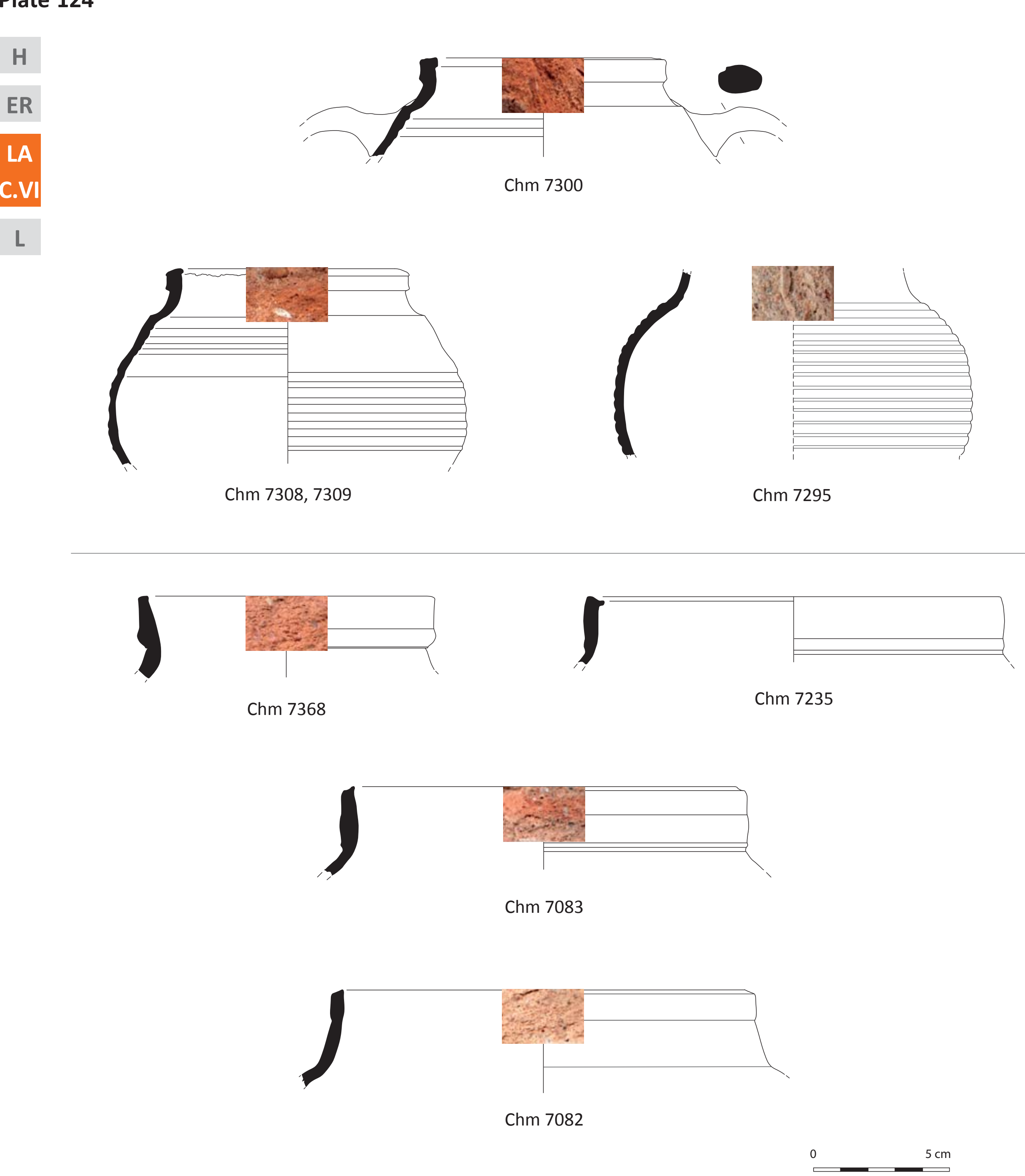
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7088, 7093	RW	14.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7091	RW	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7092	RWH	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7100	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7228	RW	12.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7229	RW	16	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7230	RW	20	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 122. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7089	RW	18.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7090	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7098	RW	15	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7223	RWH	12	Workshop X?	Akko region?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7227	RW	15	Workshop X?	Akko region?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7232	RW	?	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 123. Cooking pots



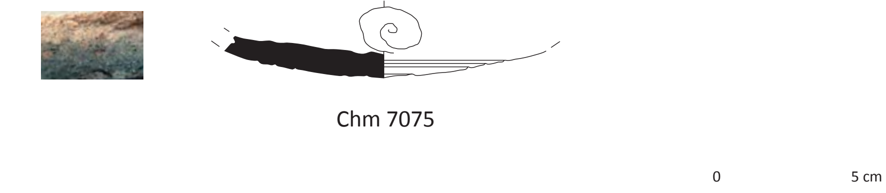
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7082	RN	15	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7083	RN	14	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7235	RN	15	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7295	NW	–	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7300	RShH	8	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7308, 7309	RNW	8	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7368	RN	10.5	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 124. Cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1649	B	–	Workshop X	Akko region	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1659	B	10	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVII: 18 (2003)
2125	B	3	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

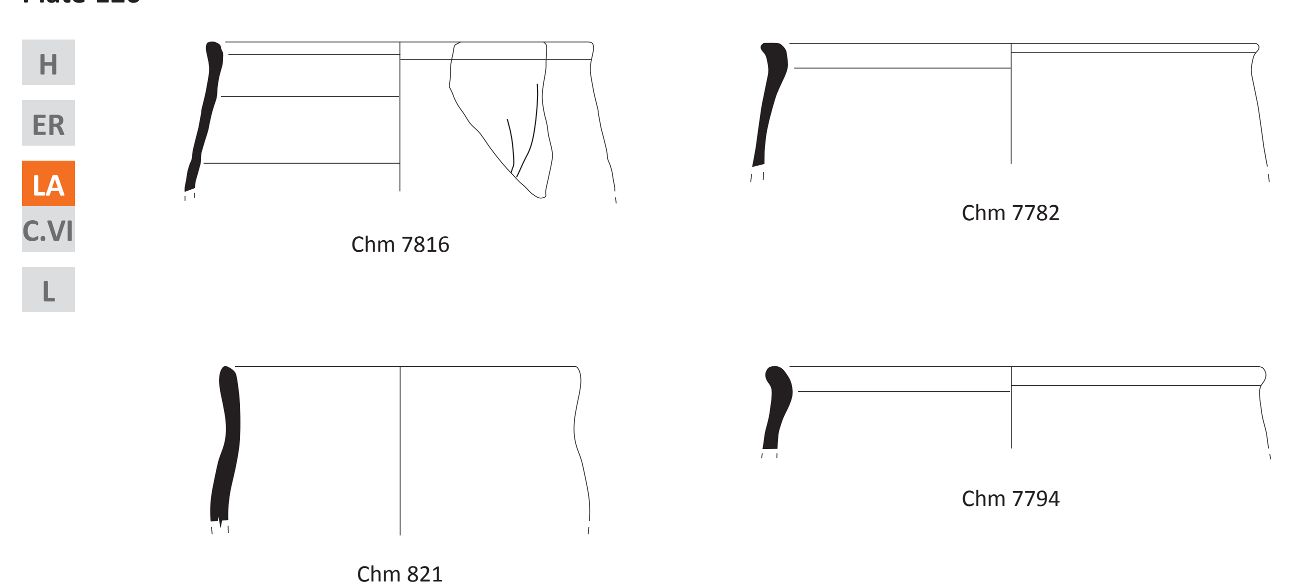
Pl. 125.1. Cooking pots: bases



0 5 cm

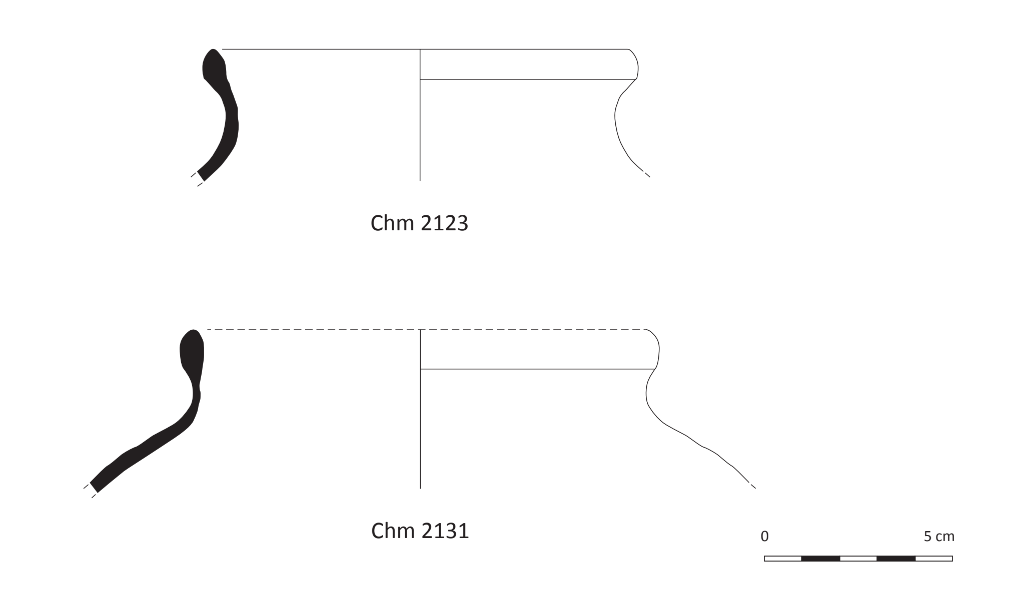
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7075	B	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 125.2. Cooking pot: base



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
821	RW	8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.X: 2 (2001)
7782	RW	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7794	RW	13	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 32 (2015)
7816	RW	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 126.1. Small storage vessels or cooking pots



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2123	RW	11	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)
2131	RW	–	Workshop X?	Akko region?	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)

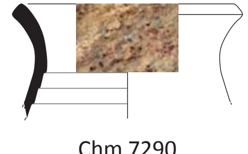
Pl. 126.2. Small storage vessels or cooking pots



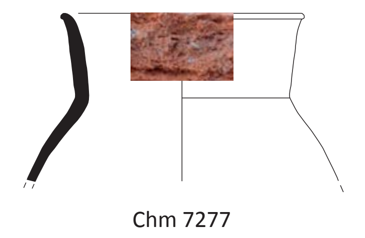




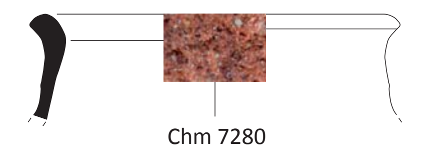

Chm 7289



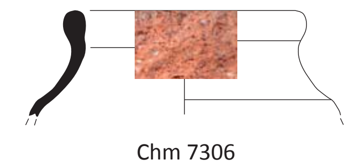

Chm 7290



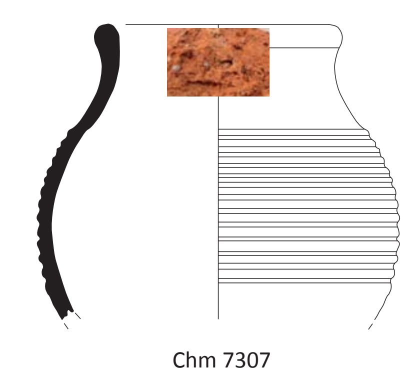
Chm 7277



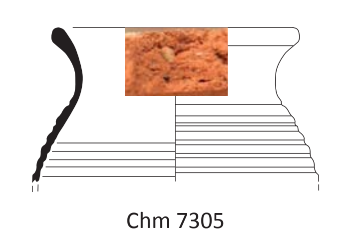
Chm 7280



Chm 7306



Chm 7307



Chm 7305



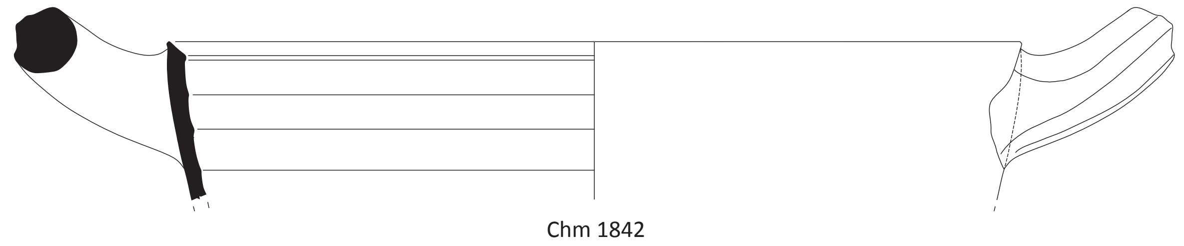
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7277	RNSh	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7280	RN	10	Similar to BJW	Porphyreon?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7289	RN	6	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7290	RN	7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7305	RNW	6.5	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7306	RNW	6.5	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7307	RNW	7	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 127. Small storage vessels or cooking pots

Chm 1077

Chm 1707

Chm 1702



Chm 802

Chm 1842

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
802	RWH	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2b (2000)
1077	RWH	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VIII: 28 (2001)
1702	RWH	20	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)
1707	RWH	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XIX: 2 (2003)
1842	RWH	25	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 2 (2004)

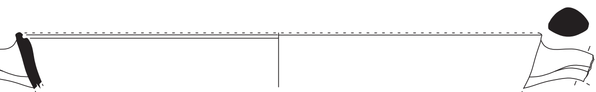
Pl. 128. Sliced-rim casseroles

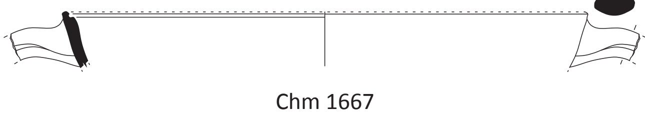




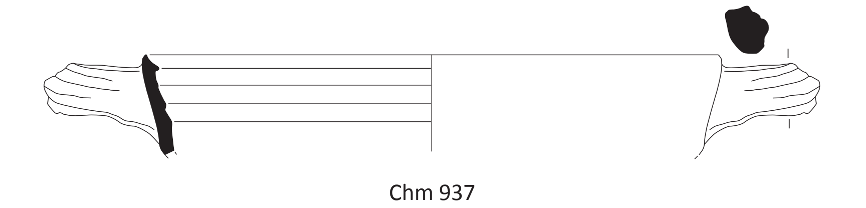




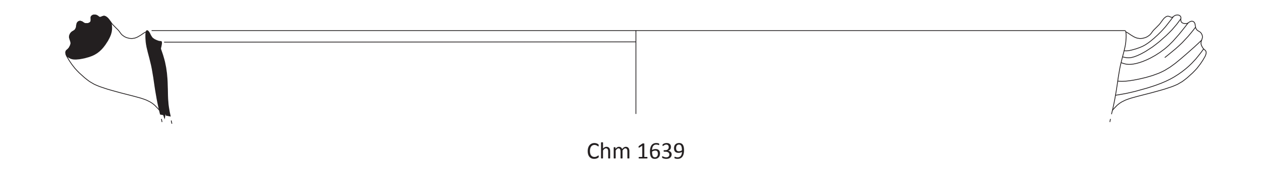




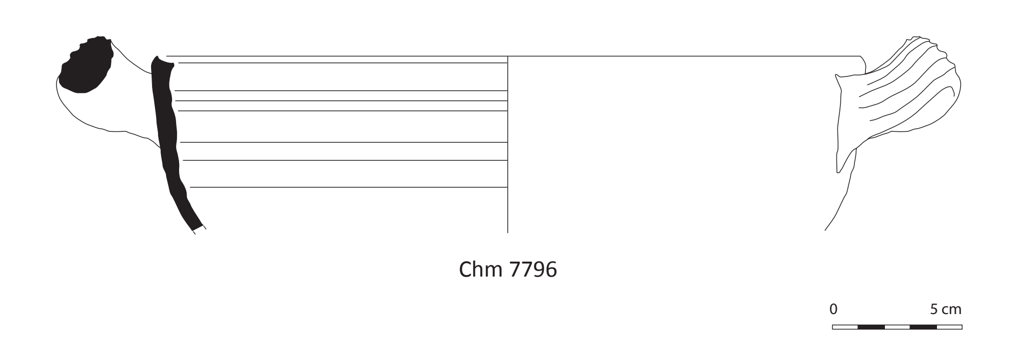
Chm 1667



Chm 937



Chm 1639



Chm 7796

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
937	RWH	22	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1639	RWH	40.5	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1667	RWH	?	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	E.XVII: 5 (2003)
7796	RWH	27	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	E.XXII: 31 (2015)

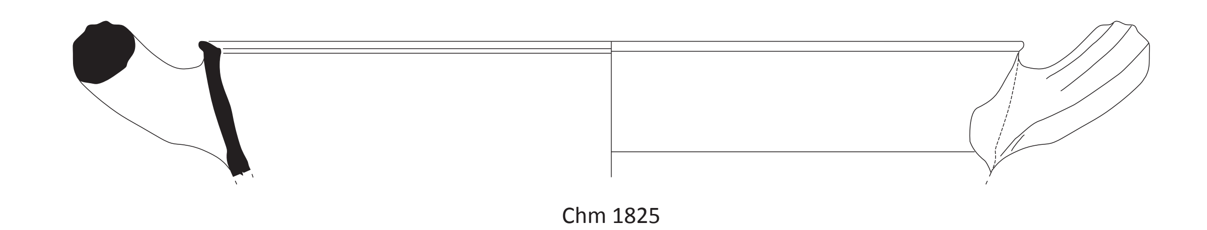
Pl. 129. Sliced-rim casseroles

Plate 130

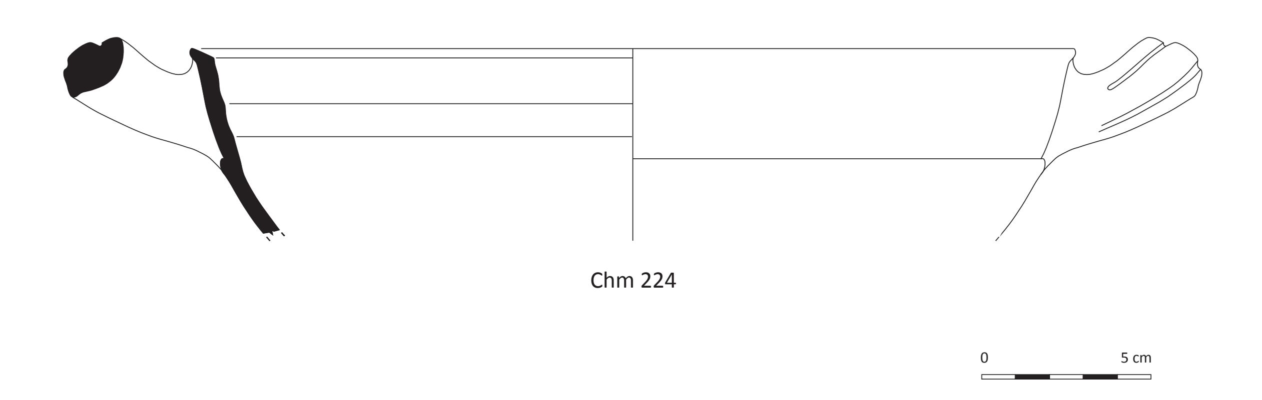








Chm 1825



Chm 224

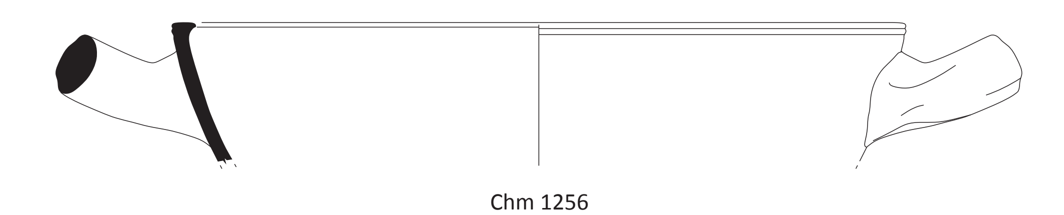
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
224	RWH	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: 12 (1998)
1825	RWH	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: 8001 (2004)

Pl. 130. Sliced-rim casseroles

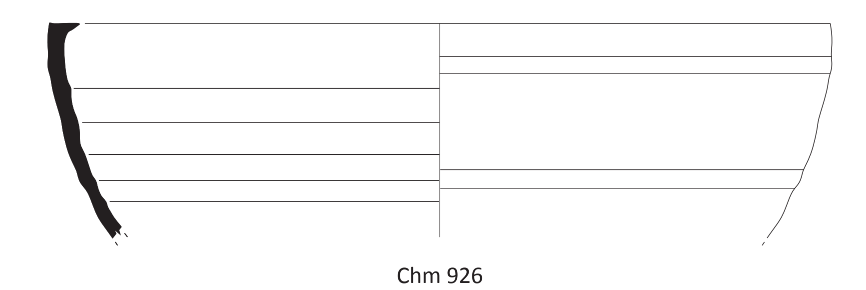




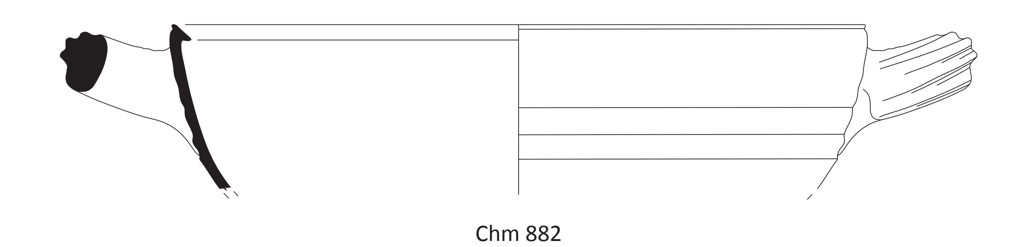




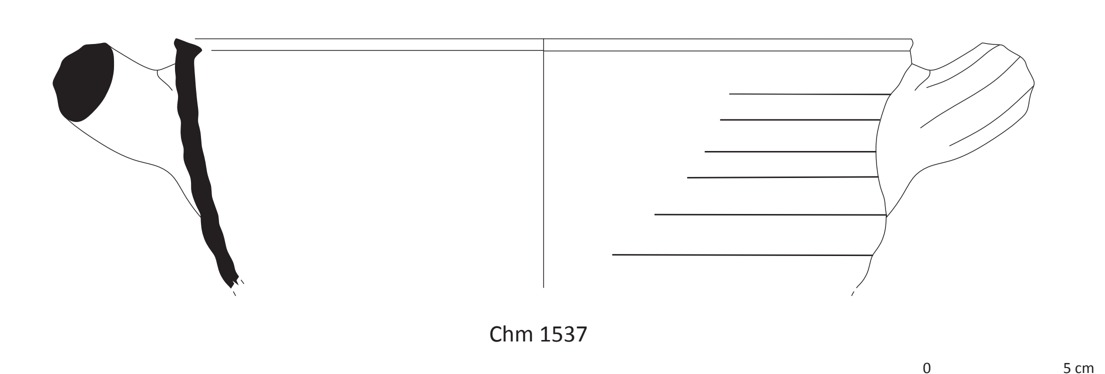
Chm 1256



Chm 926



Chm 882



Chm 1537

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
882	RWH	20.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
926	RW	23	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1256	RWH	21.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: fill (2002)
1537	RWH	21.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

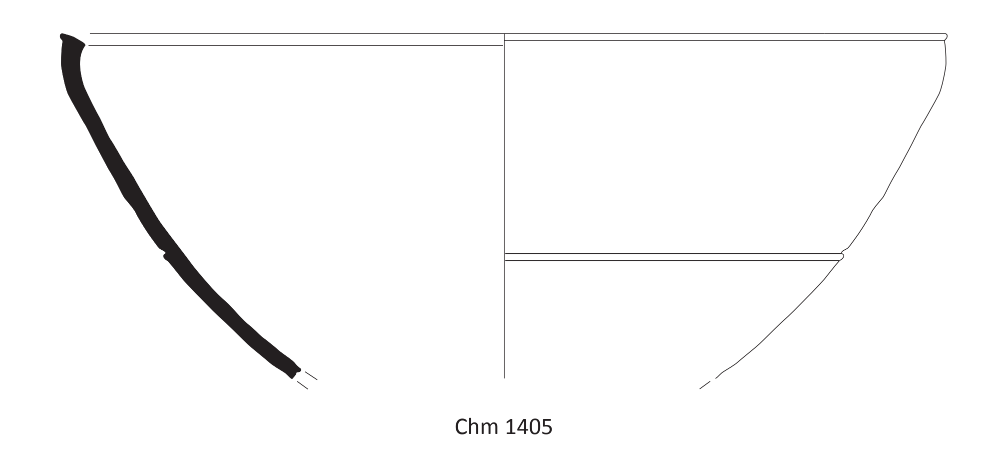
Pl. 131. Sliced-rim casseroles

Plate 132

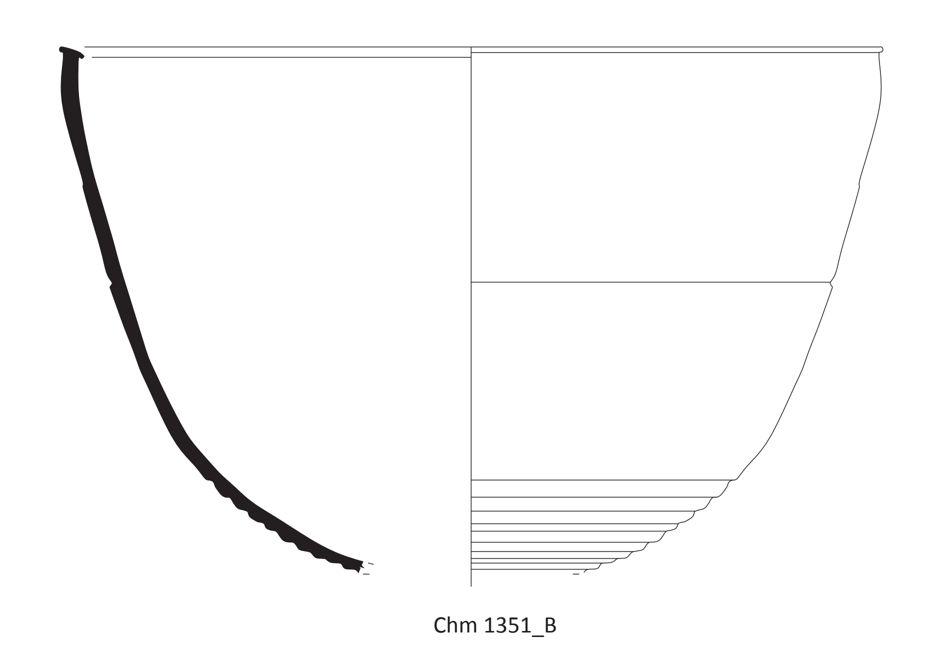








Chm 1405



Chm 1351_B



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1405	RW	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: 4 (2002)
1351_B	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: 1 (2002)

Pl. 132. Sliced-rim casseroles

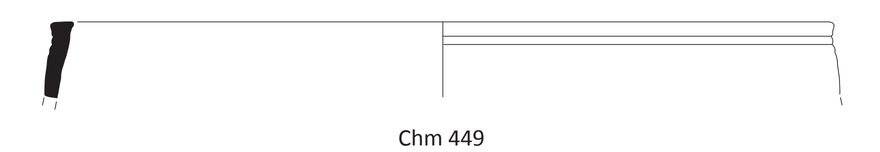


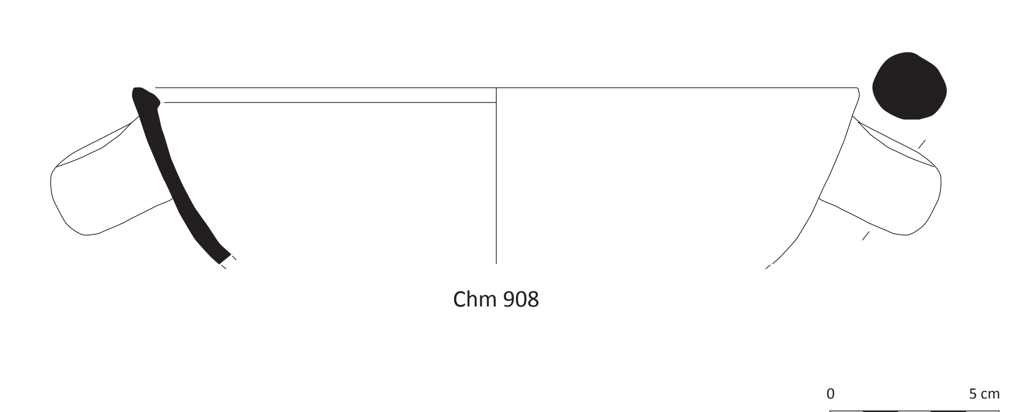












Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
449	RW	23	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
908	RWH	21	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)

Pl. 133. Sliced-rim casseroles

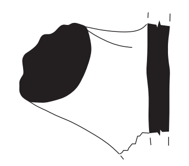




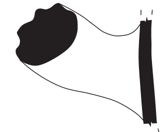




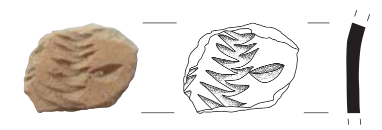




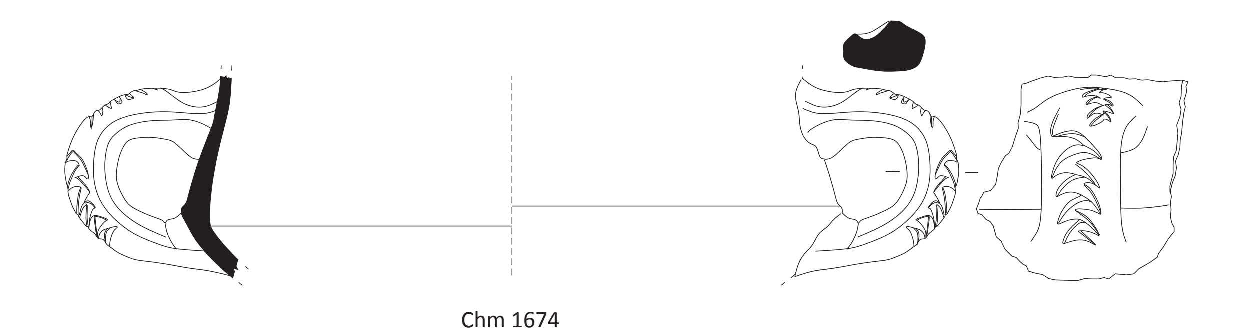
Chm 1566



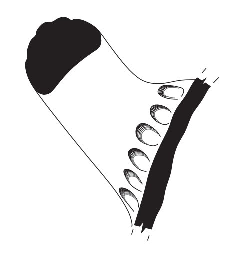
Chm 7506

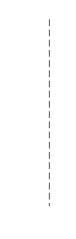


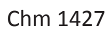
Chm 1008

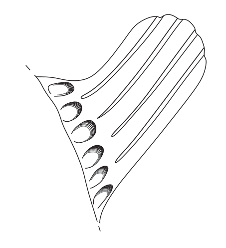


Chm 1674









Chm 1427



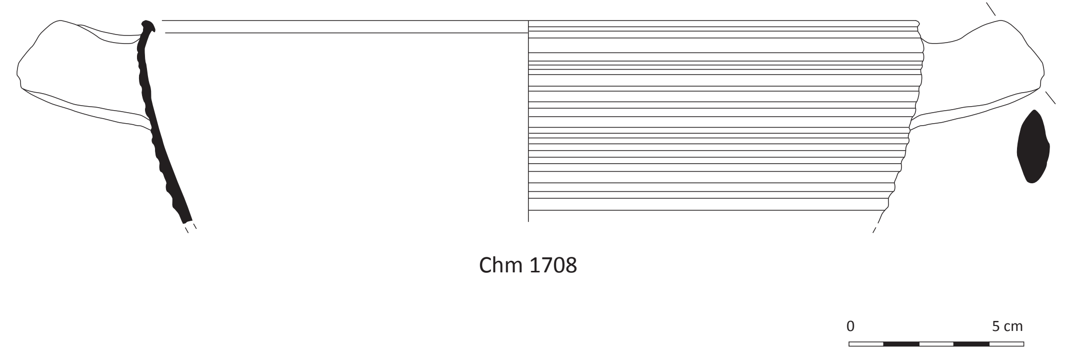
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1008	W	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XI: entrance, surface (2001)
1427	WH	–	CW 34?	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVI: fill (2002)
1566	WH	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1674	WH	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.XIA: 5b (2003)
7506	WH	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VII: 11 (2000)

Pl. 134. Sliced-rim casseroles

Chm 1362

Chm 1153

Chm 1320



Chm 1708

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1153	RW	19	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XI: fill (2002)
1320	RW	22	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: 5 (2002)
1362	RWH	24.5	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: 5 (2002)
1708	RWH	22	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XIX: 2 (2003)

Pl. 135. Sliced-rim casseroles

Plate 136

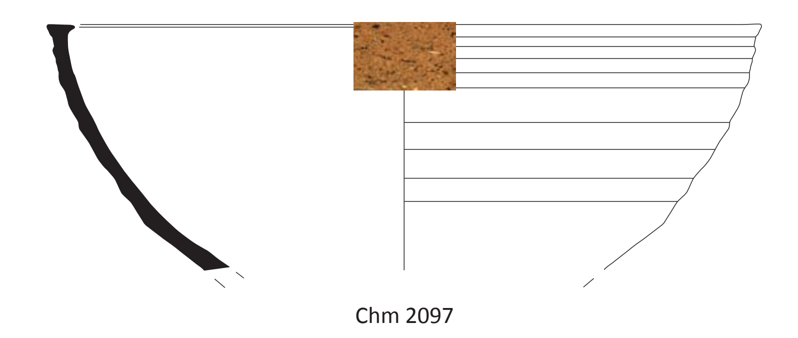




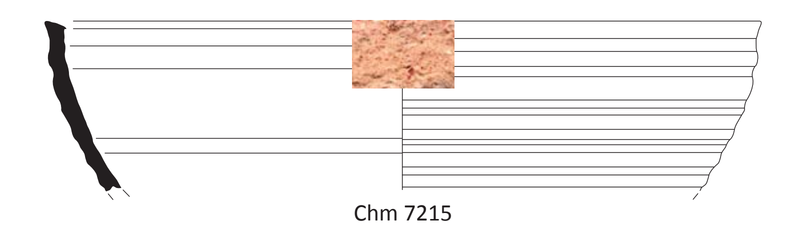




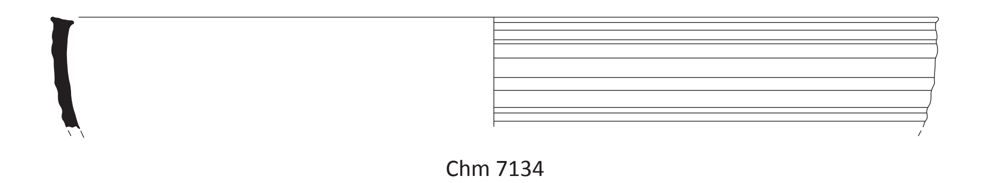




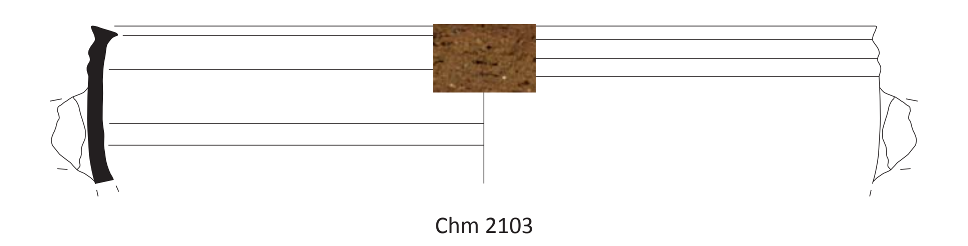
Chm 2097



Chm 7215



Chm 7134



Chm 2103

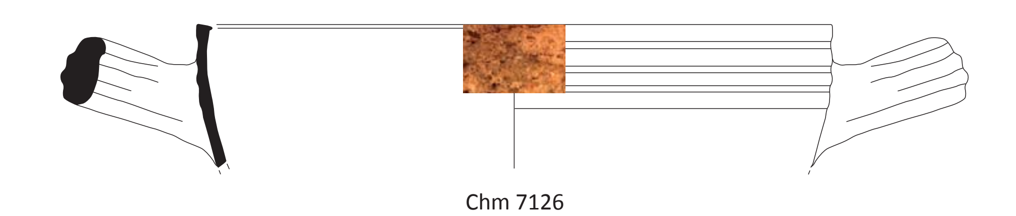


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2097	RW	21	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2004)
2103	RWH	23	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 4 (2004)
7134	RW	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7215	RW	21	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

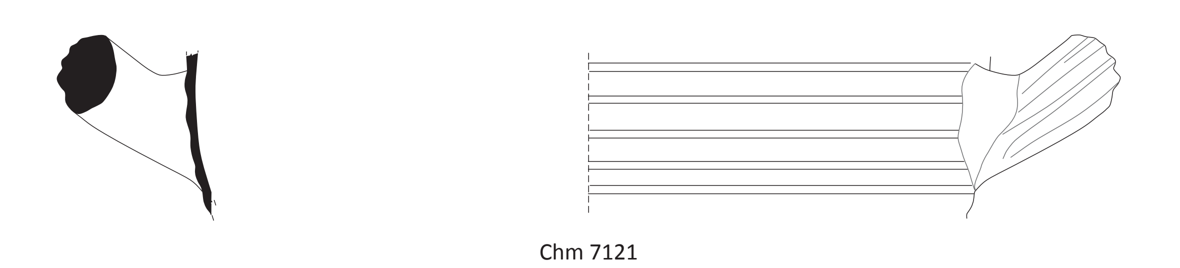
Pl. 136. Sliced-rim casseroles







Chm 7126



Chm 7121



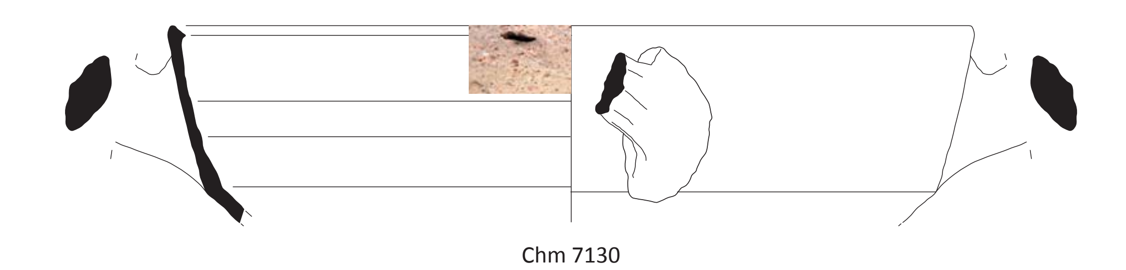
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7121	WH	–	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7126	RWH	18.5	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 137. Sliced-rim casseroles

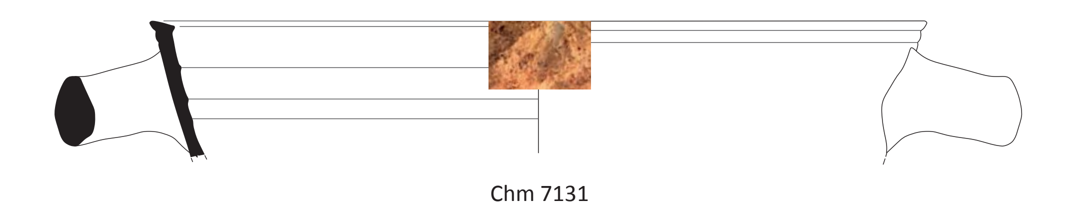
Plate 138



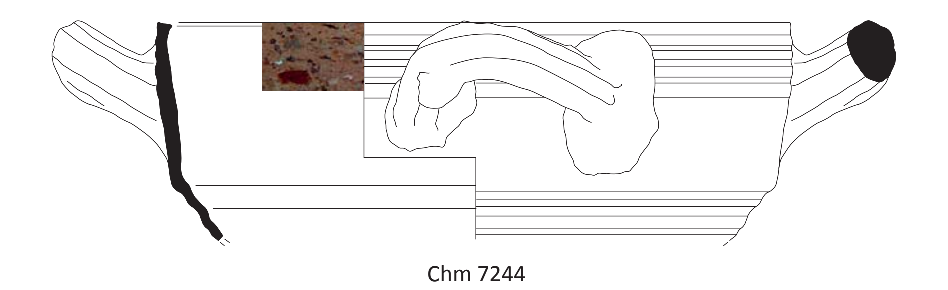


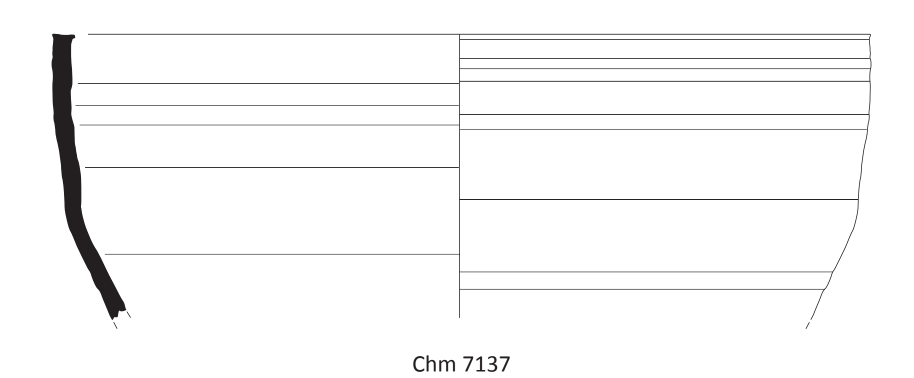
Chm 7130



Chm 7131



Chm 7244



Chm 7137



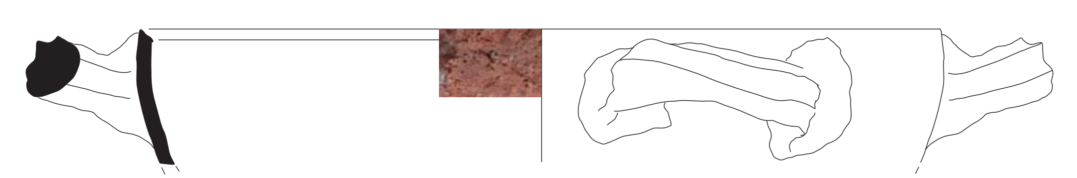
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7130	RWH	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7131	RWH	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7137	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7244	RWH	20.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 138. Sliced-rim casseroles

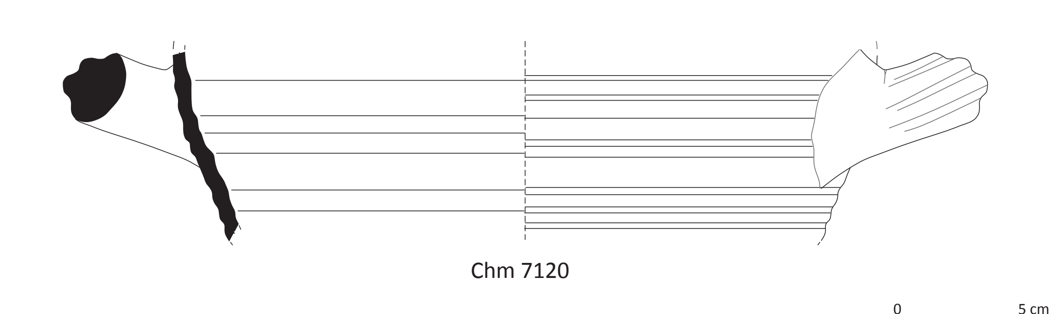
Chm 7213

Chm 7129

Chm 7128



Chm 7122



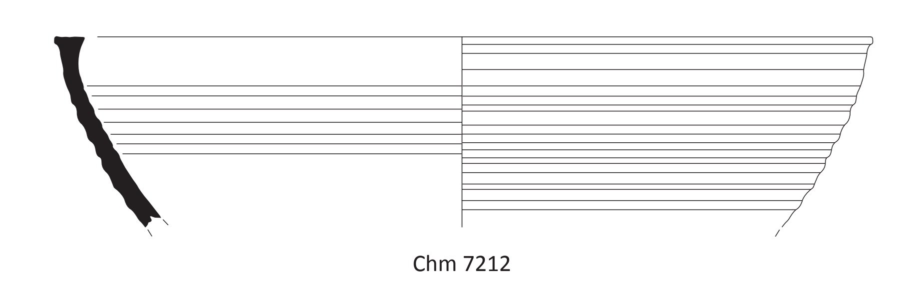
Chm 7120

0 5 cm

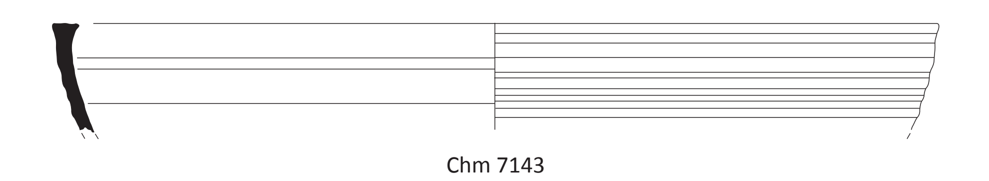
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7120	WH	–	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7122	RWH	26	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7128	RWH	22	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7129	RWH	23	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7213	RW	25	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 139. Sliced-rim casseroles

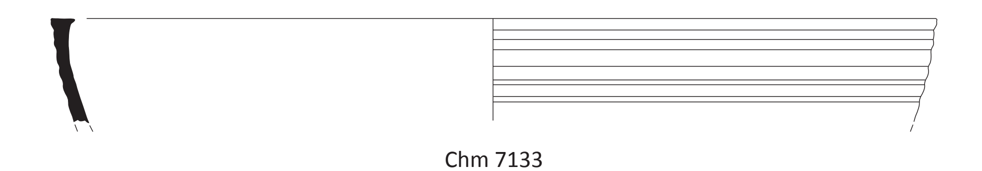
Plate 140



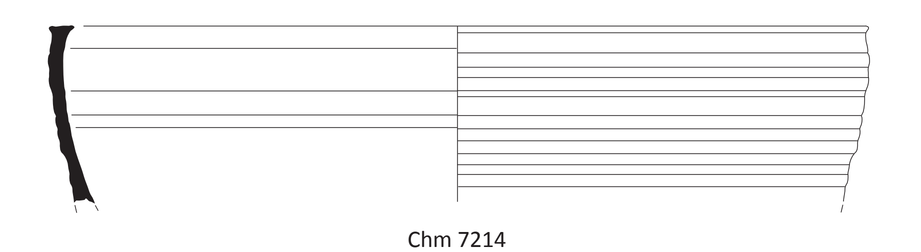
Chm 7212



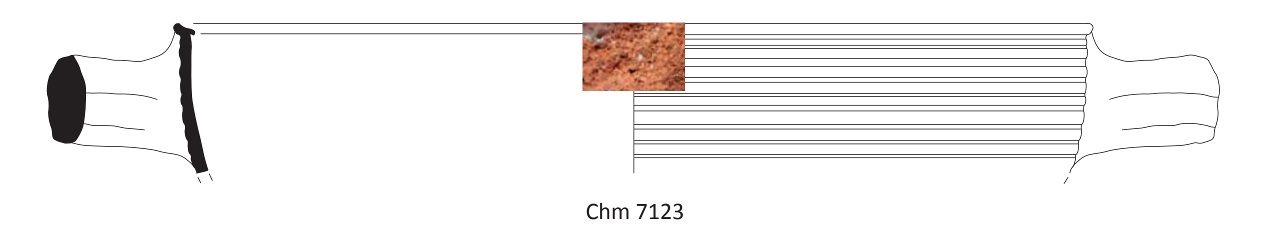
Chm 7143



Chm 7133



Chm 7214



Chm 7123

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7123	RWH	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7133	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7143	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7212	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7214	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 140. Sliced-rim casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7139	RW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7196	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7207	RWH	20	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7208	RWH	21	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7210	RW	21	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

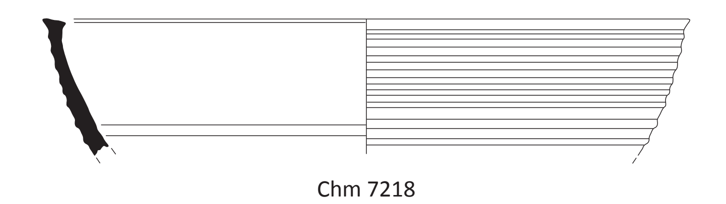
Pl. 141. Sliced-rim casseroles

Plate 142

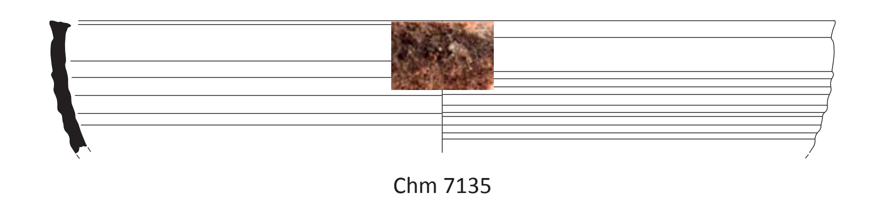




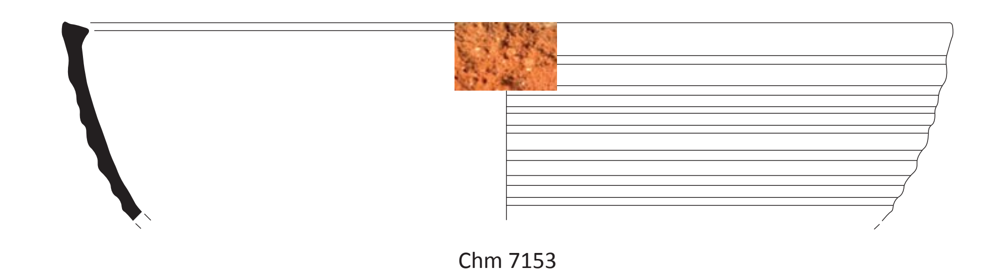




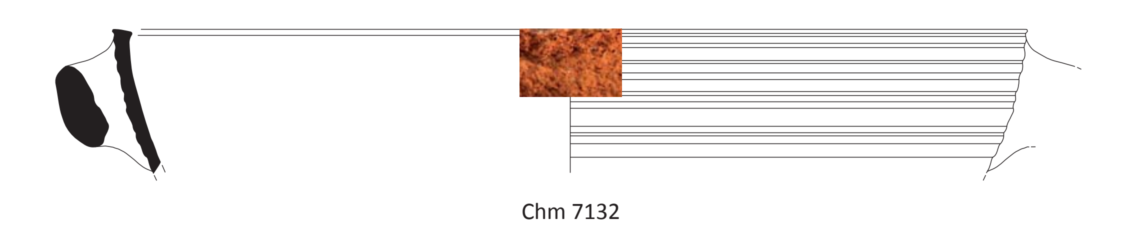
Chm 7218



Chm 7135



Chm 7153



Chm 7132



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7132	RWH	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7135	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7153	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7218	RW	19	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

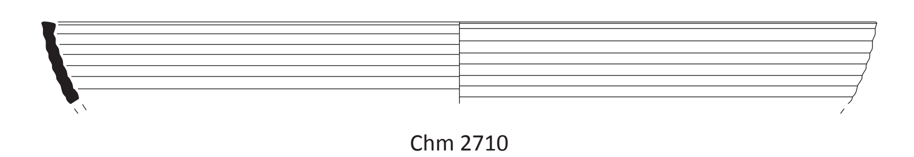
Pl. 142. Sliced-rim casseroles



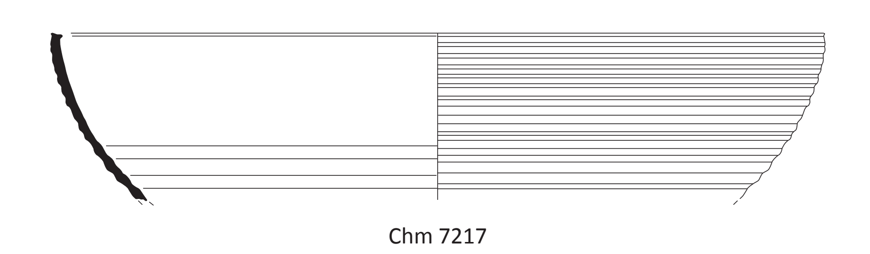




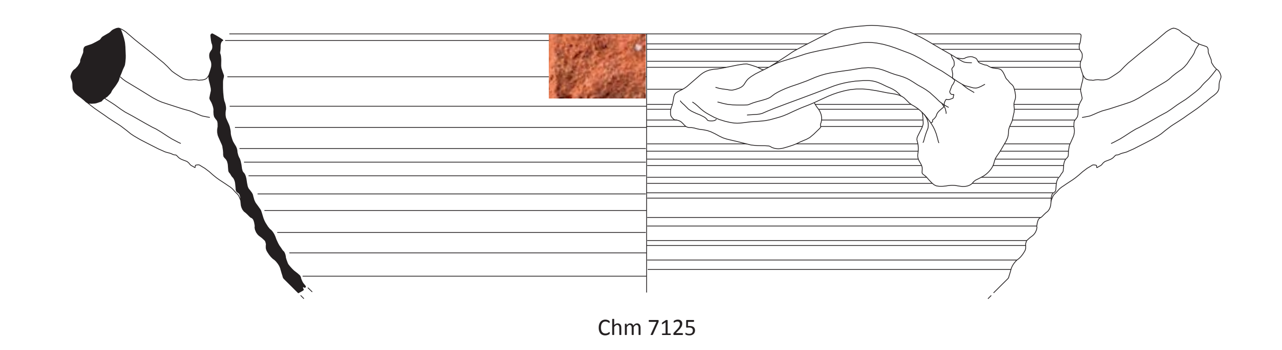




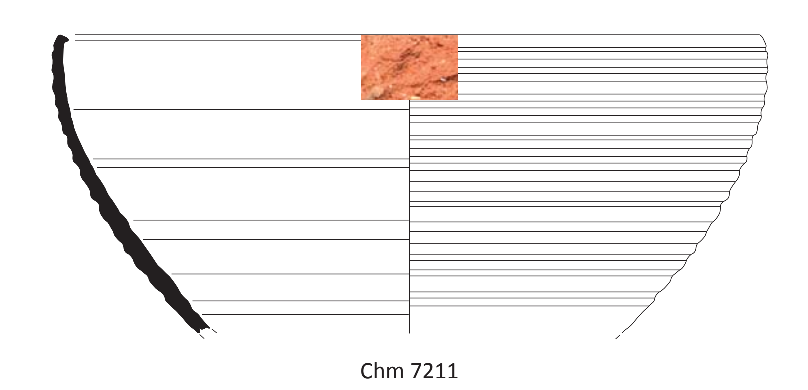
Chm 2710



Chm 7217



Chm 7125



Chm 7211



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2710	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7125	RWH	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7211	RW	21	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7217	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 143. Sliced-rim casseroles

Plate 144







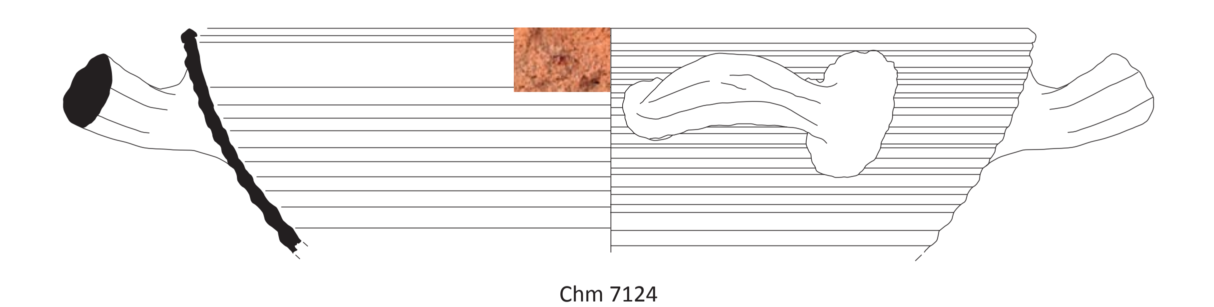




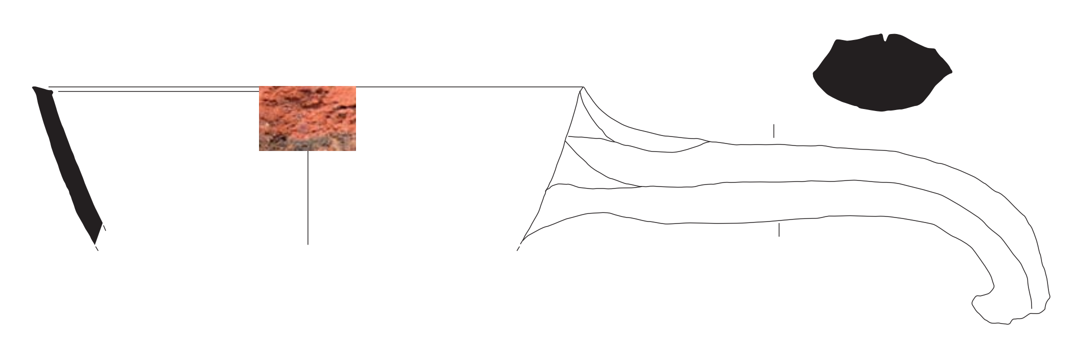
Chm 7127



Chm 7138



Chm 7124



Chm 7362



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7124	RWH	29	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7127	RWH	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7138	RWH	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7211	RWH	21	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7362	RWH	17	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 144. Sliced-rim casseroles

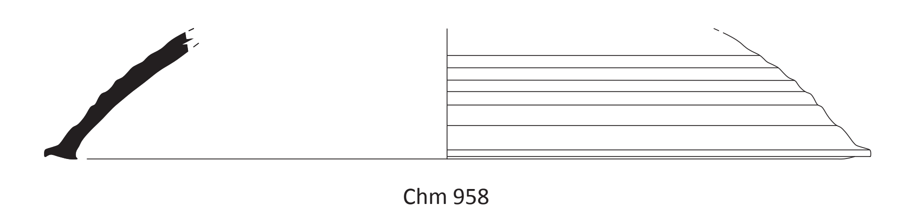




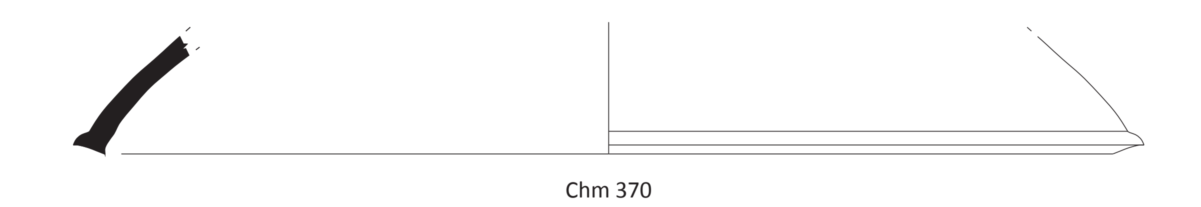




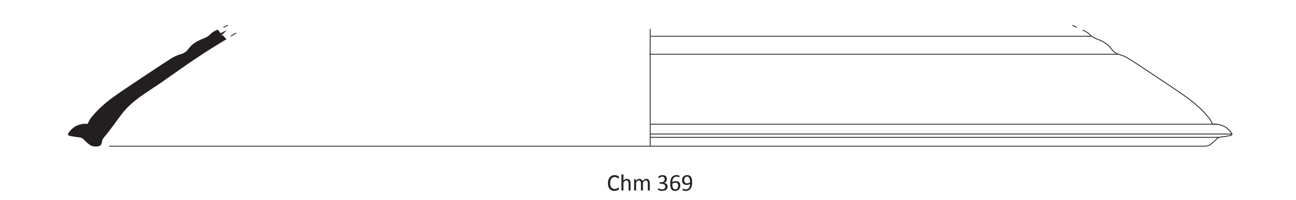




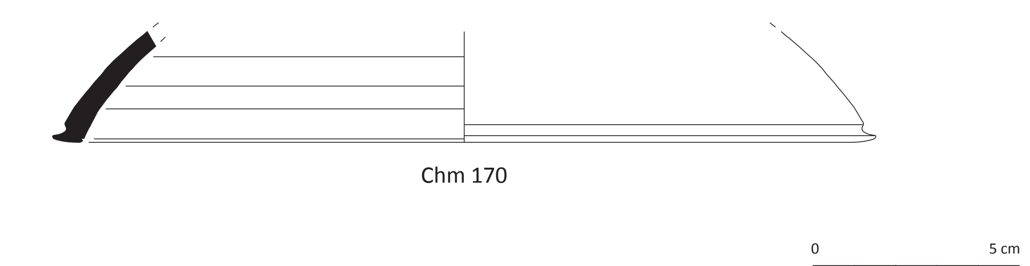
Chm 958



Chm 370



Chm 369



Chm 170

0 5 cm

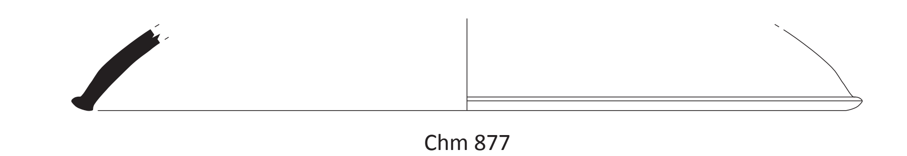
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
170	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: surface (1998)
369	RW	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: surface (1998)
370	RW	24.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: surface (1998)
958	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)

Pl. 145. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

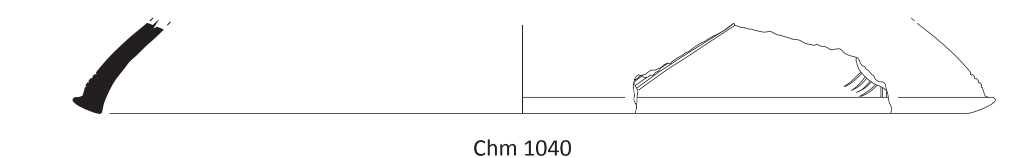
Plate 146



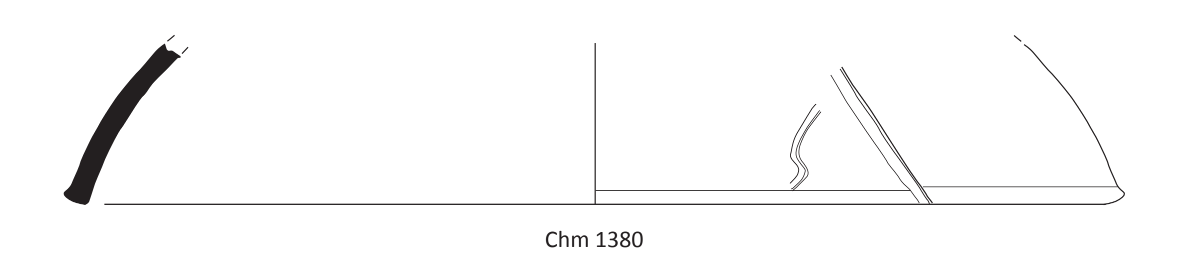


Chm 877



Chm 1040

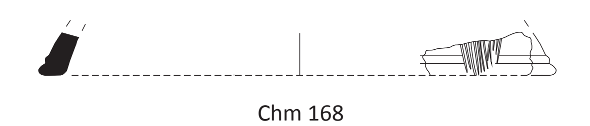


Chm 1380



Chm 573

Chm 1381

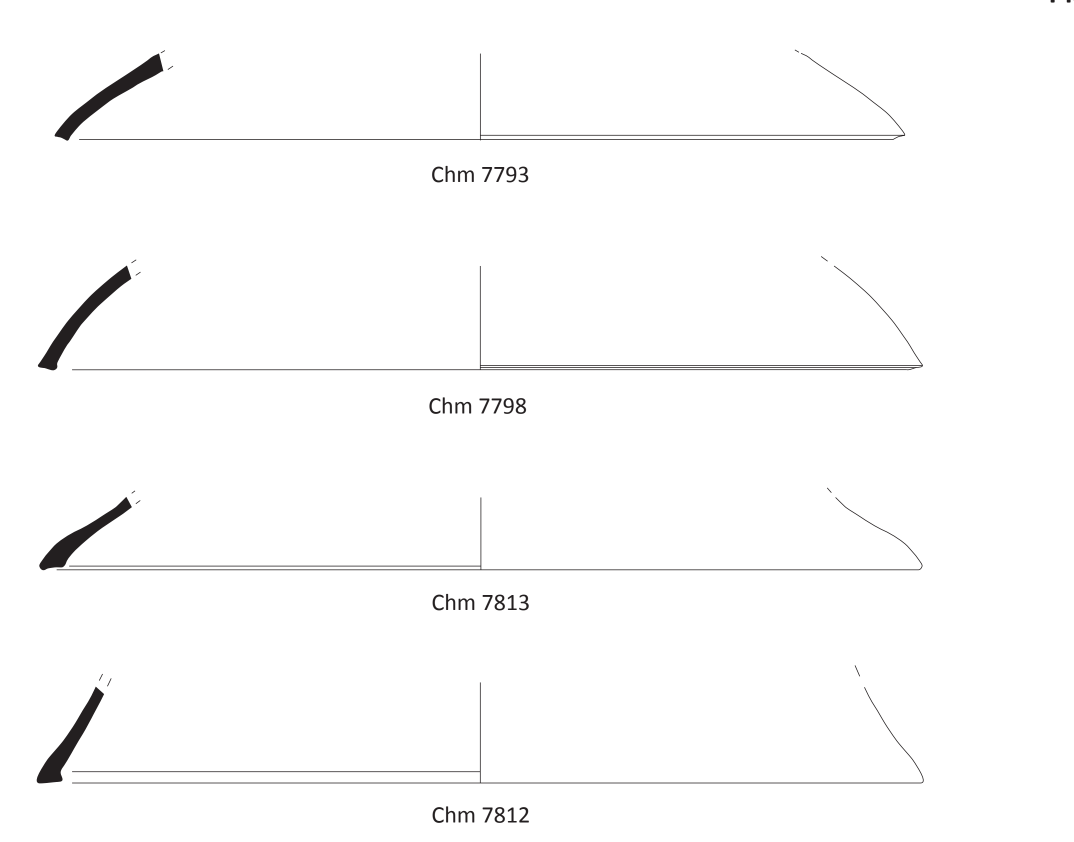


Chm 168



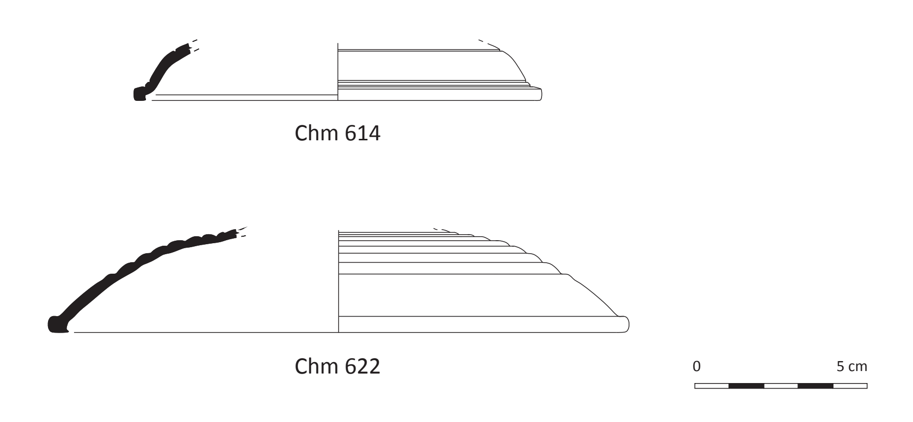
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
168	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIA: surface (1998)
573	W	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B: 1 near 'Hellenistic wall' (2000)
877	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1040	RW	25.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1380	RW	30	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 10 (2002)
1381	W	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 13 (2002)

Pl. 146. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7793	RW	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 32 (2015)
7798	RW	25	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 31 (2015)
7812	RW	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7813	RW	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 147.1. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



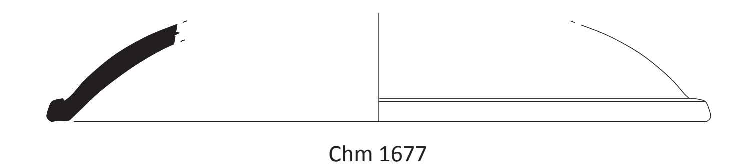
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
614	RW	12	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.V: 16 (2000)
622	RW	17	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.V: 15 (2000)

Pl. 147.2. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

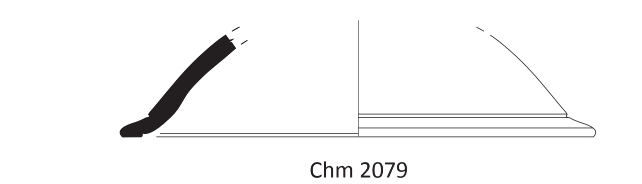




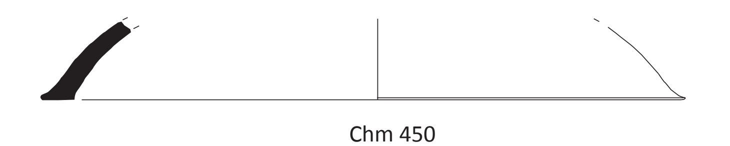




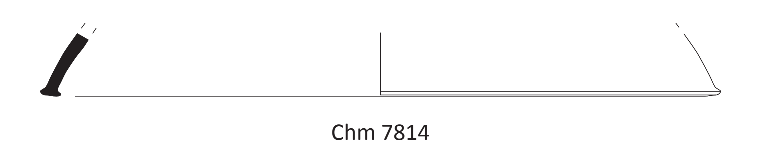
Chm 1677



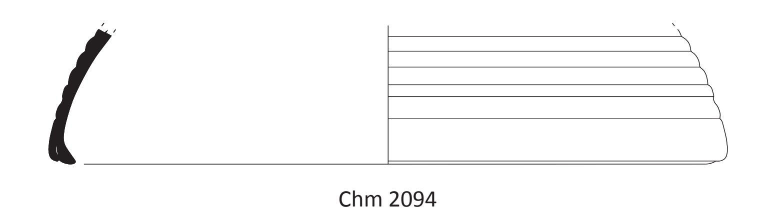
Chm 2079



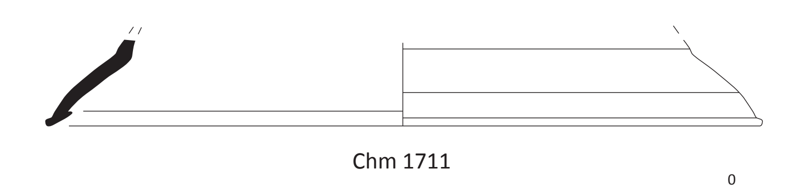
Chm 450



Chm 7814



Chm 2094

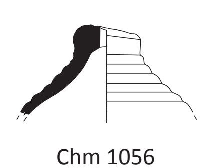


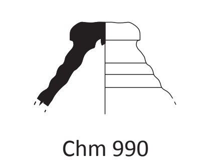
Chm 1711

0 5 cm

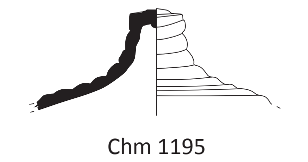
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
450	RW	19	CW 34?	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
1677	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVIII: 5 (2003)
1711	RW	21	Semi-fine; light red, sandy, fine-grained, many fine white grains, h-2	?	E.XVII: test (2003)
2079	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)
2094	RW	18.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.XI: 33 (2004)
7814	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

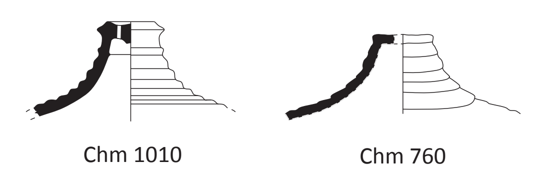
Pl. 148. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles


Chm 1056

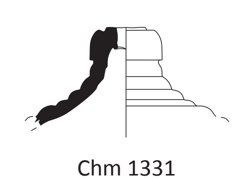

Chm 990

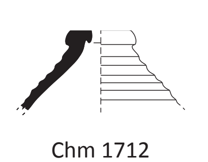

Chm 1026

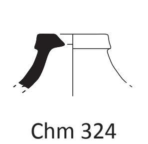

Chm 1195

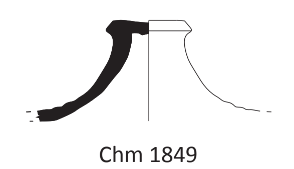

Chm 1010

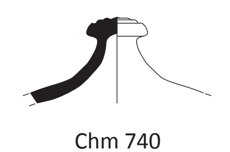
Chm 760


Chm 1331


Chm 1712


Chm 324


Chm 1849


Chm 740



Chm No.	Fragment	Fabric /Ware	Production group	Sector
324	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: SW corner (1999)
740	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B.II: 11 (2000)
760	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.V: 15 (2000)
990	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIC: 4 (2001)
1010	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XI: surface (2001)
1026	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 1 (2001)
1056	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 13 (2001)
1195	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 3a (2002)
1331	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (2002)
1712	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XVIII: fill (2003)
1849	Knob	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVI: 1 (2004)

Pl. 149. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles: handles

Plate 150

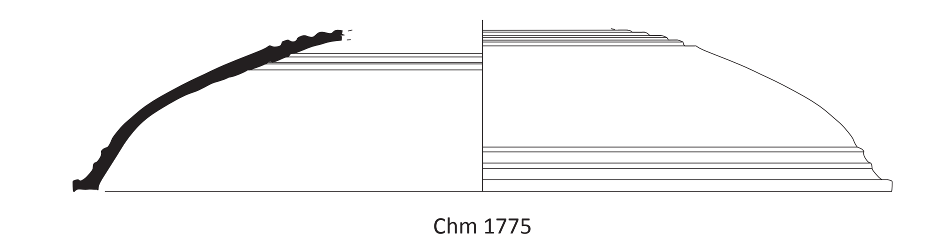


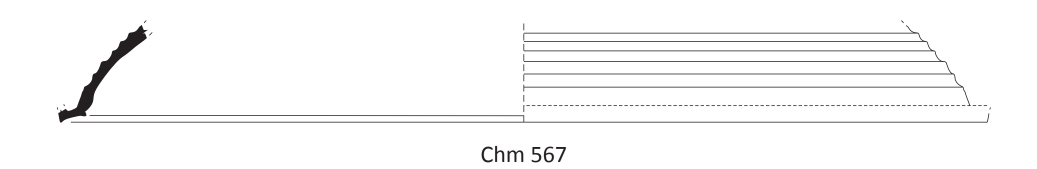


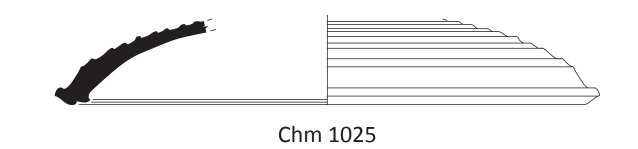


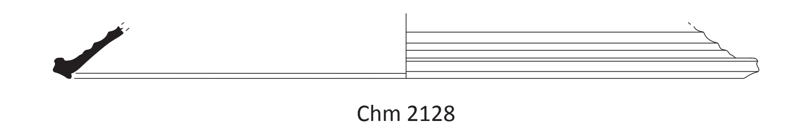


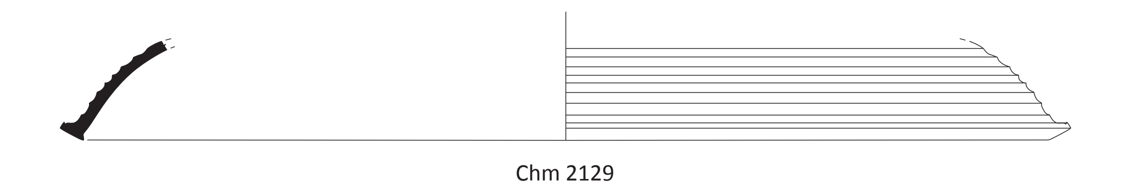



Chm 1775


Chm 567


Chm 1025

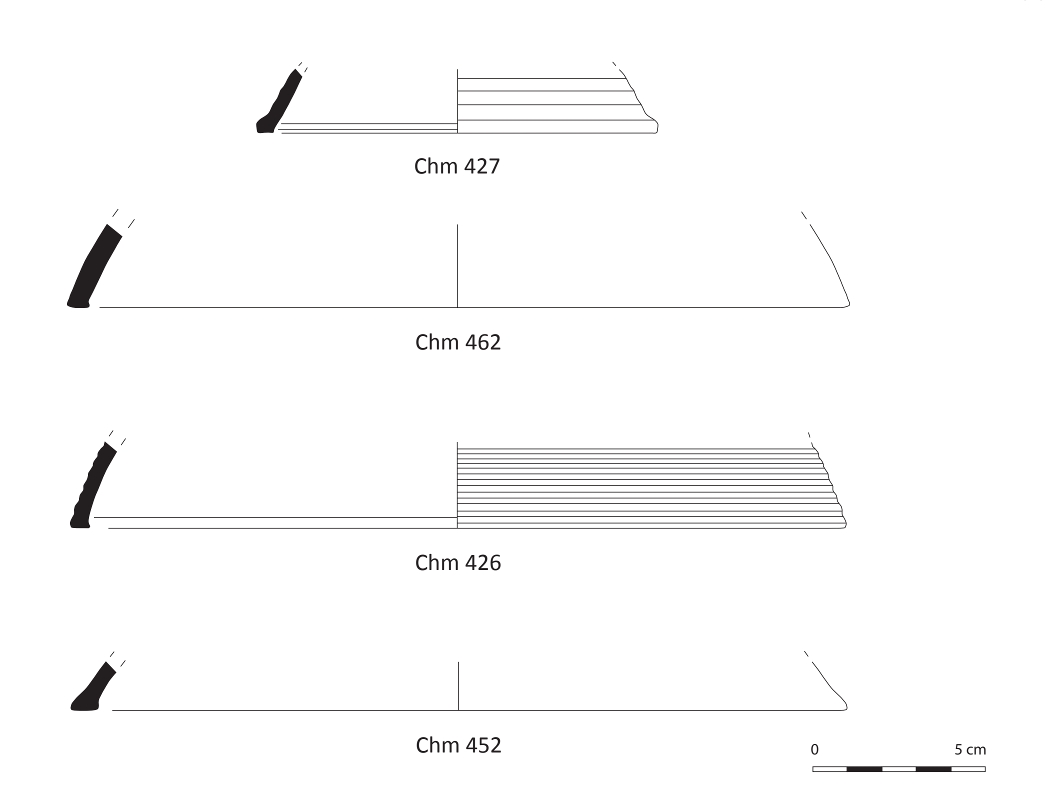

Chm 2128


Chm 2129



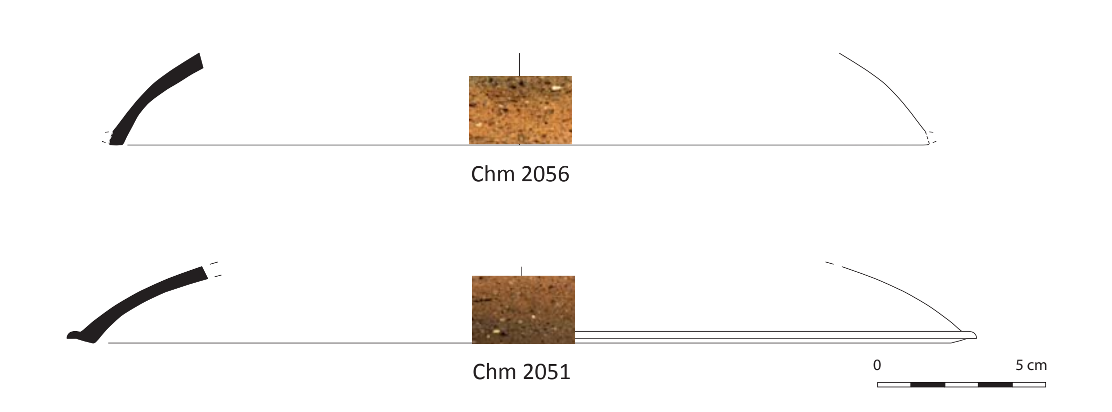
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
401	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: 4 (1999)
567	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	E.V: 10 (2000)
1025	RW	15	Workshop X	Akko region	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1775	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XXIV: 4 (2003)
2128	RW	20	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 51 (2005)
2129	RW	28	Workshop X	Akko region	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 150. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
426	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.III: 42 (1996)
427	RW	11.5	Workshop X	Akko region	C.III: 42 (1996)
452	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	A.I: 57 (1996)
462	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	A.I: 57 (1996)

Pl. 151.1. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2051	RW	28	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI (2004)
2056	W	26	CW 34	South Beqa’a Valley	C.VI (2004)

Pl. 151.2. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

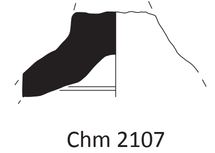




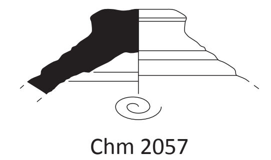






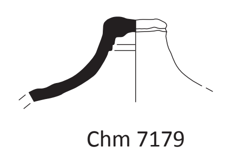


Chm 2107



Chm 2057





Chm 7179



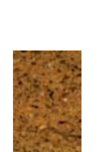


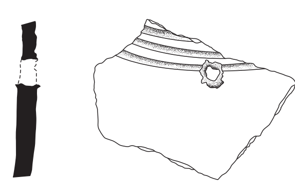
Chm 7248





Chm 7180





Chm 2714



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2057	Knob	3	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI (2004)
2107	Knob	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 5 (2005)
2714	W	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI (2007)
7179	Knob	2	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7180	Knob	1.7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7248	Knob	1.7	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 152. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles: handles

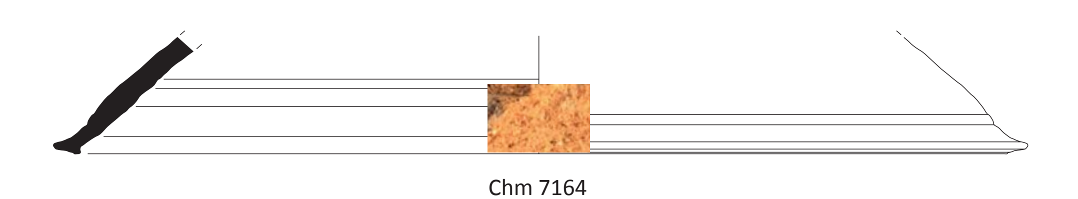




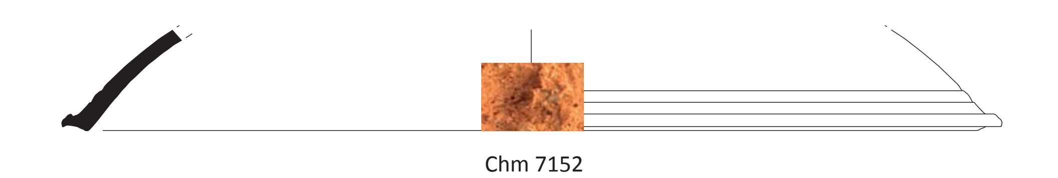




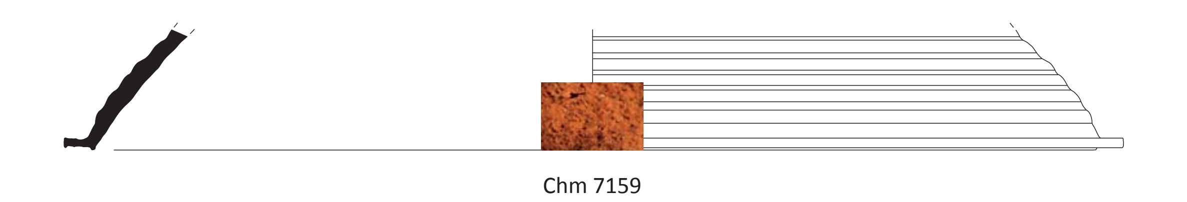




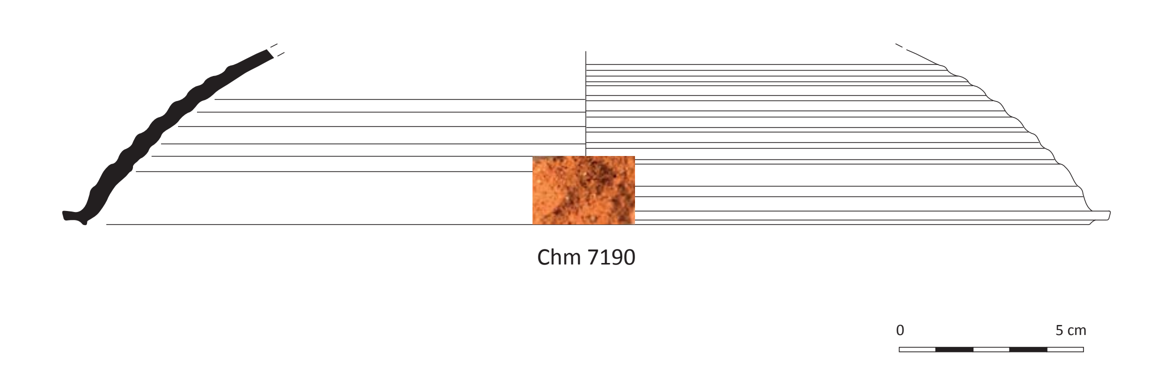
Chm 7164



Chm 7152



Chm 7159



Chm 7190

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7152	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7159	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7164	RW	25	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7190	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 153. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles





Chm 7141

Chm 7216

Chm 7142

Chm 7220

Chm 7144

Chm 7209

Chm 2052

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2052	RW	28	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI (2004)
7141	RW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7142	RW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7144	RW	26	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7209	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7216	RW	18	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7220	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

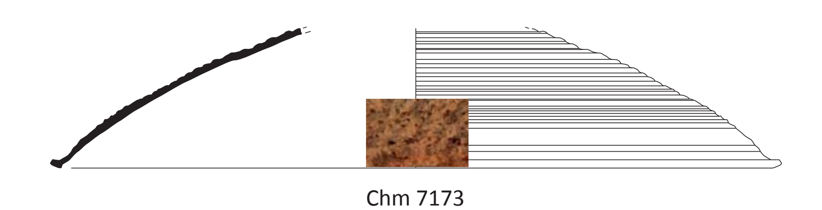
Pl. 154. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



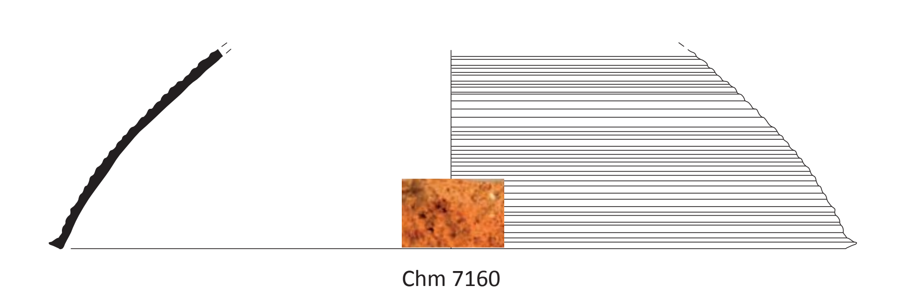








Chm 7173



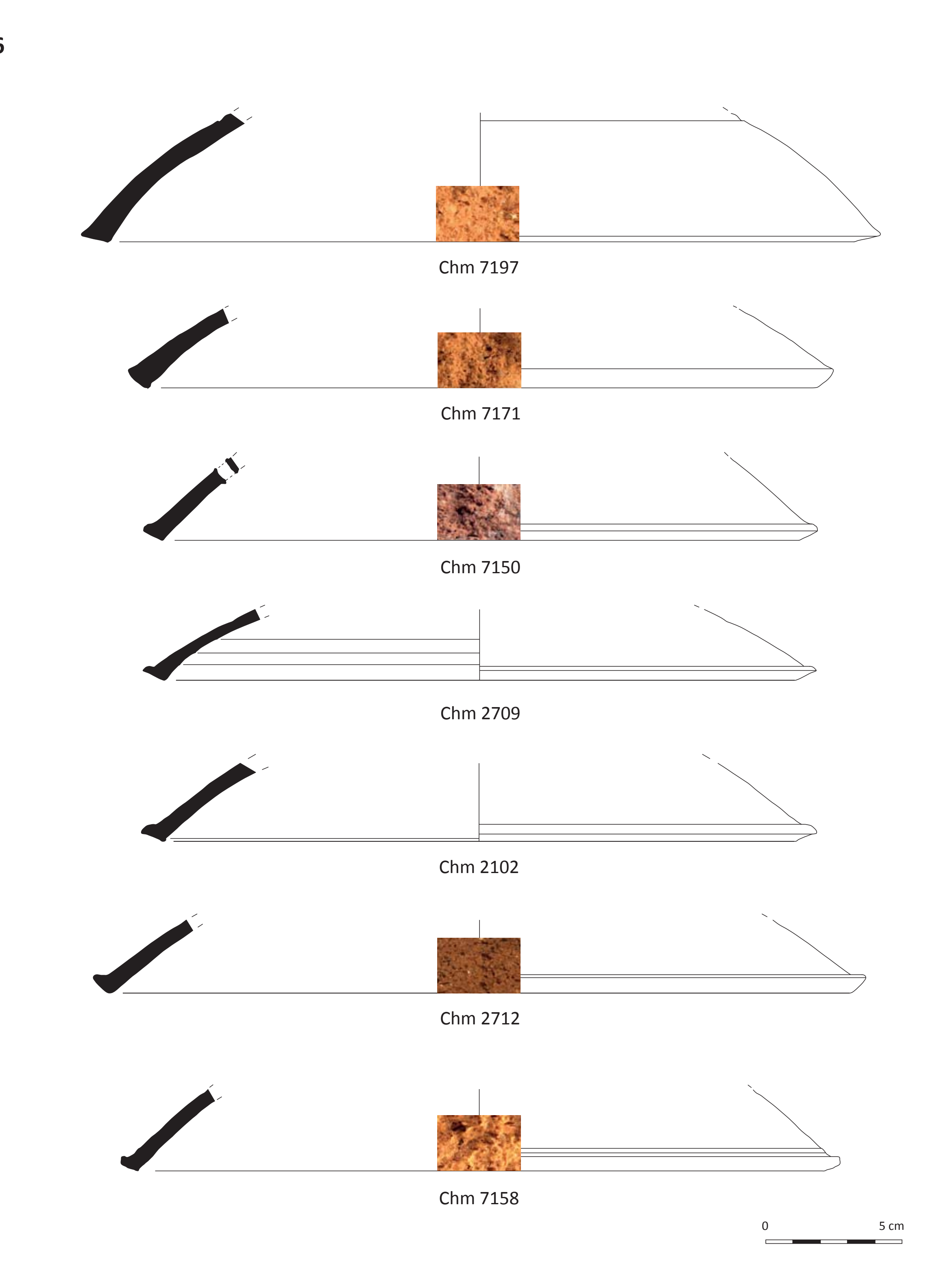
Chm 7160



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7160	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7173	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 155. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



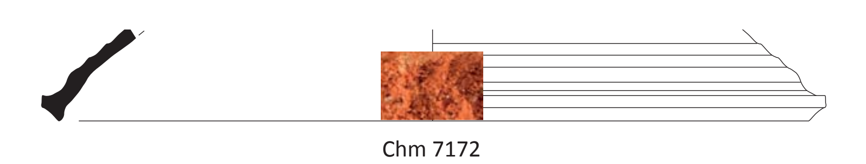
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2102	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 4 (2004)
2709	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: ? (2007)
2712	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: ? (2007)
7150	RW	23	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7158	RW	25–27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7171	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7197	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 156. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles

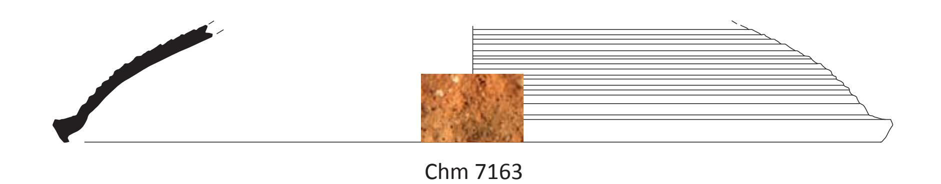




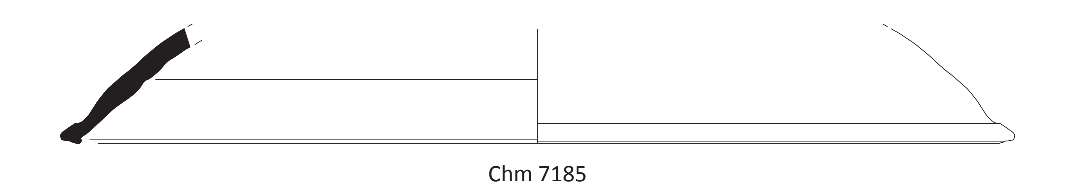




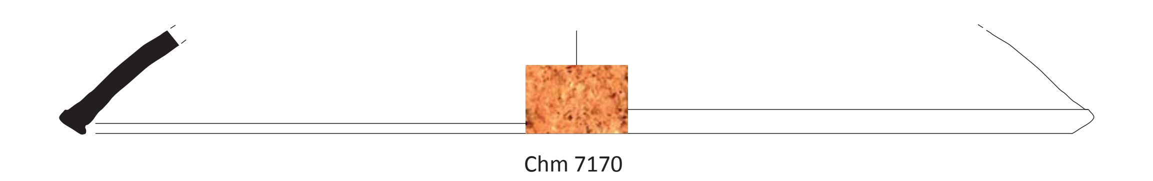
Chm 7172



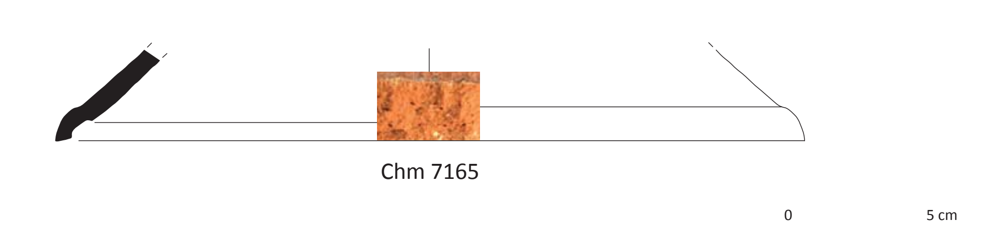
Chm 7163



Chm 7185



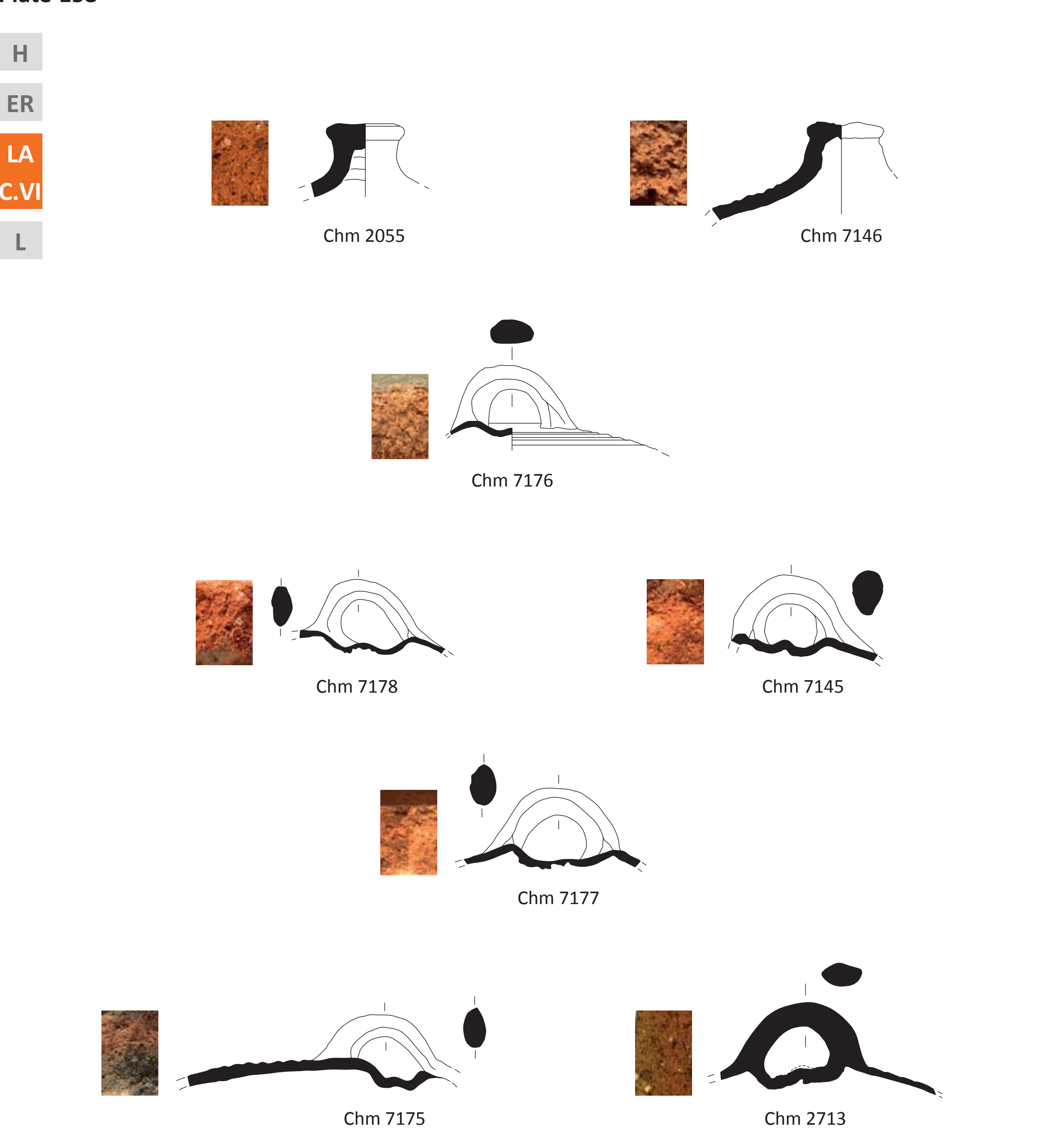
Chm 7170



Chm 7165

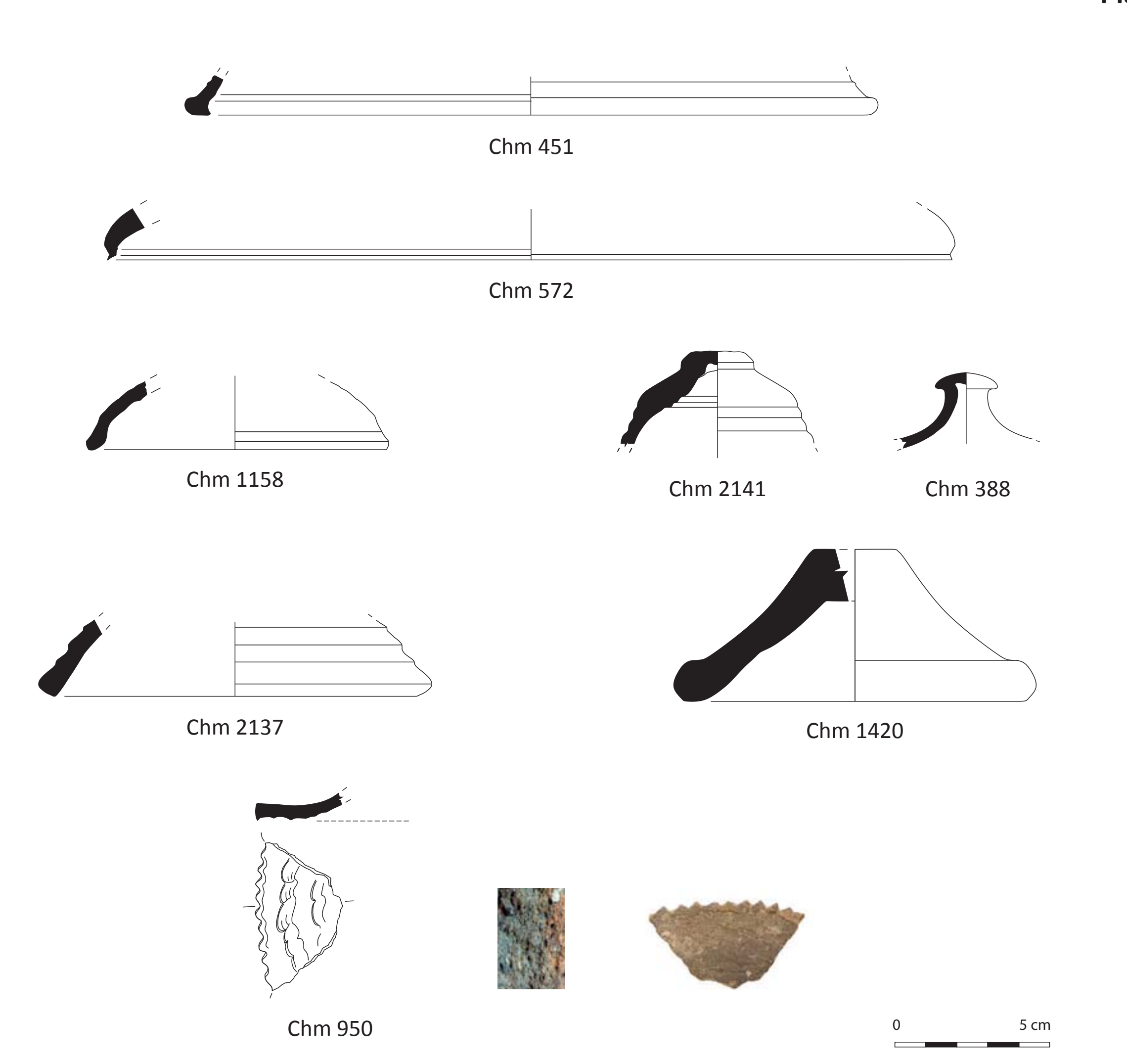
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7163	RW	24	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7165	RW	22	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7170	RW	29	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7172	RW	22	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7185	RW	27	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 157. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2055	Knob	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI (2004)
2713	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI (2007)
7145	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7146	Knob	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7175	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7176	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7177	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7178	HW	–	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 158. Lids of sliced-rim casseroles: handles



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
388	Knob	–	Semi-fine; light brown, fine-grained with fine white grains, h-2	?	B: surface (1997)
451	RW	22	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
572	RW	28	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	B: 1 near 'Hellenistic wall' (2000)
950	R	?	Medium; light brown with light grey core, sandy, angular medium size grains of quartz, single medium white and grey grains, h-2	?	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
1158	RW	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1420	Complete	11	Fine; light red, sandy, fine-grained, some fine white grains; h-1	?	E.XVI: 3, stairs (2002)
2137	RW	12	Medium; red, fine-grained, many white grains of different size, h-2	?	E.III: 69 (2005)
2141	Knob	–	Medium; red, medium texture, many fine white grains, h-2	?	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 159. Lids: other

Plate 160

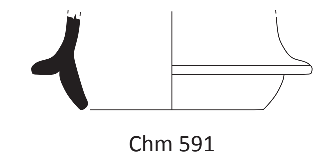




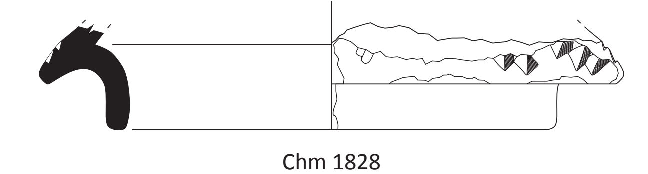




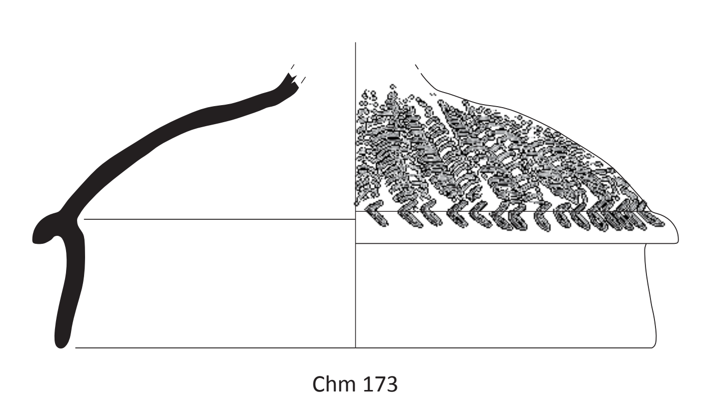




Chm 591



Chm 1828



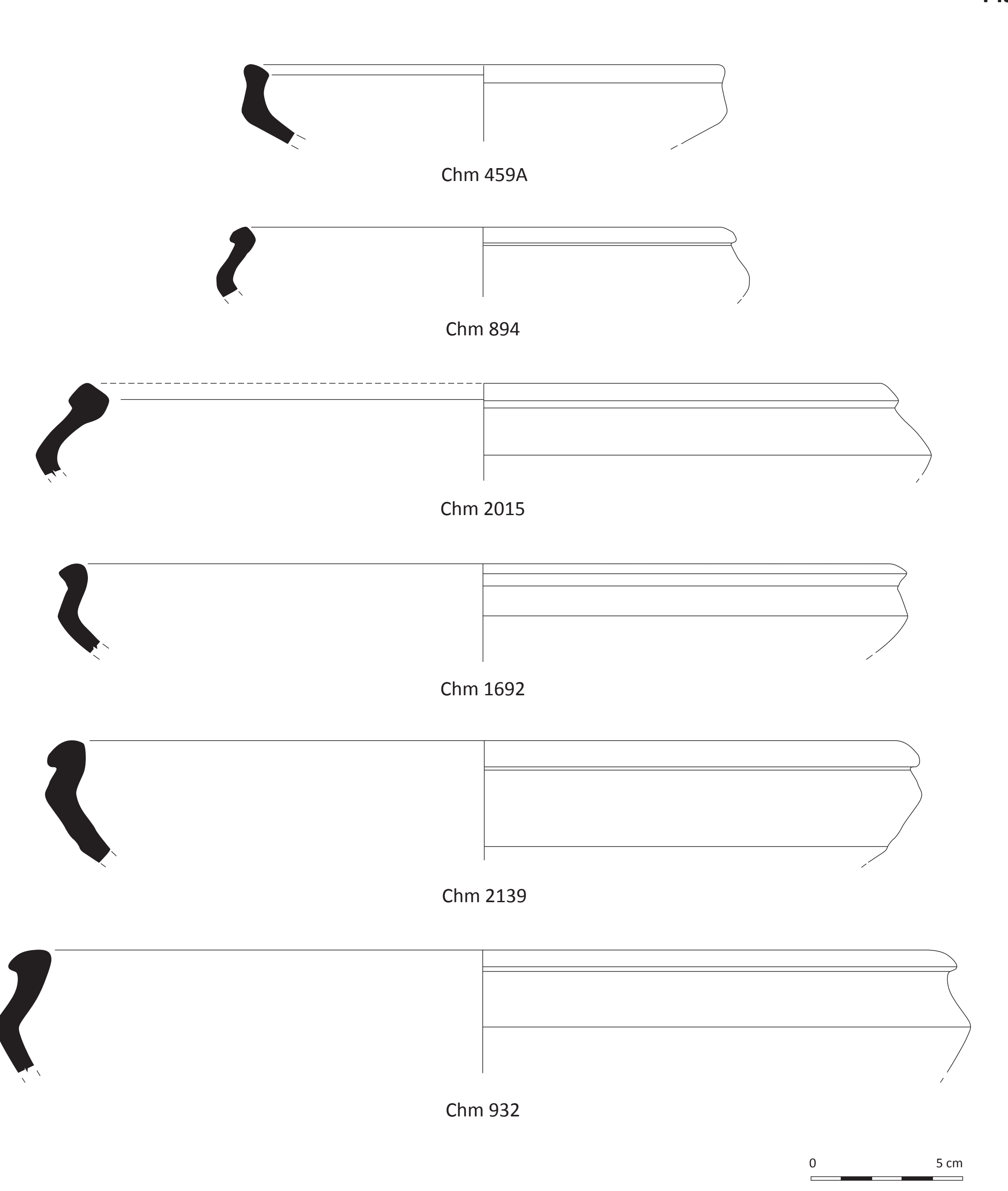
Chm 173





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
173	RW	13	BJW	Porphyreon	F.VII: 2 (1998)
591	RW	4	Semi-fine; little sandy, light brown, h-2	?	E.VI: 29 (2000)
1828	R	9.5	CW 34 (yellow)	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IVA: 8001 (2004)

Pl. 160. Lids: other



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
459A	RW	15.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	A.I: 57 (1996)
894	RW	15	BJW	Porphyreon	E.X: 2 (2001)
932	RW	29.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1692	RW	27	Medium; light red, many fine rounded dark red and white inclusions, h-2	?	E.XXVI: 6 (2003)
2015	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.III: 3 (2004)
2139	RW	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.III: 69 (2005)

Pl. 161. Funnels









L

Chm 663

Chm 670

Chm 1082

Chm 309

Chm 1069

Chm 586

Chm 975

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
309	RW	27.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (1999)
586	RW	20	BJW	Porphyreon	E.V: 10 (2000)
663	RW	19	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 28 (2000)
670	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.V: 15 (2000)
975	RW	26	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 21 (2001)
1069	RWH	24	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 17 (2001)
1082	RW	23	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 2 (2002)

Pl. 162. Funnels

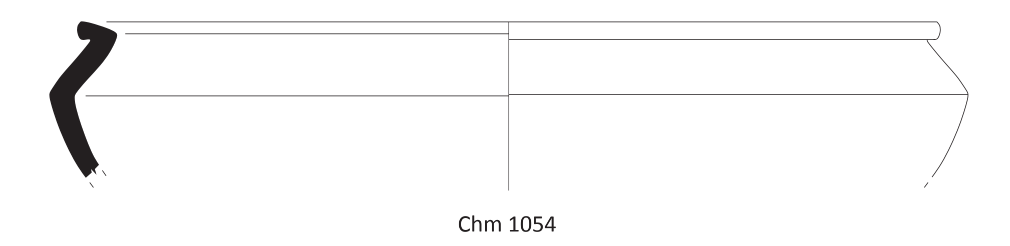




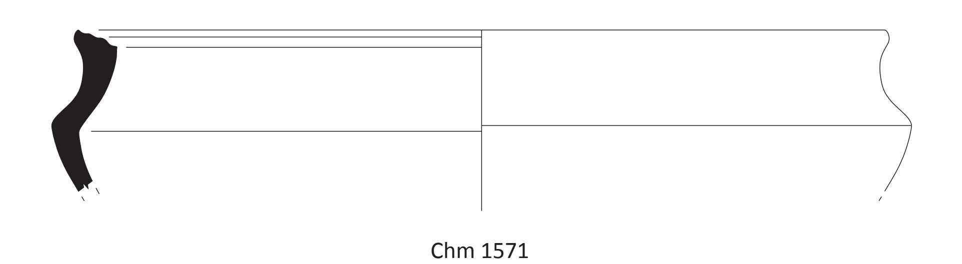




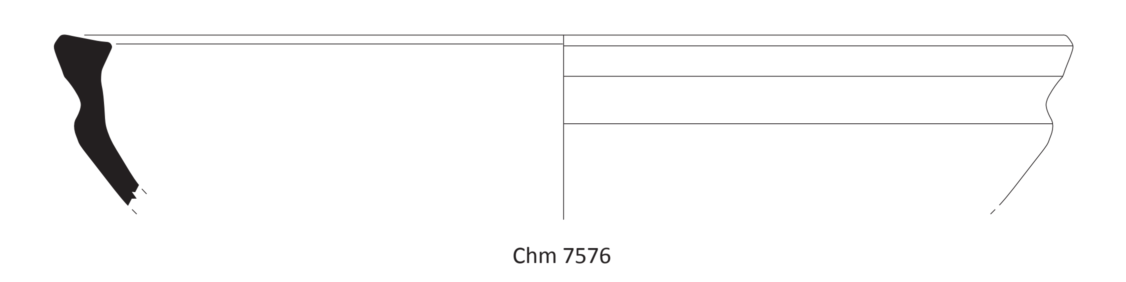




Chm 1054



Chm 1571



Chm 7576



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1054	RW	25	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 13 (2001)
1571	RW	23.8	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
7576	RW	29.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)

Pl. 163. Funnels

Plate 164

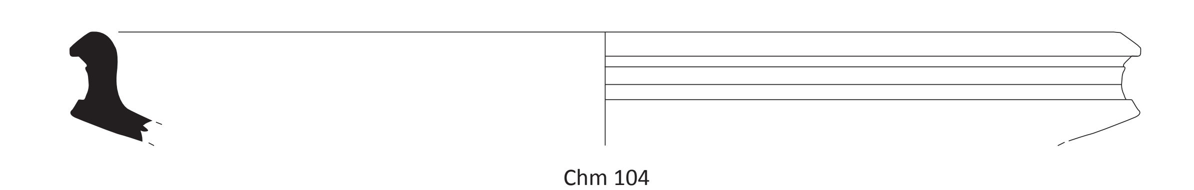


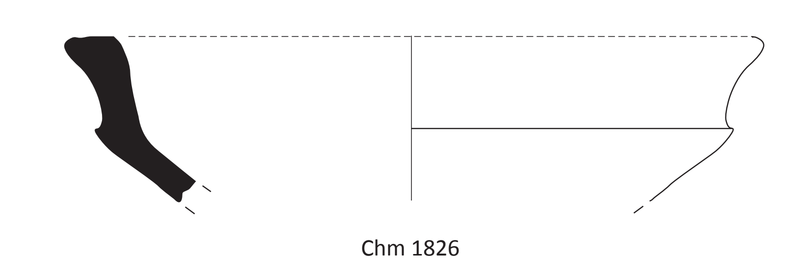


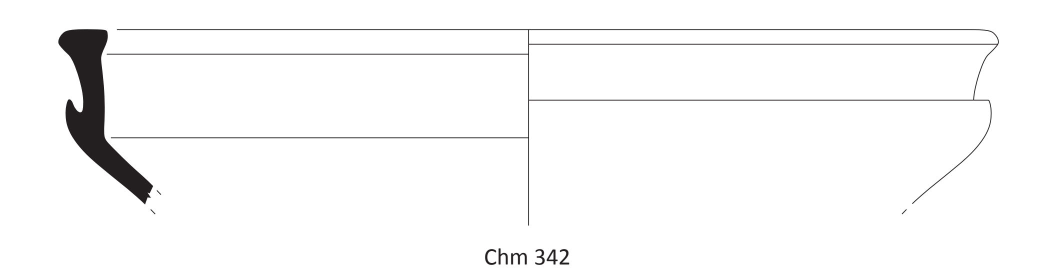
LA

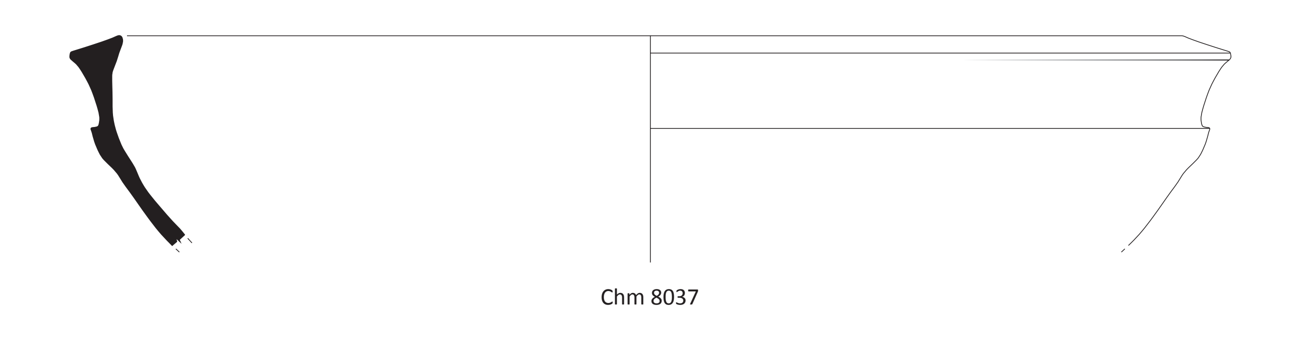


L











Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
104	RW	30	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: 12 (1998)
342	RW	26.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 2 (1999)
1826	RW	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IVA: 8001 (2004)
8037	RW	31	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.VI: 1 (2016)

Pl. 164. Funnels

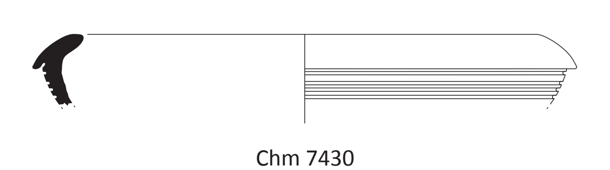




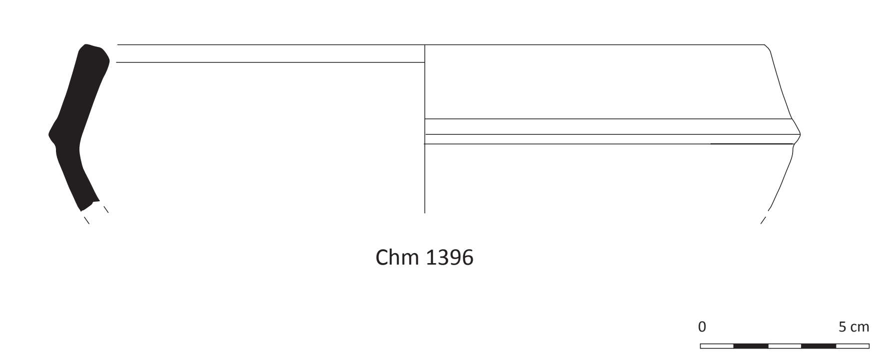








Chm 7430



Chm 1396

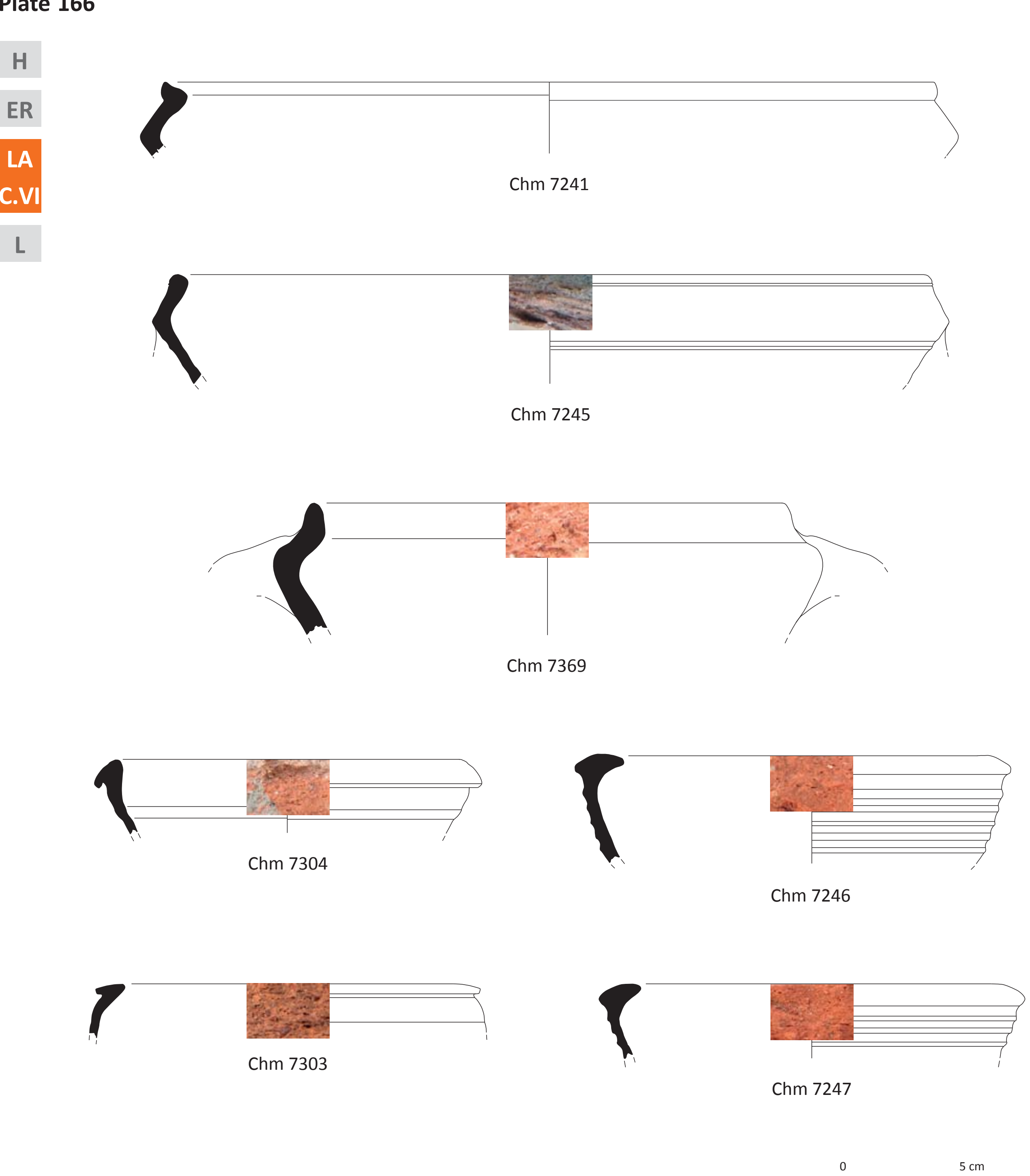
0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1396	RW	20	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 17a (2002)
7430	RW	13.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VIII: 2 (2001)

Pl. 165. Funnels

Plate 166

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7241	RW	28	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7245	RWH	27	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7246	RW	14	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7247	RW	13	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7303	RW	12	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7304	RW	12	Workshop X	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7369	RWH	17	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 166. Funnels

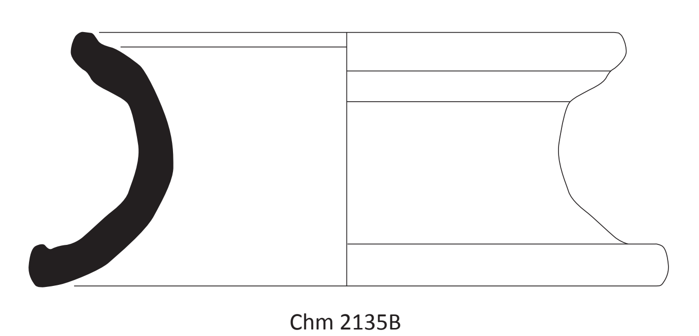




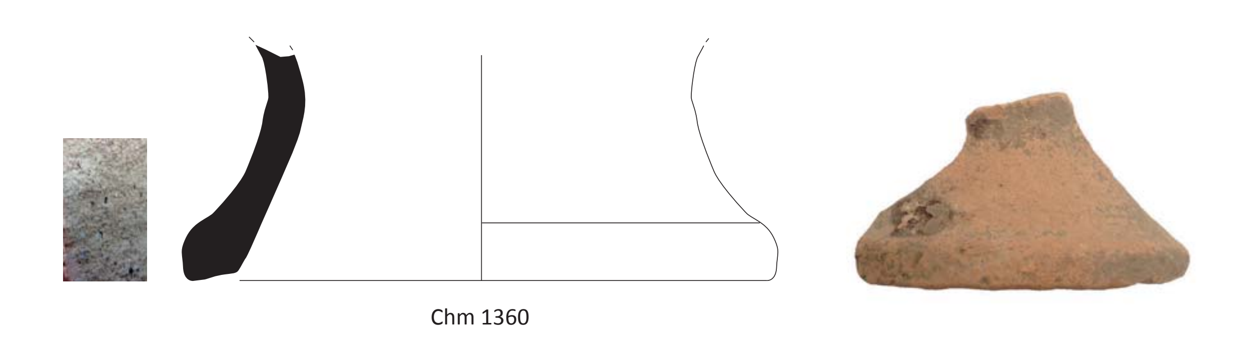




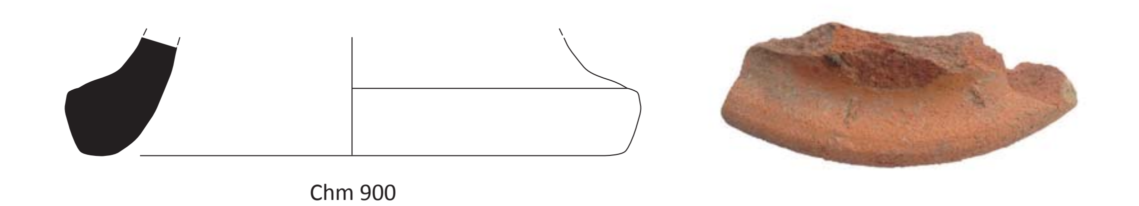




Chm 2135B



Chm 1360



Chm 900



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
900	R	13	BJW	Porphyreon	A.IX: 13 (2001)
1360	RW	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.II: 14 (2002)
2135B	RtB	15	Overfired	?	E.III: 69 (2005)

Pl. 167. Stands

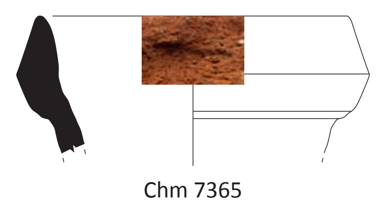
Plate 168









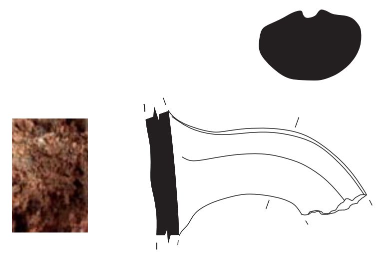


Chm 7365



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7365	R	12	LRJW	Porphyreon: CHHIM TYPE 9 [see *Pls 254A,B* and *255*]	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 168.1. Levantine amphora: JIYEH/PORPHYREON

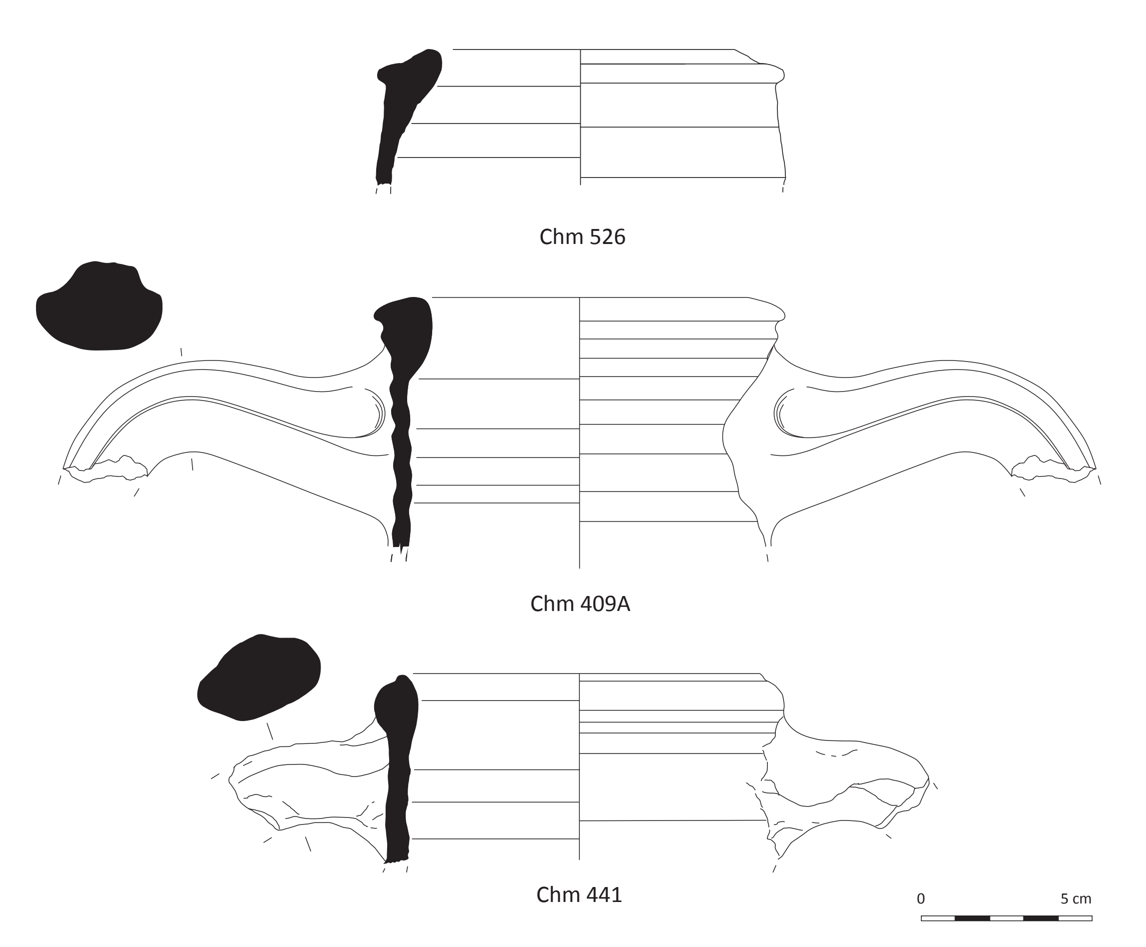


Chm 1669



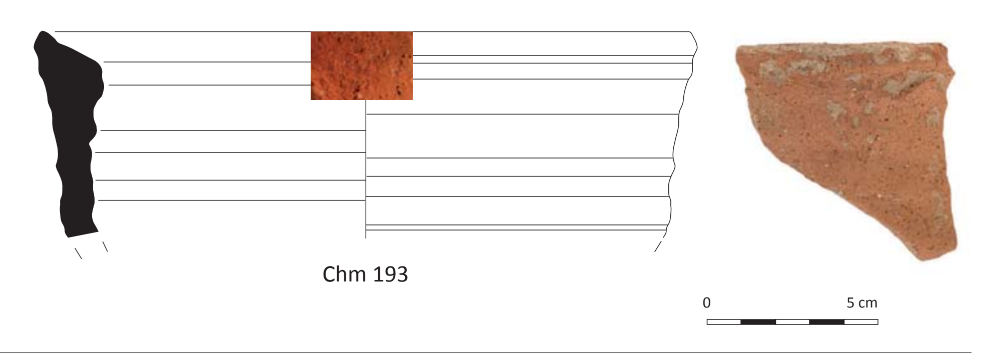
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1669	WH	–	Medium; dark brown, sandy, white inclusions, medium--grained, h-2	North Phoenicia?	E.XVII: 5 (2003)

Pl. 168.2. Levantine amphorae: NORTH PHOENICIA



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
409A	RNH		BF	Berytus: BEIRUT TYPE 5	F.II: surface (1998)
441	RNH	11.5	similar to BF and ERJW	Berytus: BEIRUT TYPE 6	C.III: 60 (1999)
526	RN	9	similar to BF and ERJW	BEIRUT TYPE 4	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)

Pl. 169.1. Levantine amphorae: BEIRUT



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
193	RN	19	Medium; red, fine-grained, some dark red and white grains, h-1	Tyrian region?	B: outside N wall of basilica narthex (1999)

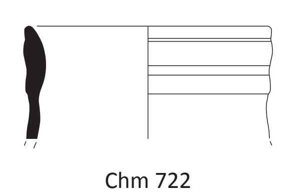
Pl. 169.2. Levantine amphora: TYRE

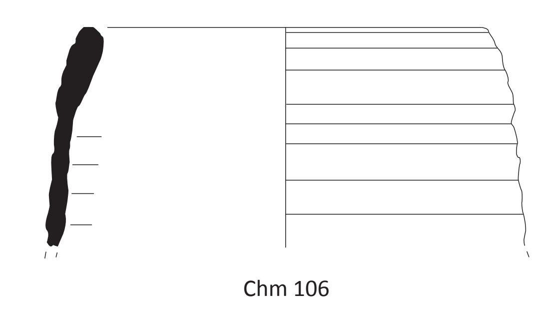
Plate 170

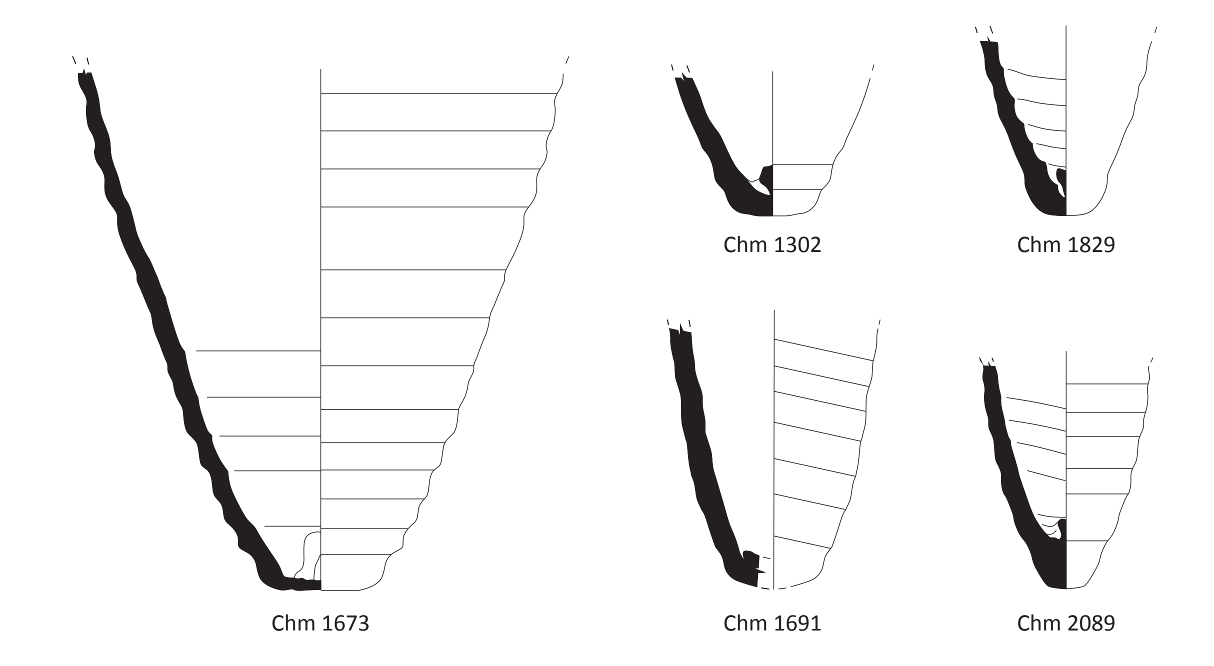


ER


C.VI

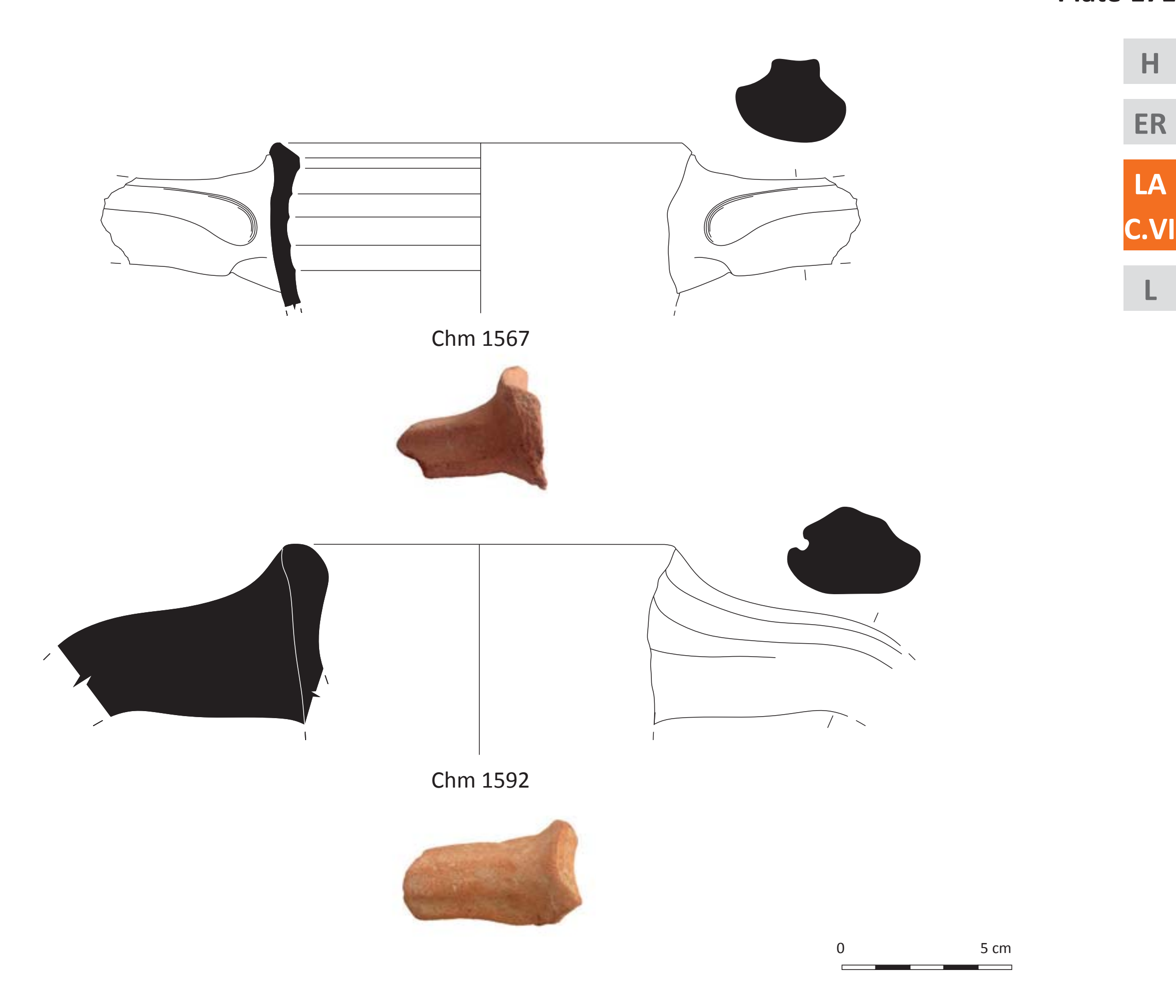






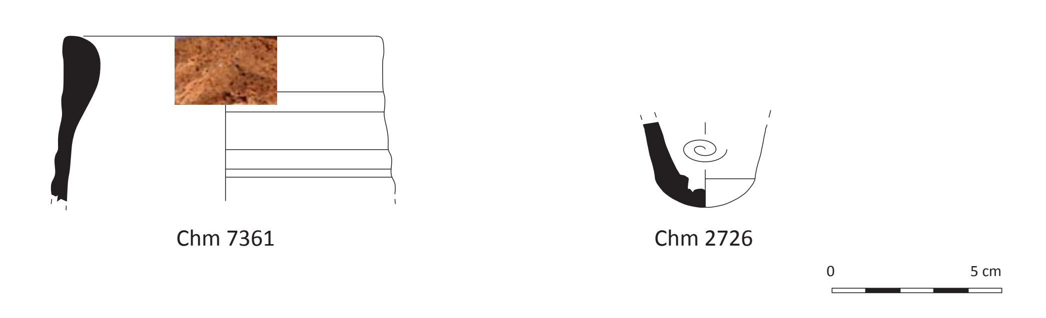
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
106	RN	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	C.III: 60 (1996)
722	R	7	Medium; little sandy, grey with black surface out/in, h-2	?	E.VI: 15 (2000)
1302	B	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1673	B	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.XVII: 7 (2003)
1691	B	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.XXVI: 6 (2003)
1829	B	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.IVA: 8001 (2004)
2089	B	-	LRJW	Porphyreon	E.XVIII: 50 (2004)

Pl. 170. Levantine amphorae: Amphora 14



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1567	RNH	12	FAM 7	Akko region	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1592	RNH	11	FAM 7	Akko region	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

Pl. 171.1. Levantine amphorae: AMPHORA 14



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2726	B	3	LRJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2007)
7361	RN	9	LRJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 171.2. Levantine amphorae: AMPHORA 14

Plate 172

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L

Chm 334

Chm 1536

Chm 122

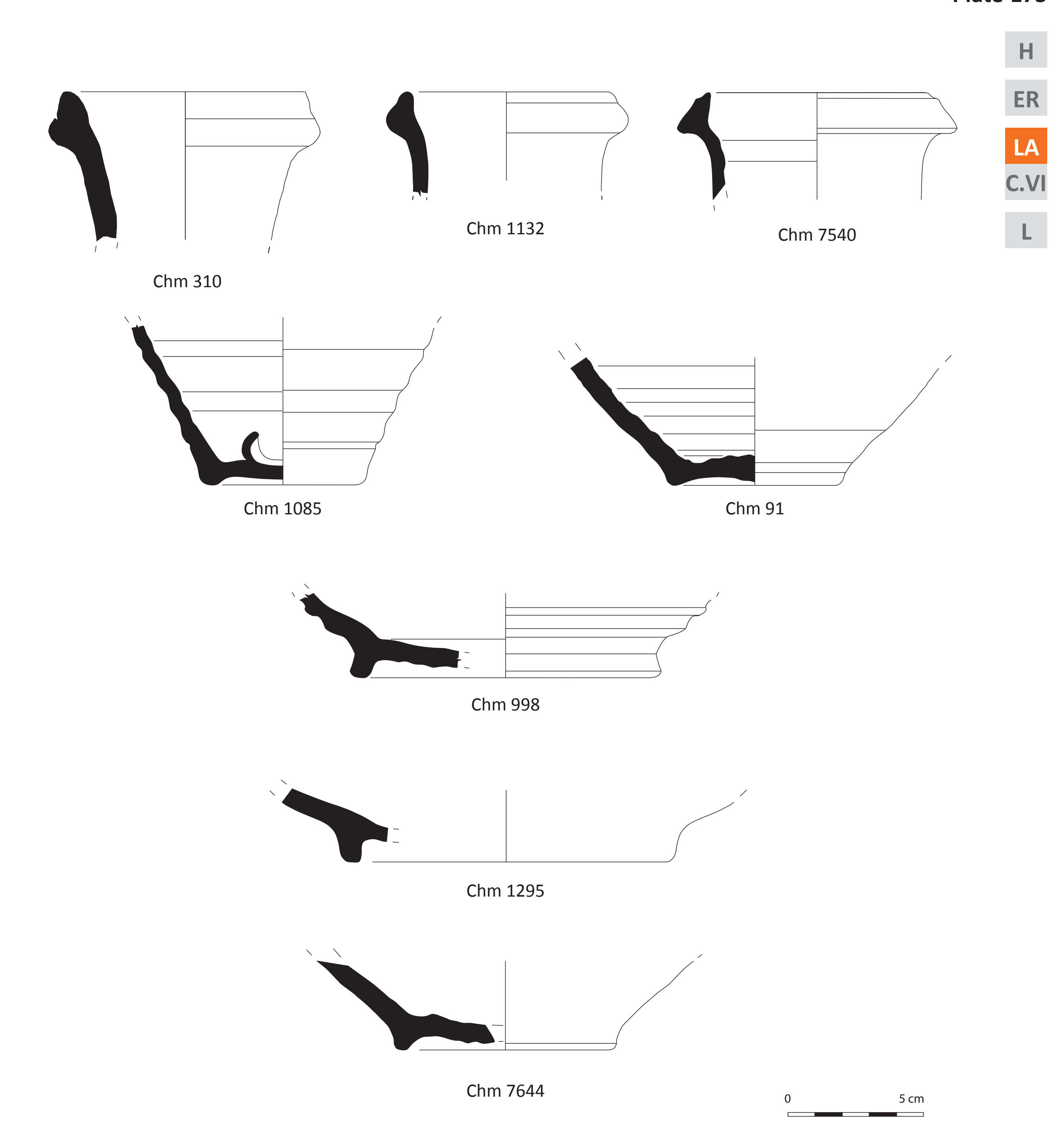
Chm 1788

Chm 7545

0 5 cm

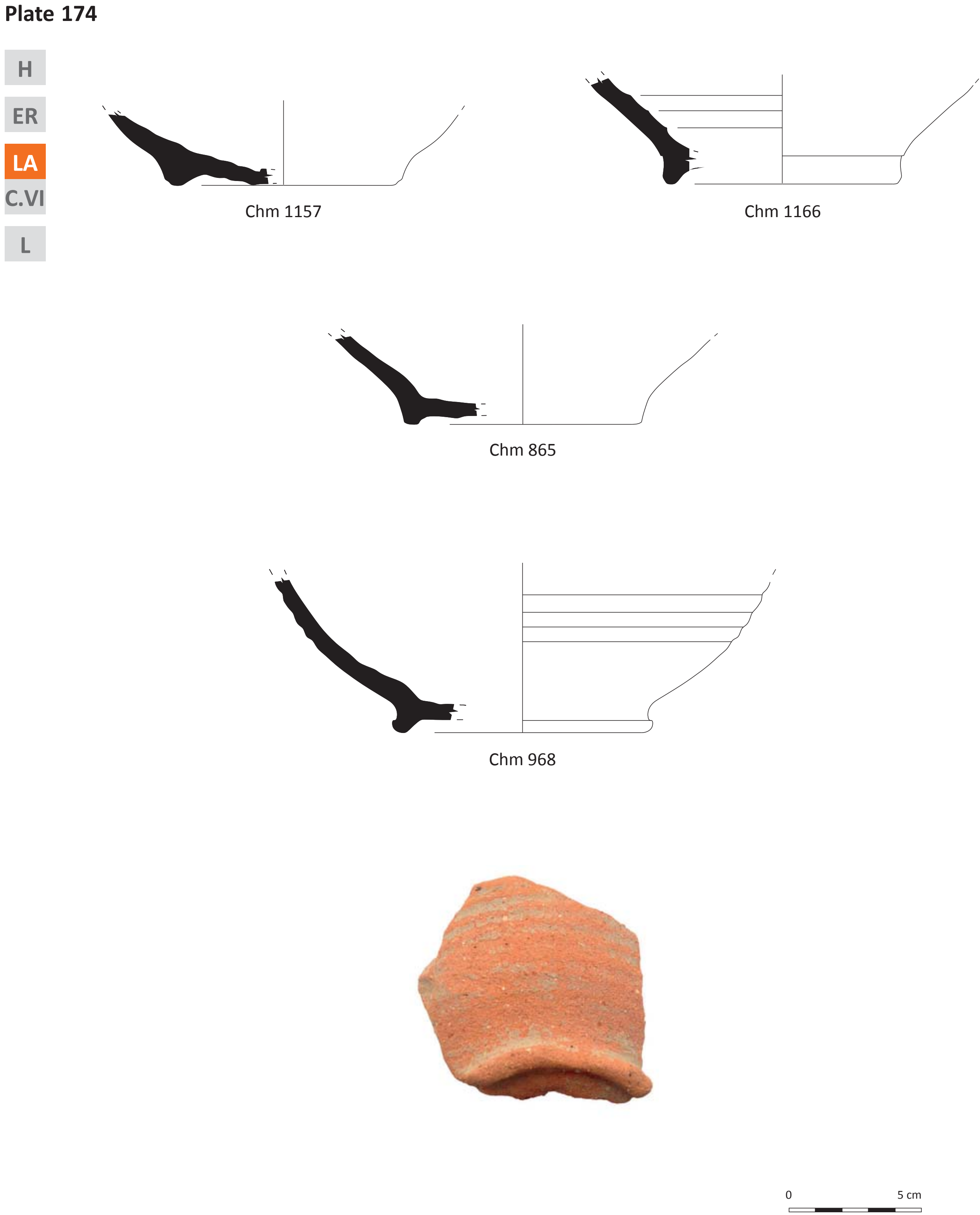
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
122	RN	8.5	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.IVB: surface (1998)
334	RN	?	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	F.III: SW corner (1999)
1536	H	–	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1788	RH	14	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.XXVB: 2 (2003)
7545	RH	10	CW 34	South Beqa'a Valley	E.VI: 15 (2000)

Pl. 172. Levantine amphorae: South Beqa'a Valley



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
91	BW	6	BJW	Porphyreon	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)
310	RN	9	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 3 (1999)
998	BW	11	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 20 (2001)
1085	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	E.XVII: surface (2002)
1132	RN	7	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1295	BW	12	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 14 (2002)
7540	RN	8	BJW	Porphyreon	E.IX: 2 (2000)
7644	BW	8	BJW	Porphyreon	D.IV: 8 (2004)

Pl. 173. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
865	BW	8.5	BJW	Porphyreon	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
968	BW	9	BJW	Porphyreon	E.VIIA: 20 (2001)
1157	BW	8	BJW	Porphyreon	E.II: 2 (2002)
1166	BW	8.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.V: 6 (2002)

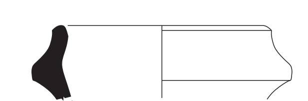
Pl. 174. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334





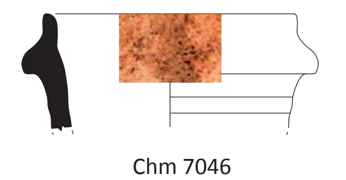


Chm 7049

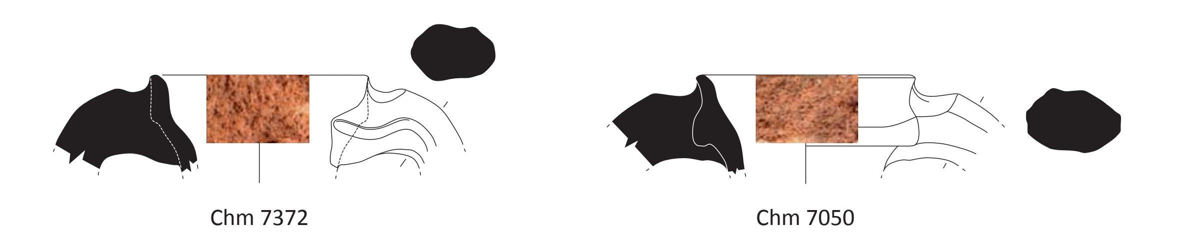




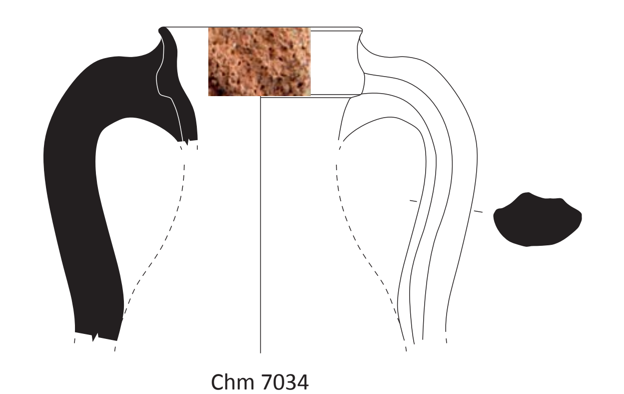
Chm 7051



Chm 7046



Chm 7372 Chm 7050

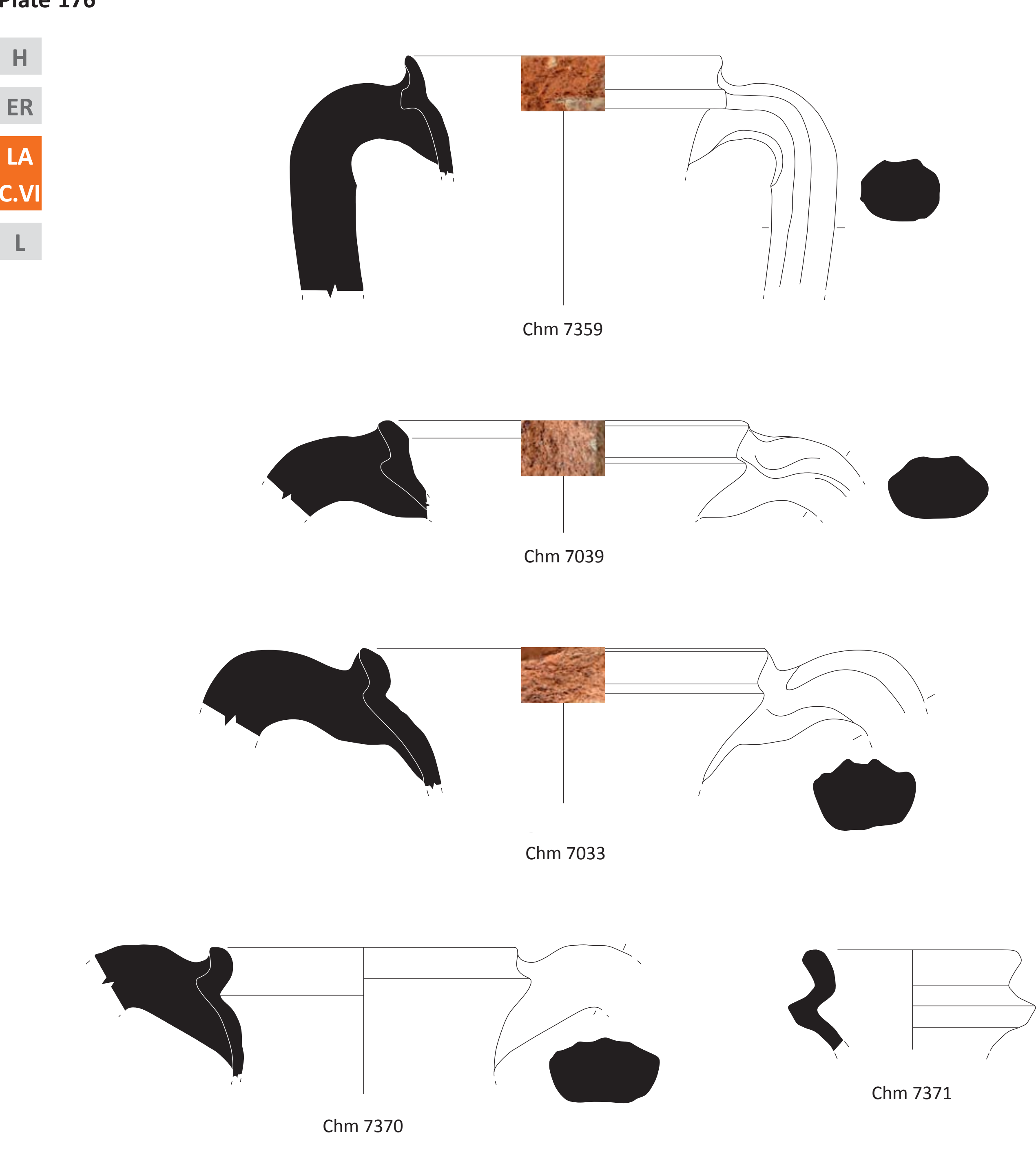


Chm 7034



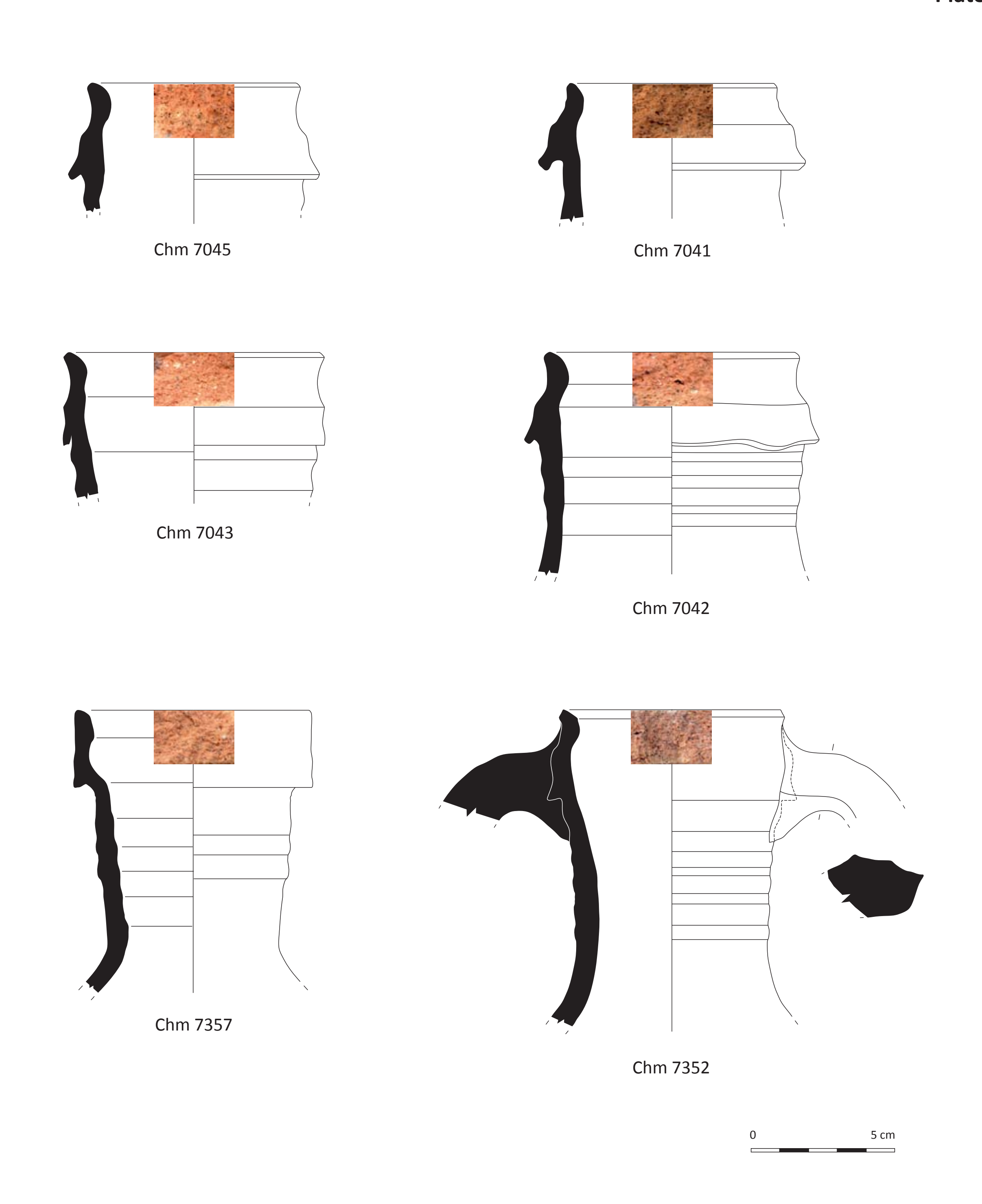
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7034	RNH	7	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7046	RN	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7049	R	11	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7050	RH	7.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7051	R	7.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7372	RH	7.5	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 175. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7033	RNH	14.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7039	RNH	13	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7359	RNH	11	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7370	RNH	11	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7371	RN	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 176. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7041	RN	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7042	RN	8.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7043	RN	8.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7045	R	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7352	RNH	7.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7357	RN	8	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 177. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334

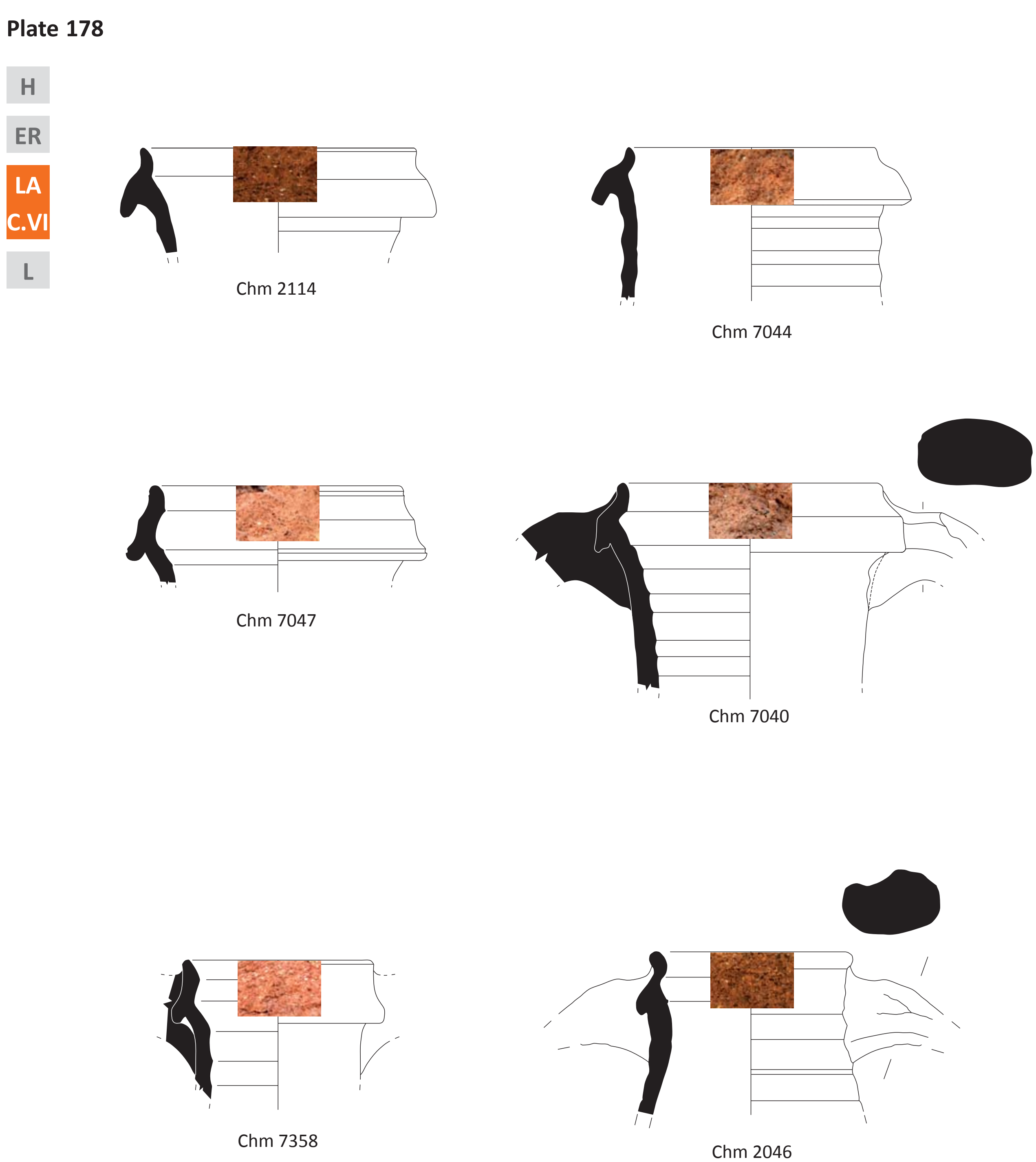
Plate 178

H

ER

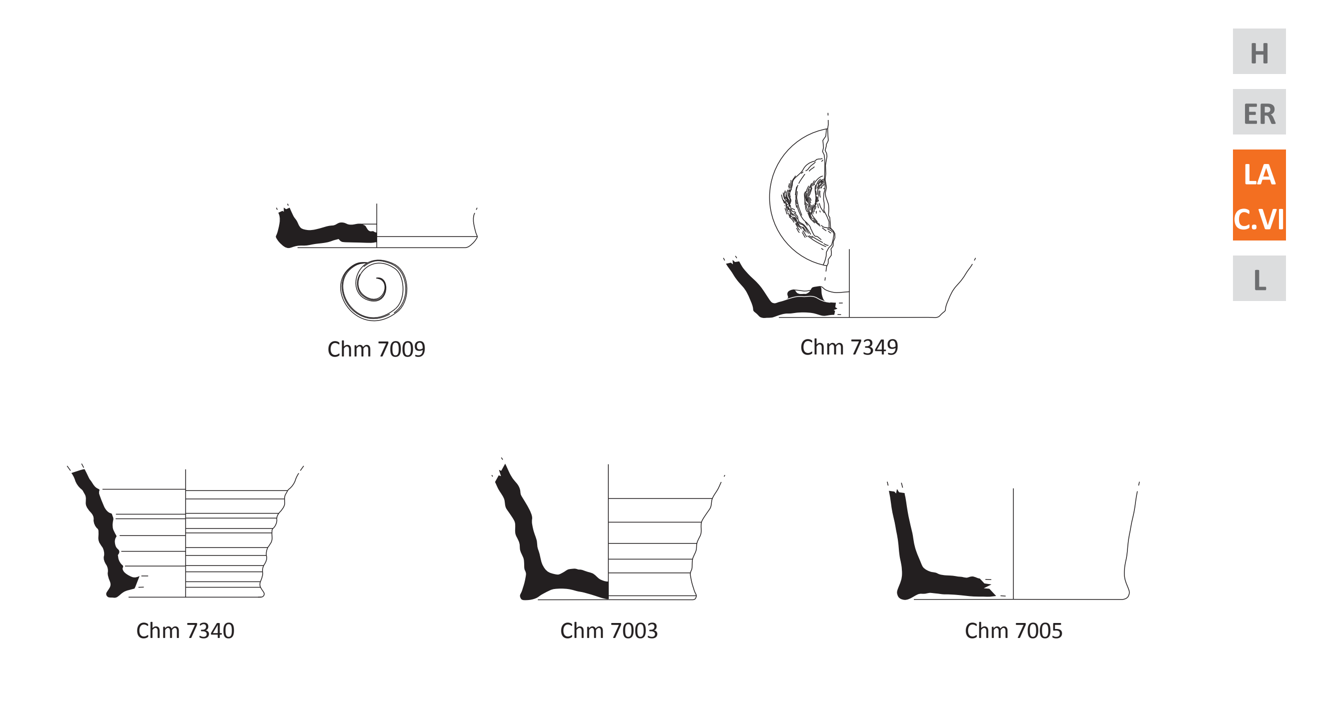
LA
C.VI

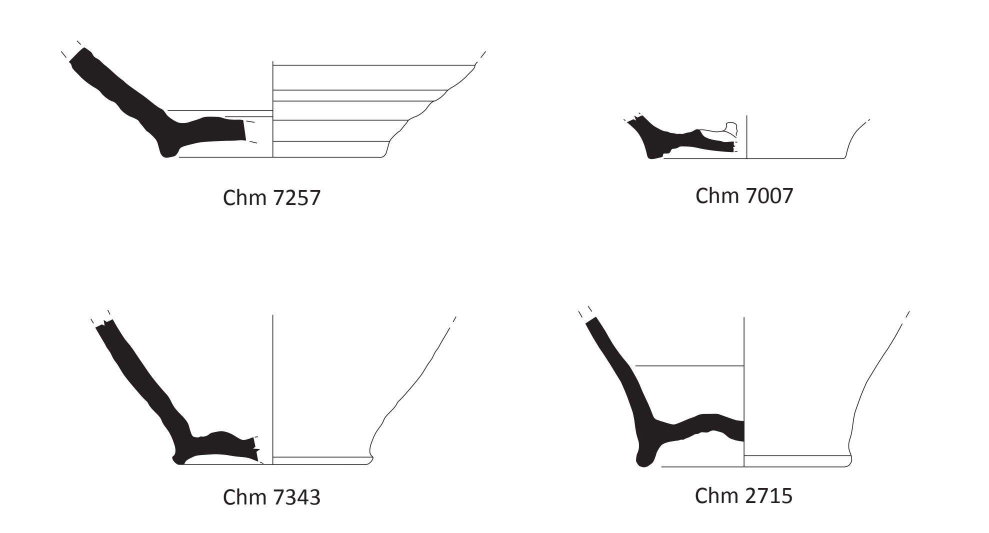
L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2046	RNH	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2004)
2114	RN	10	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 5 (2005)
7040	RNH	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7044	RN	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7047	R	9	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7358	RNH	6.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 178. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334





0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2715	BW	6.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2007)
7003	BW	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7005	BW	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7007	B	6.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7009	B	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7257	BW	7	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7340	BW	5.5	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7343	BW	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7349	B	6.5	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 179. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334

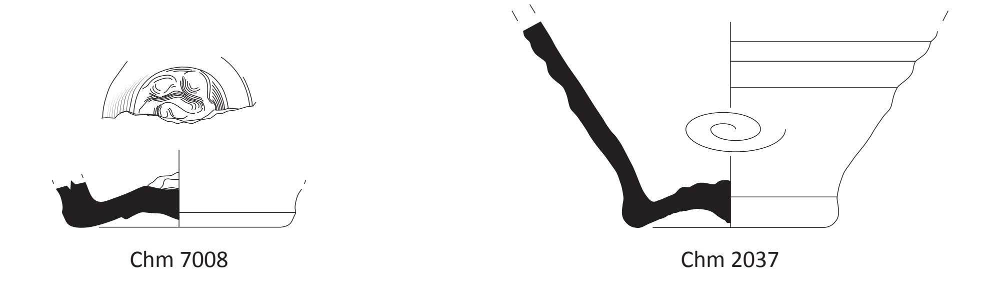


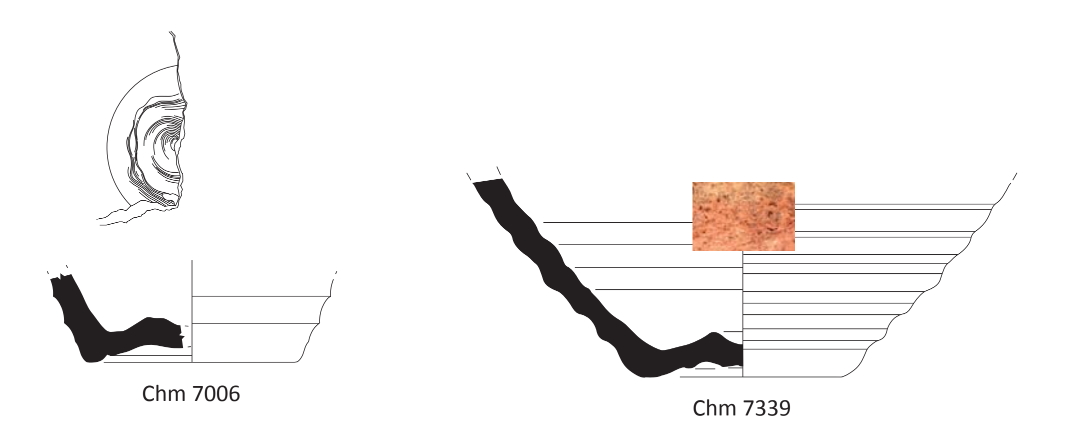


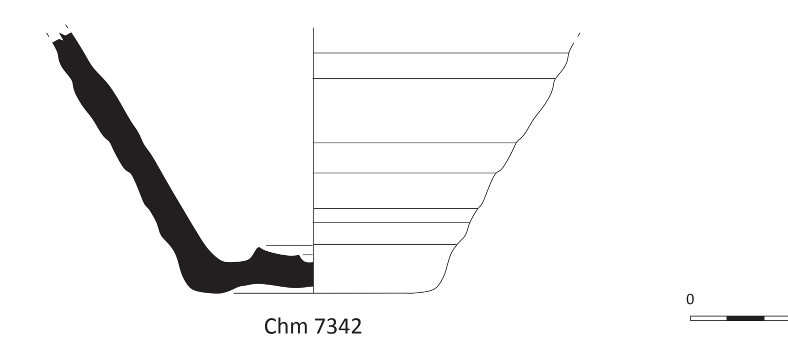






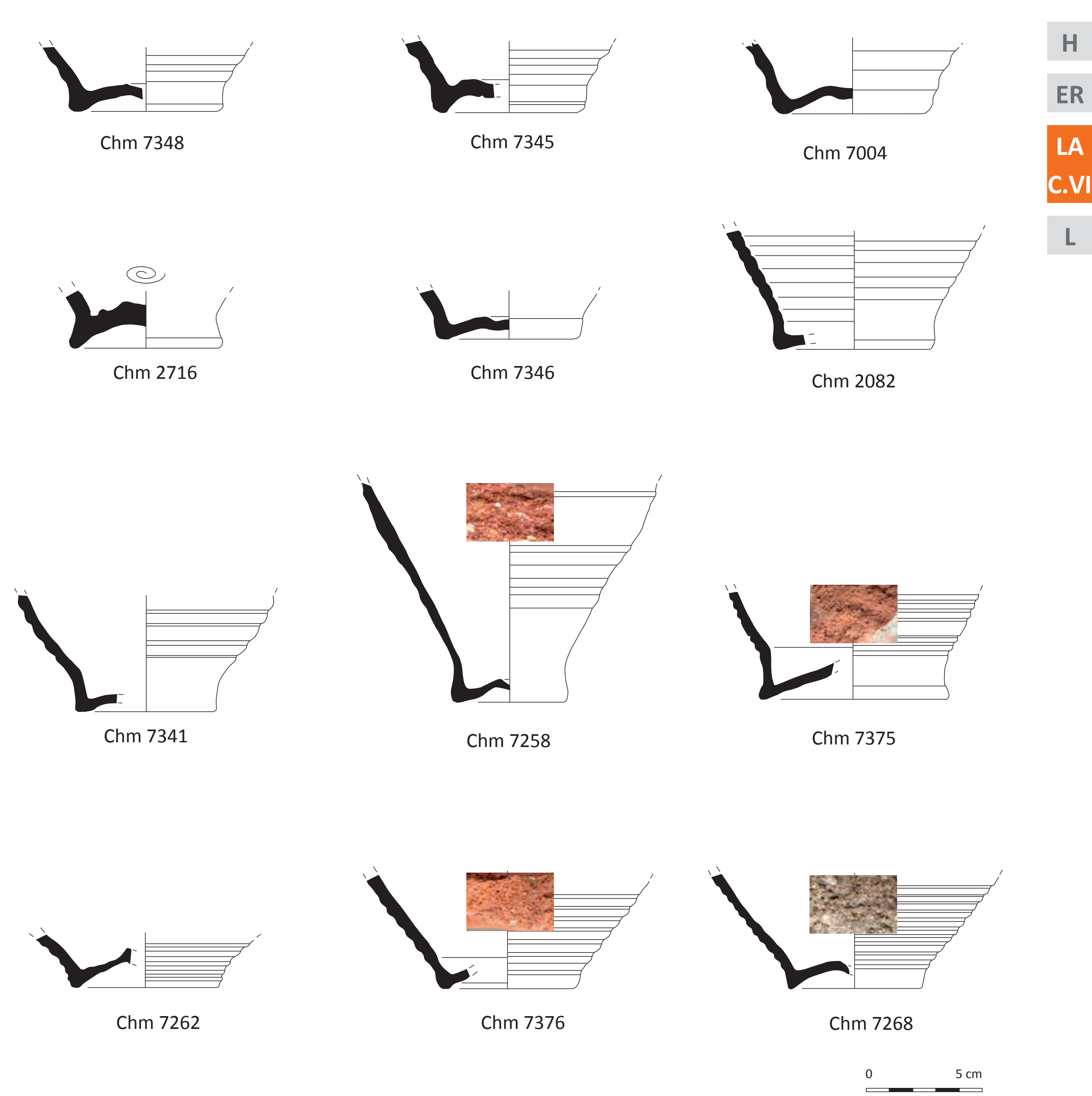






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2037	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2004)
7006	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7008	B	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7339	BW	6.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7342	BW	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 180. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334

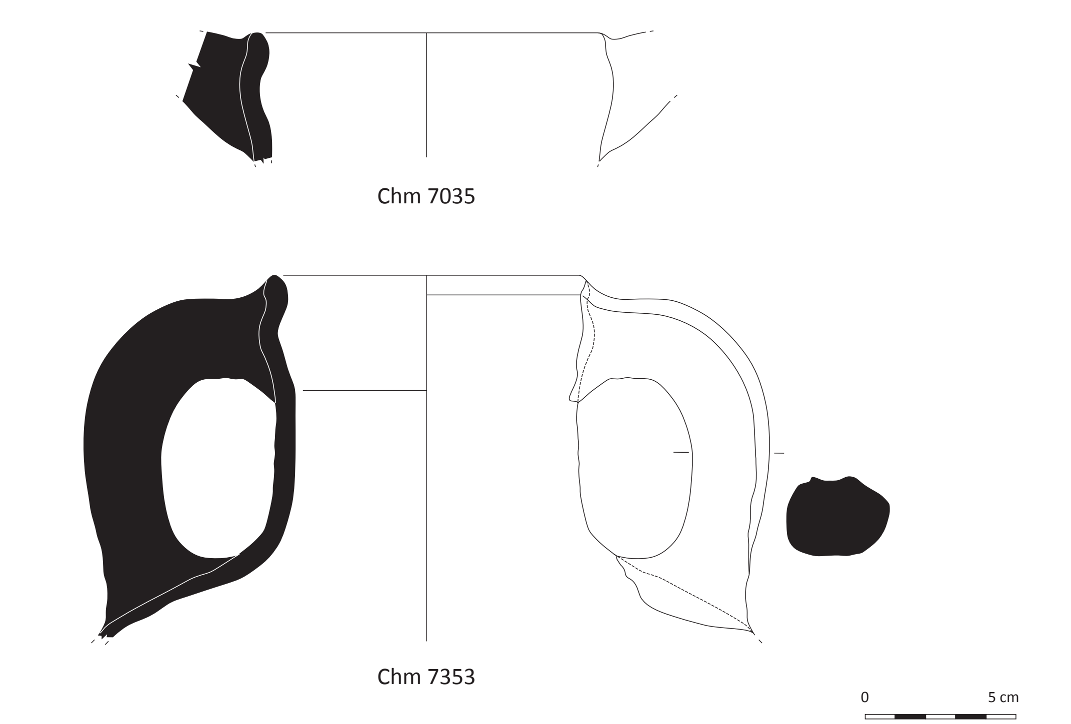


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2082	BW	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2004)
2716	B	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI (2007)
7004	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7258	BW	4.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7262	BW	6	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7268	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7341	BW	6	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7345	BW	6	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7346	BW	5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7348	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7375	BW	7	FAM 7?	Akko region	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7376	BW	5.5	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 181. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334

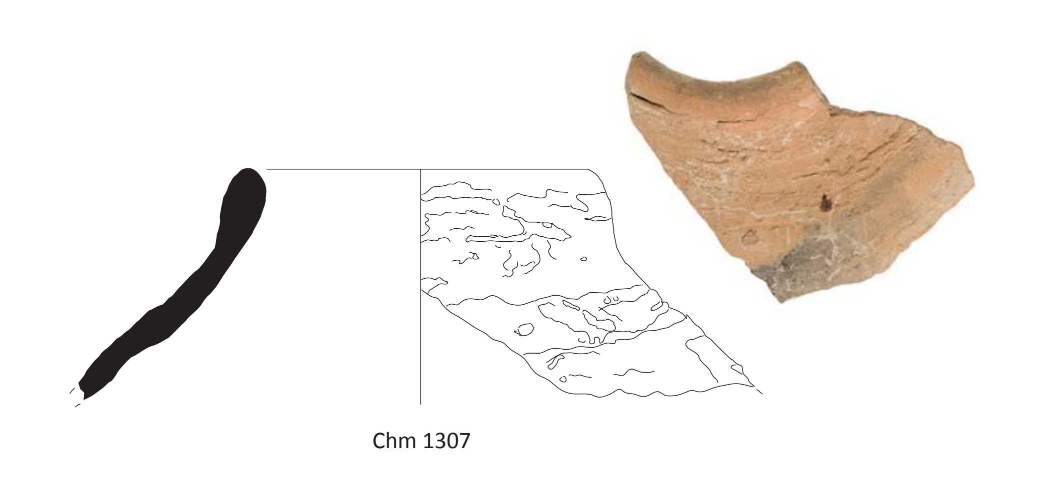




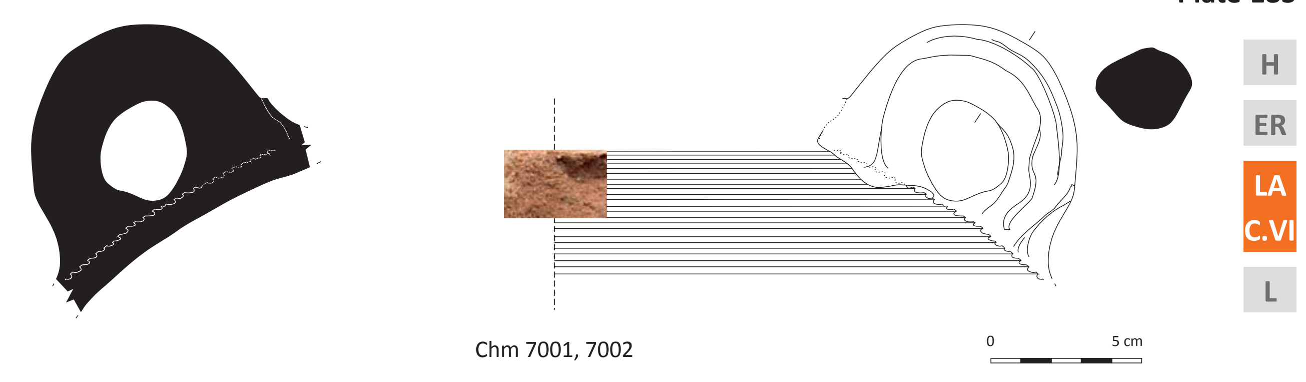
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7035	RNH	11	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7353	RNH	10	BJW	Porphyreon	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 182.1. Levantine amphorae: Robinson Agora M 334



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1307	RSh	10	Gaza fabric	Gaza: LRA 4 (Majcherek type 4)	E.XVI: fill (2002)

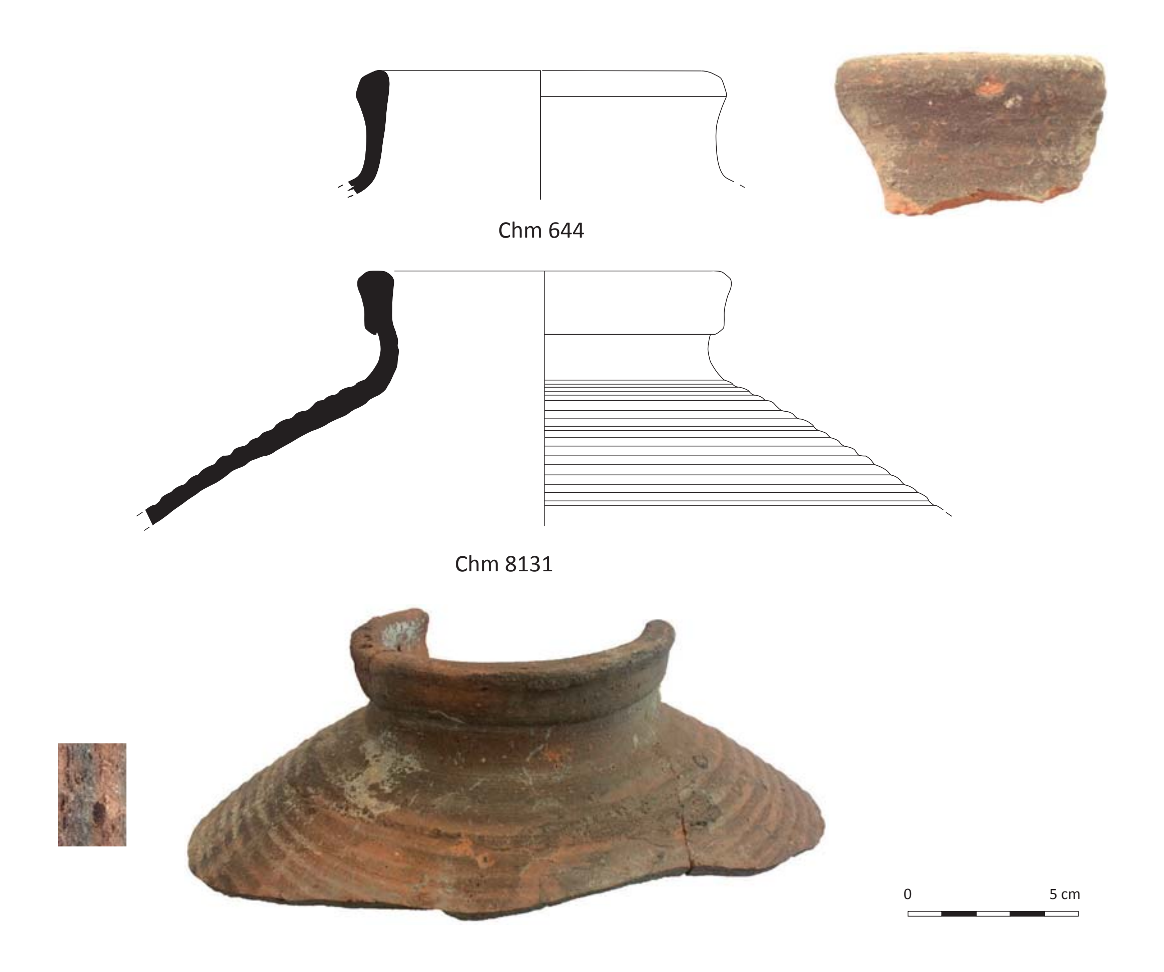
Pl. 182.2. Levantine amphora: LRA 4



Chm 7001, 7002

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7001, 7002	ShH	–	Medium; red, sandy, quartz , h-1	Caesarea?: LRA 5	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 183.1. Levantine amphora: LRA 5



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
644	RN	9	Medium; red, dark grey surface, fine-grained, some fine white grains, h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.VI: 29 (2000)
8131	RSh	10.5	Medium; brown, with grey diffu-sed core, fine-grained, single dark brown oval grains; h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 183.2. Levantine amphorae: LRA 6

Plate 184

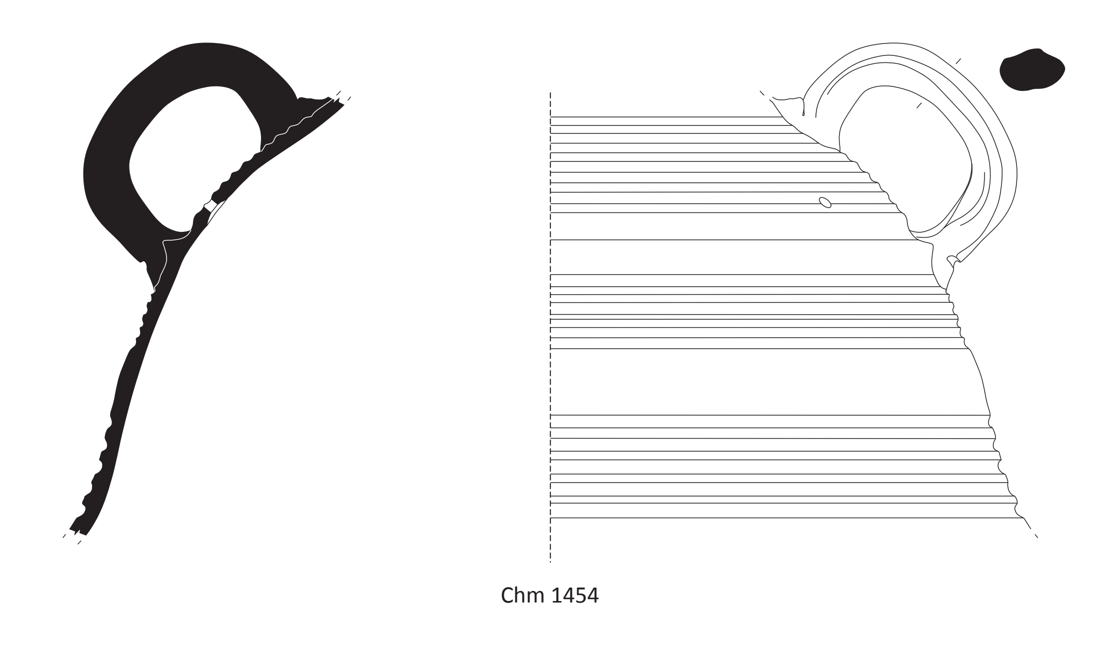












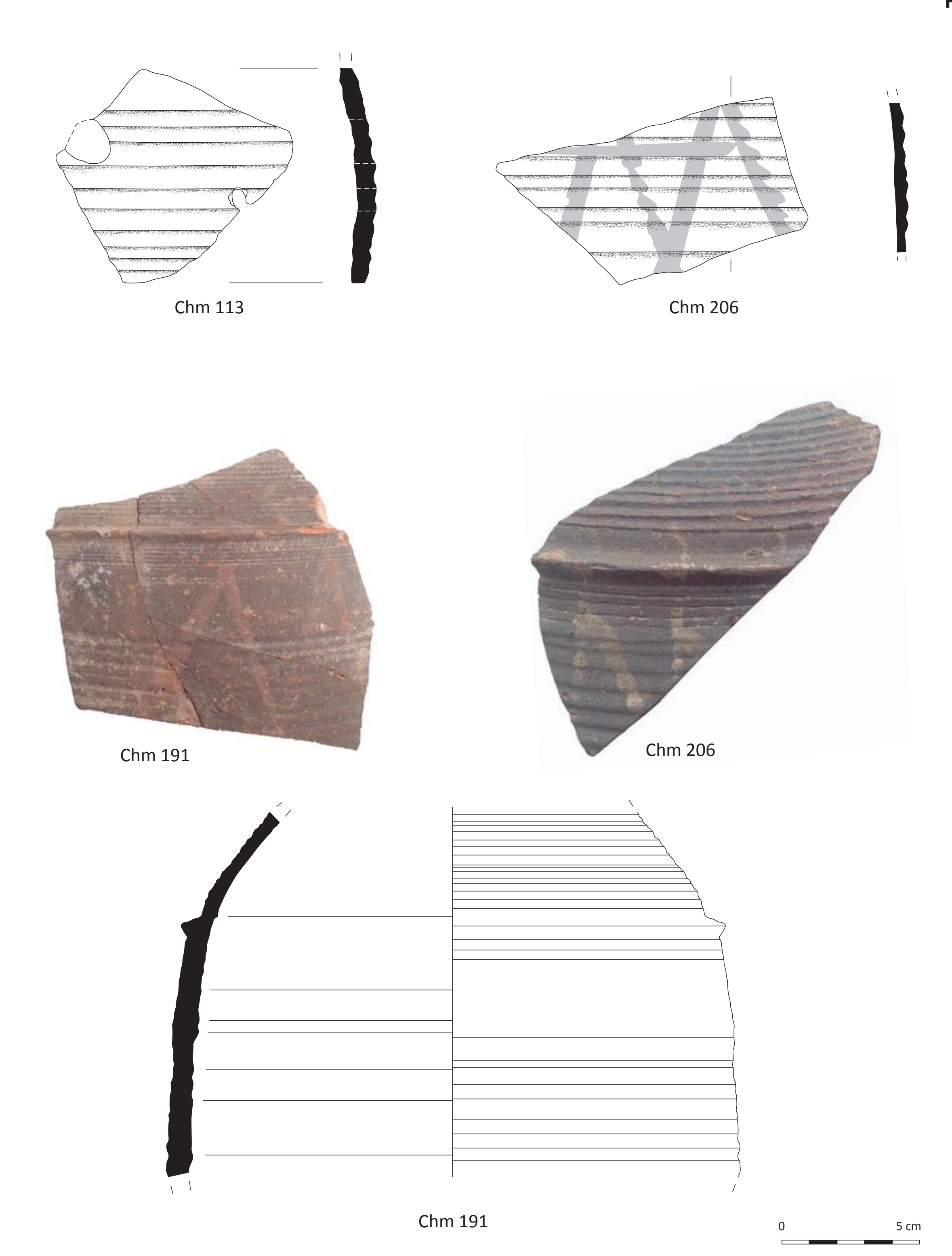
Chm 1454





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1454	WH	–	Semi-fine; black, metalic, with white painted, h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.XVII: surface (2002)

Pl. 184. Levantine amphora: LRA 6



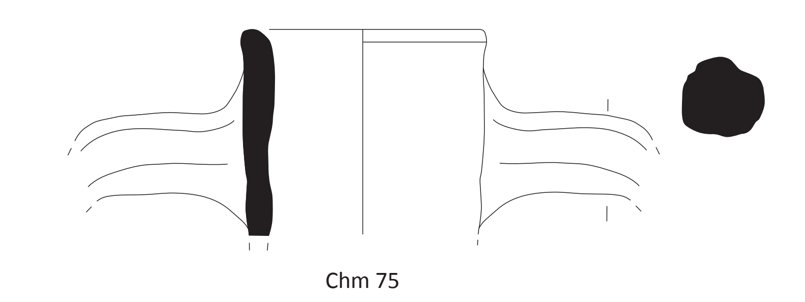
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
113	W	–	Semi-fine; red, white painted, h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.I: 4 (1999)
191	W	–	Semi-fine; black, metallic fired, h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.I: 4 (1999)
206	W	–	Semi-fine; black, metallic fired, white painted, h-1	Palestine: LRA 6	E.I: 4 (1999)

Pl. 185. Levantine amphorae: LRA 6

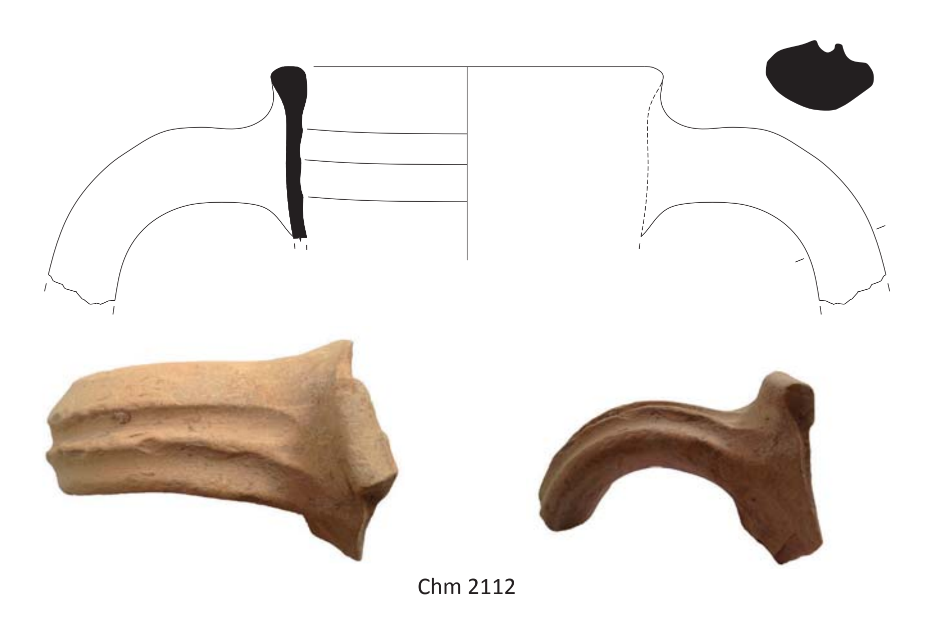




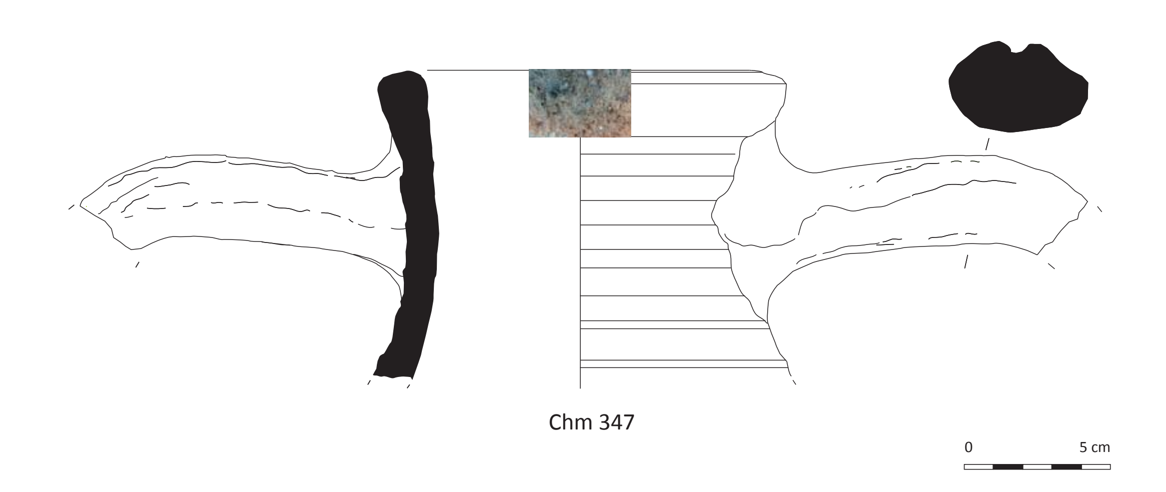




Chm 75



Chm 2112



Chm 347

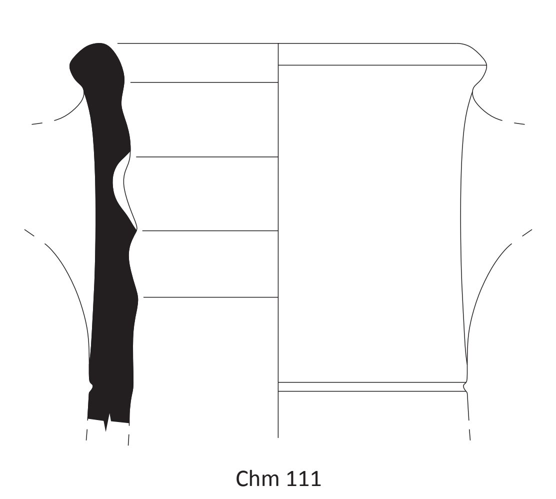
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
75	RNH	7.5	Medium; light red, fine-grained, some fine white grains, h-1	Cilicia	B: surface, in the presbytery of the basilica (1999)
347	RNH	12	Medium; light brown, grey core, sandy, medium-grained, some white grains, h-1	Cilicia	E.IIA: surface (1999)
2112	RNH	12.5	Medium; light brown, fine-grained, h-1	Cilicia	E.XVIII: 50 (2005)

Pl. 186. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 1

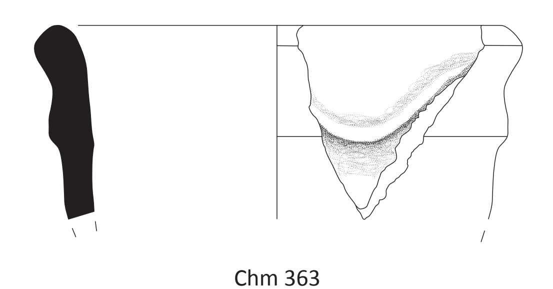




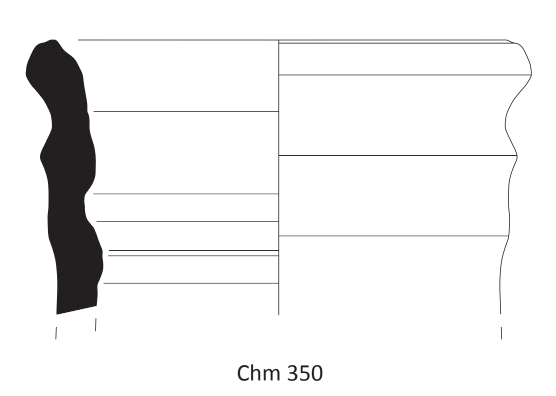




Chm 111



Chm 363



Chm 350

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
111	R	9.5	Medium; light brown, sandy, black grains, h-1	Cilicia	E.I: 2 (1999)
350	R	12	Medium; light red, sandy, fine--grained, many fine white grains and shell, h-1	Cilicia	A.IV: 10 (1999)
363	R	12	Medium; light red, little sandy, some fine white grains, h-1	Cilicia	A.II: 1, test II (1999)

Pl. 187. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 1






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7015	RNH	8	?	?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7017	RNH	8.5	Medium; gritty; many grey, red and some white inclusions, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7021	RNH	8	Fine-grained; white/light greenish fabric; many yello-wish inclusions, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7024	RNH	11	Medium; sandy, some white inclusions and gold mica, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7356	RNH	10.5	Medium; gritty; lime-rich, a lot of fine rough fine black, grey, dark grey, red, dark brown and white grains; gold mica, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI: 3 (2008)

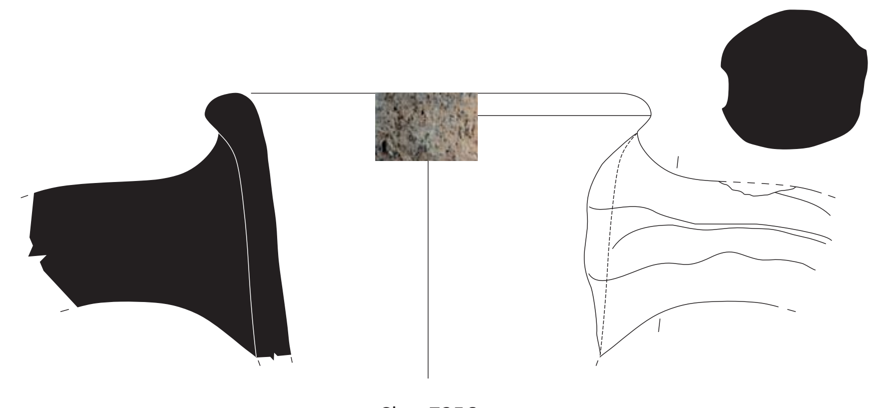
Pl. 188A,B. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 1

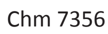






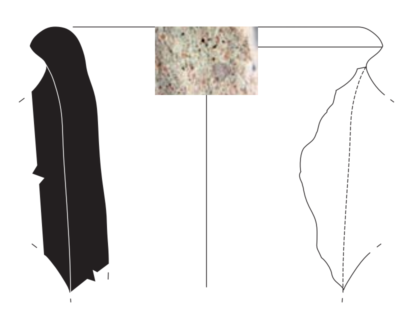
C.VI

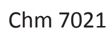



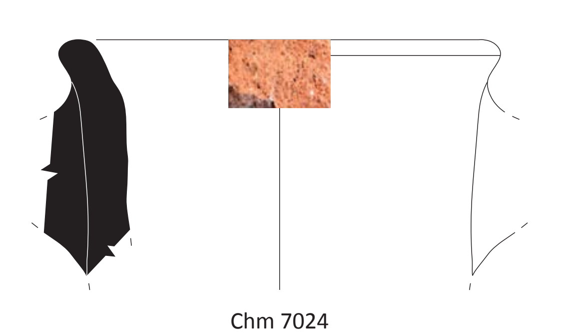

Chm 7356



Chm 7017




Chm 7021



Chm 7024



Chm 7015

0 5 cm

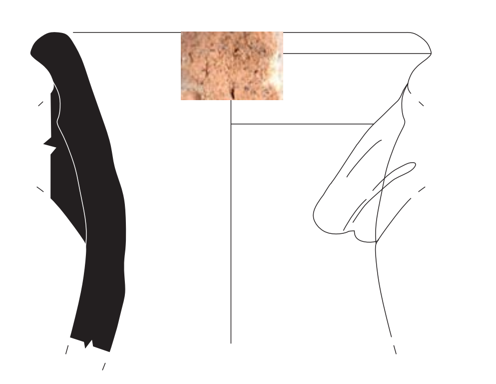
Plate 189



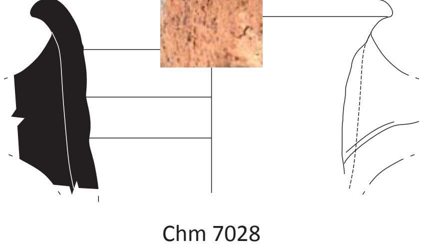


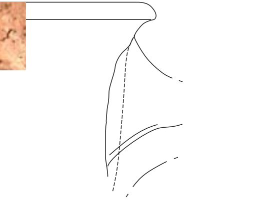

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7014	RN	7	Medium, gritty; lime-rich, abundance of fine rough black, grey, dark grey, red, dark brown and white grains; gold mica, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7020	RNH	10			
7022	RHN	8			
7023	RNH	8.5			
7027	RNH	9.5			
7028	RNH	9			

Pl. 189A,B. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 1



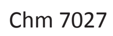
Chm 7027

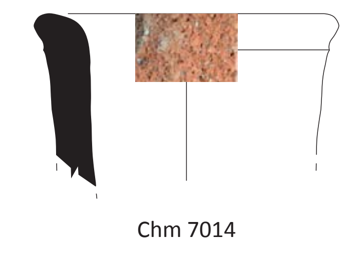




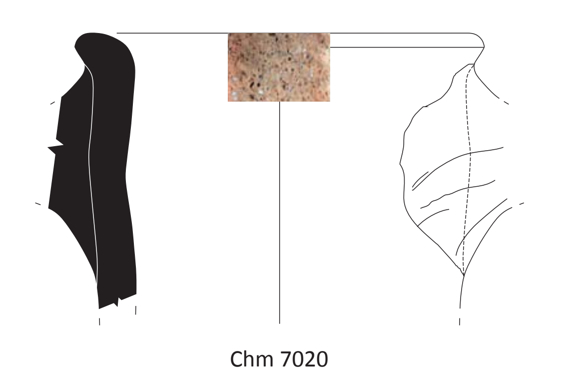
Chm 7028



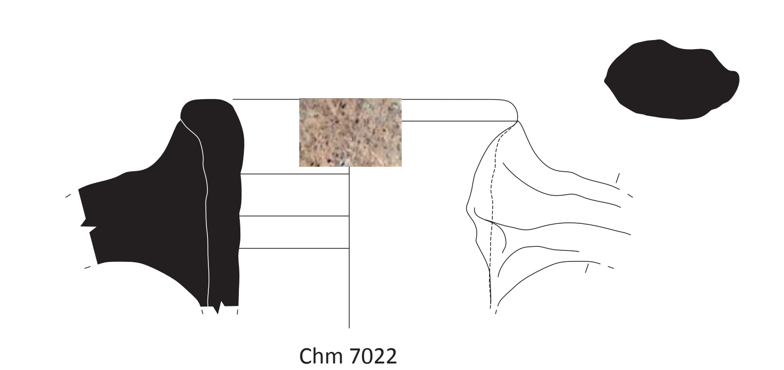




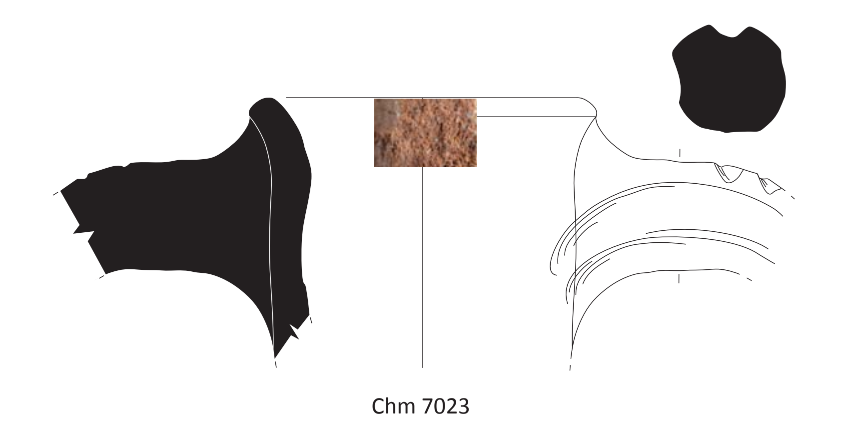
Chm 7014



Chm 7020



Chm 7022



Chm 7023

0 5 cm

Plate 190


H


ER

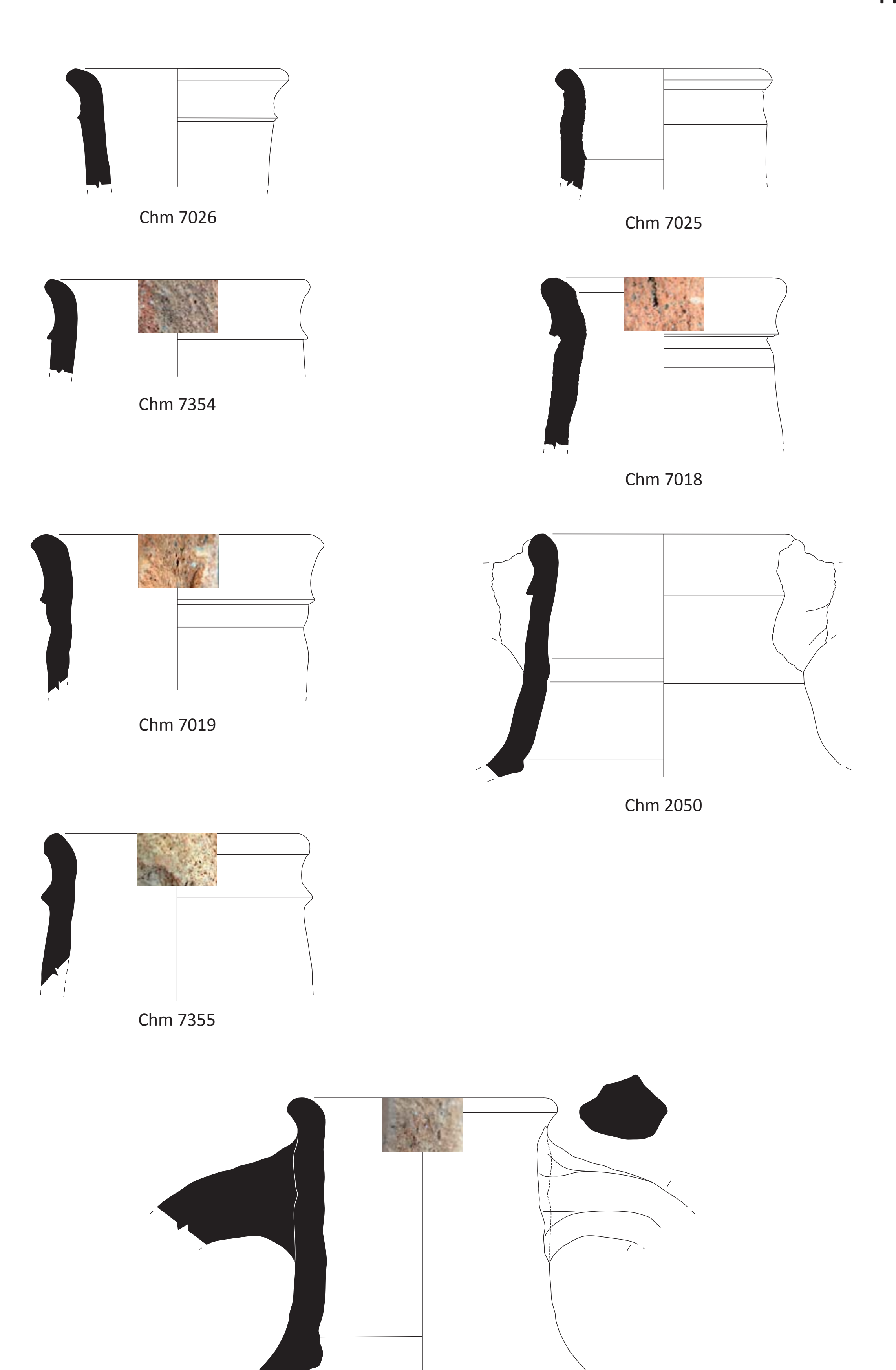

LA


C.VI


L

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2050	RNH	10	Medium, gritty; lime-rich, a lot of fine rough fine black, grey, dark grey, red, dark brown and white grains; gold mica, h-1	Cilicia	C.VI (2004)
7018	RN	9			C.VI: 3 (2008)
7019	RN	11			
7025	RN	8			
7026	RN	8.5			
7351	RNH	10			
7354	RN	10.5			
7355	RN	10			

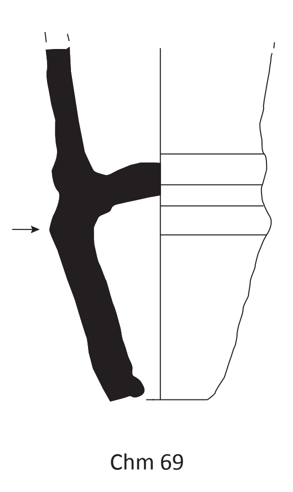
Pl. 190A,B. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 1


Chm 7026
Chm 7025
Chm 7354
Chm 7018
Chm 7019
Chm 2050
Chm 7355
Chm 7351
0
5 cm



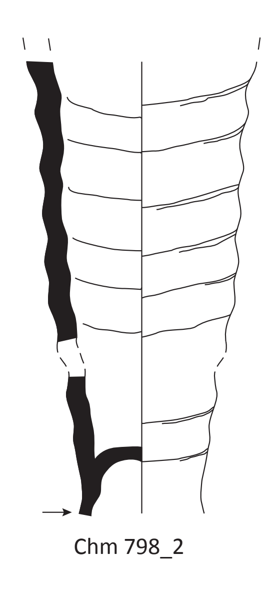








Chm 69



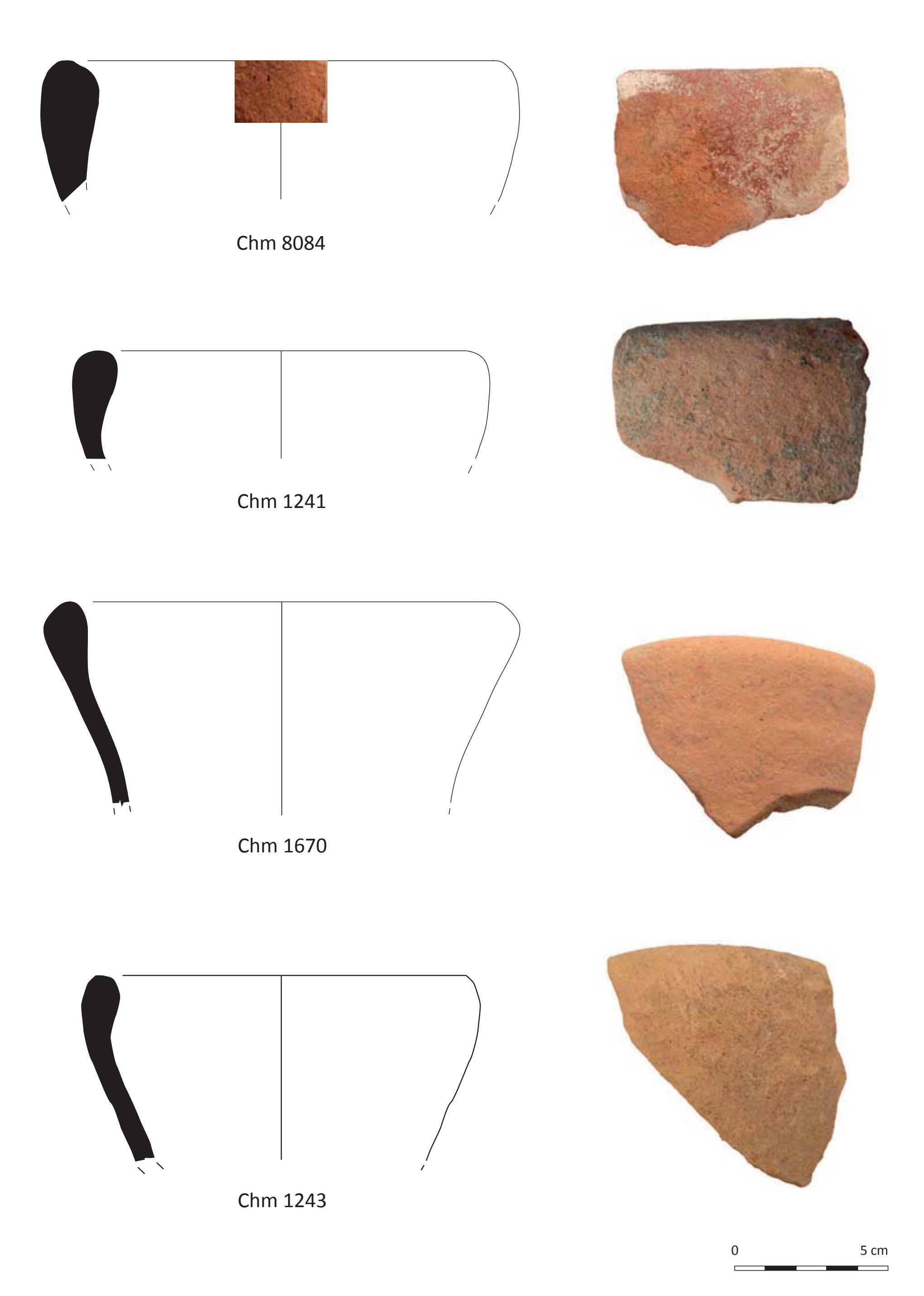


Chm 798_2

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
69	B	4	Fine; dark brown, silver mica, h-3	Asia Minor	B: surface (1997)
798_2	B	2.3	Fine; dark brown, brittle, silver mica, h-3	Asia Minor	F: surface (1998)

Pl. 191. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 3



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1241	R	12	Medium; light red, fine-grained, many very fine white grains and silver mica, h-2	Aegean?	C.V: 11 (2002)
1243	R	12	Medium; light cream, h-2	Aegean?	C.V: 2 (2002)
1670	RN	14	Fine; light pink, fine-grained, abundance of fine silver mica, h-1	Aegean?	E.XVII: 7 (2003)
8084	R	16	Medium; red, fine-grained, few black, red and yellowish grains, h-2	Aegean?	E.XL: fill (2004)

Pl. 192. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: LRA 2

Plate 193

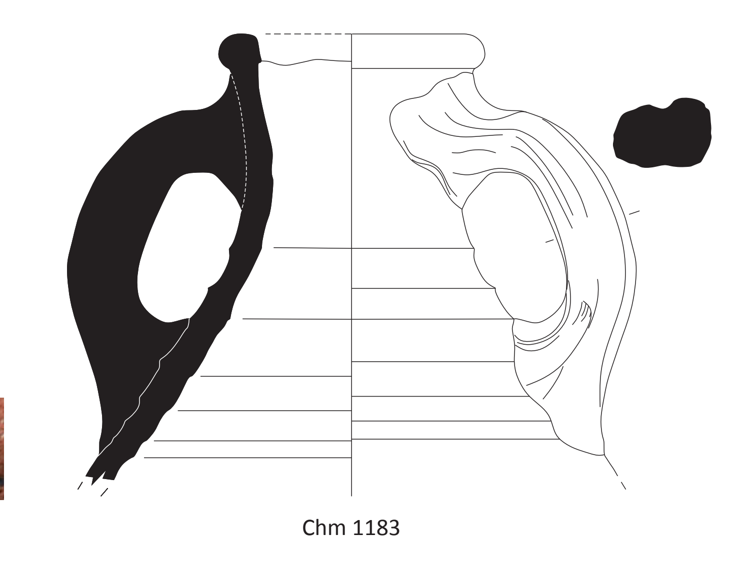






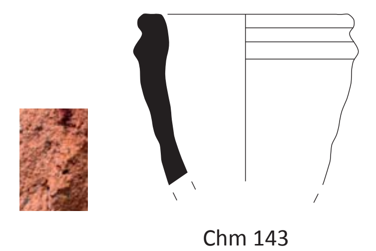






Chm 1183





Chm 143



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
143	RN	6	Medium; light red, compact, black inclusions, h-2	Sinope	F.I: 2160 (1998)
1183	RHW	?	Medium; red, fine-grained, black inclusions, h-1	Sinope	E.II: 3a (2002)

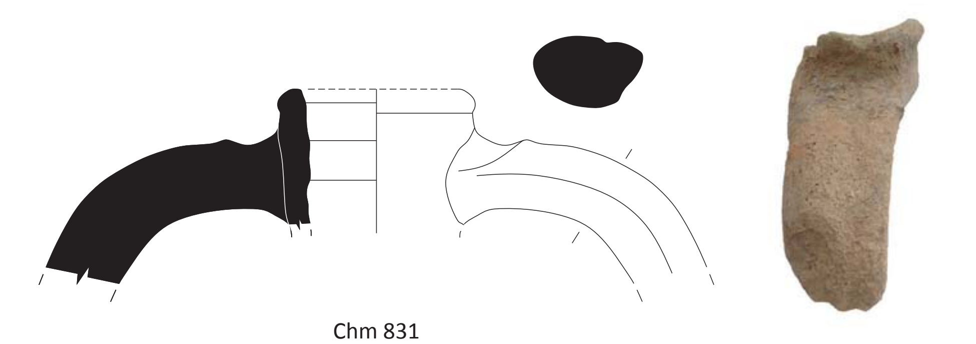
Pl. 193. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Sinope



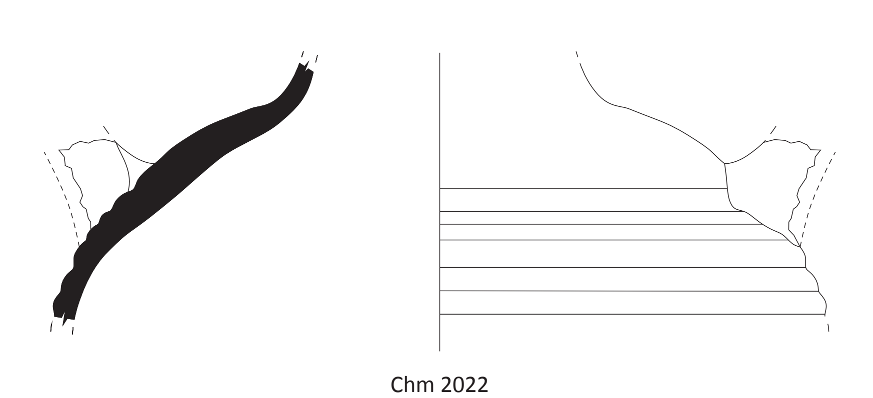








Chm 831



Chm 2022





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
831	RNH	?	Semi-fine; greenish, fine-grained, black inclusions, h-2	Sinope	A.IX: 1 (2001)
2022	ShH	–	Medium; white/greenish, fine-grained, black inclusions, h-2	Sinope	E.III: 2 (2004)

Pl. 194. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Sinope

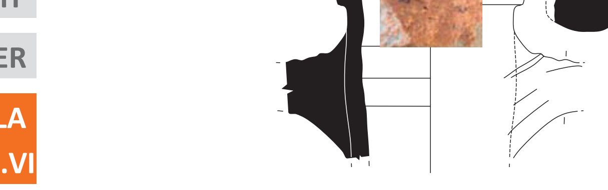
Plate 195

H

ER

LA C.VI

L



Chm 7363

Chm 7013

Chm 2725

Chm 7012

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2725	H	–	Medium; black inclusions, h-1	Sinope?	C.VI (2007)
7012	RN	6		Sinope?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7013	RNH	5	Medium/coarse; black inclusions and gold mica, h-1	Sinope?	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7363	RNH	4.5		Sinope?	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 195. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Sinope





Chm 2733

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
2733	NShH	–	Medium/coarse; black inclusions and gold mica, h-1	Sinope?	C.VI (2007)

Pl. 196. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Sinope

Plate 197

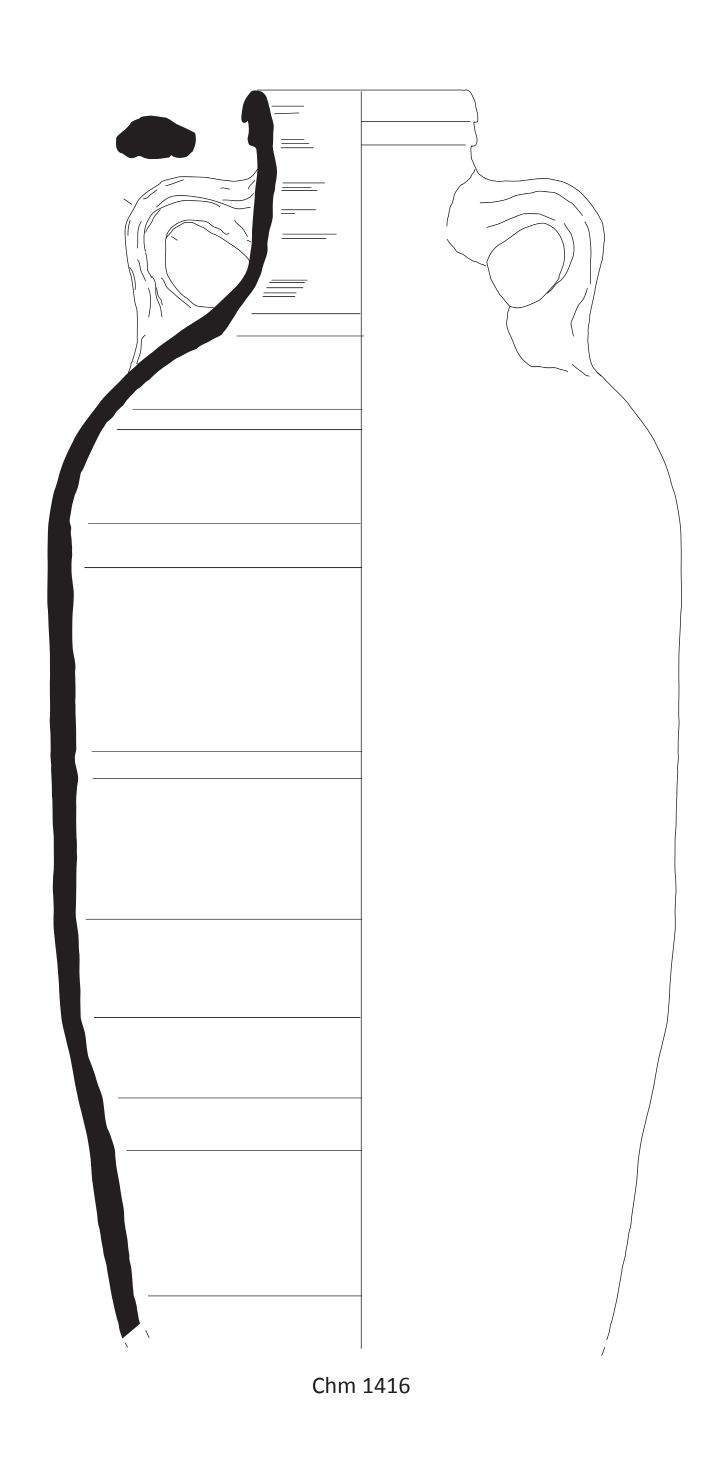

H


ER


LA

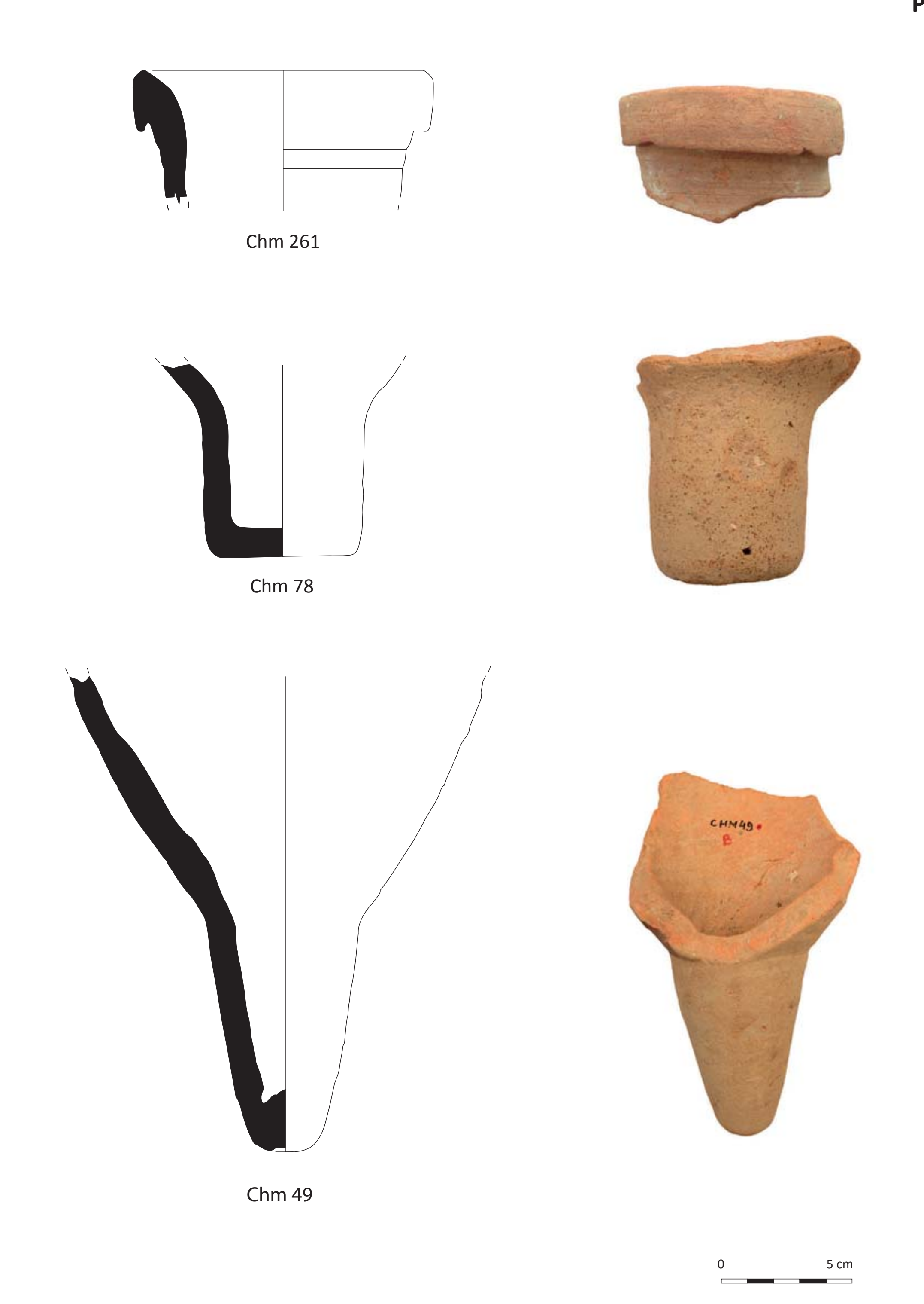

C.VI


L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
1416	RNHBody	12.5	Semi-fine; pink (5 YR 8/4), white surface/wash (2.5 Y N 8/0), fine-grained, h-1	Tripolitana	E.XVI: fill (2002)

Pl. 197. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Tripolitana



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
49	B	–	Semi-fine; pink (5 YR 8/4), white surface/wash (2.5 Y N 8/0), h-1	Tripolitana	B: surface (1997)
78	B	5	Medium; light red with whitish surface outside; abundance of brown grains, h-2	Tripolitana	B: surface (1997)
261	RN	10.5	Medium; red, fine-grained, many fine white grains, h-2	Tripolitana	E.V: surface (1999)

Pl. 198. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Tripolitana

Plate 199

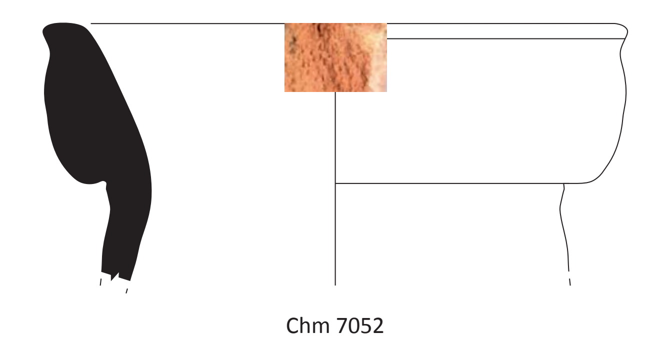




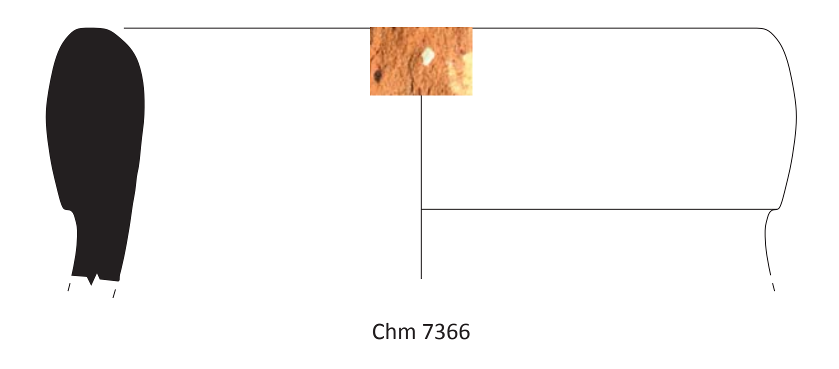








Chm 7052



Chm 7366

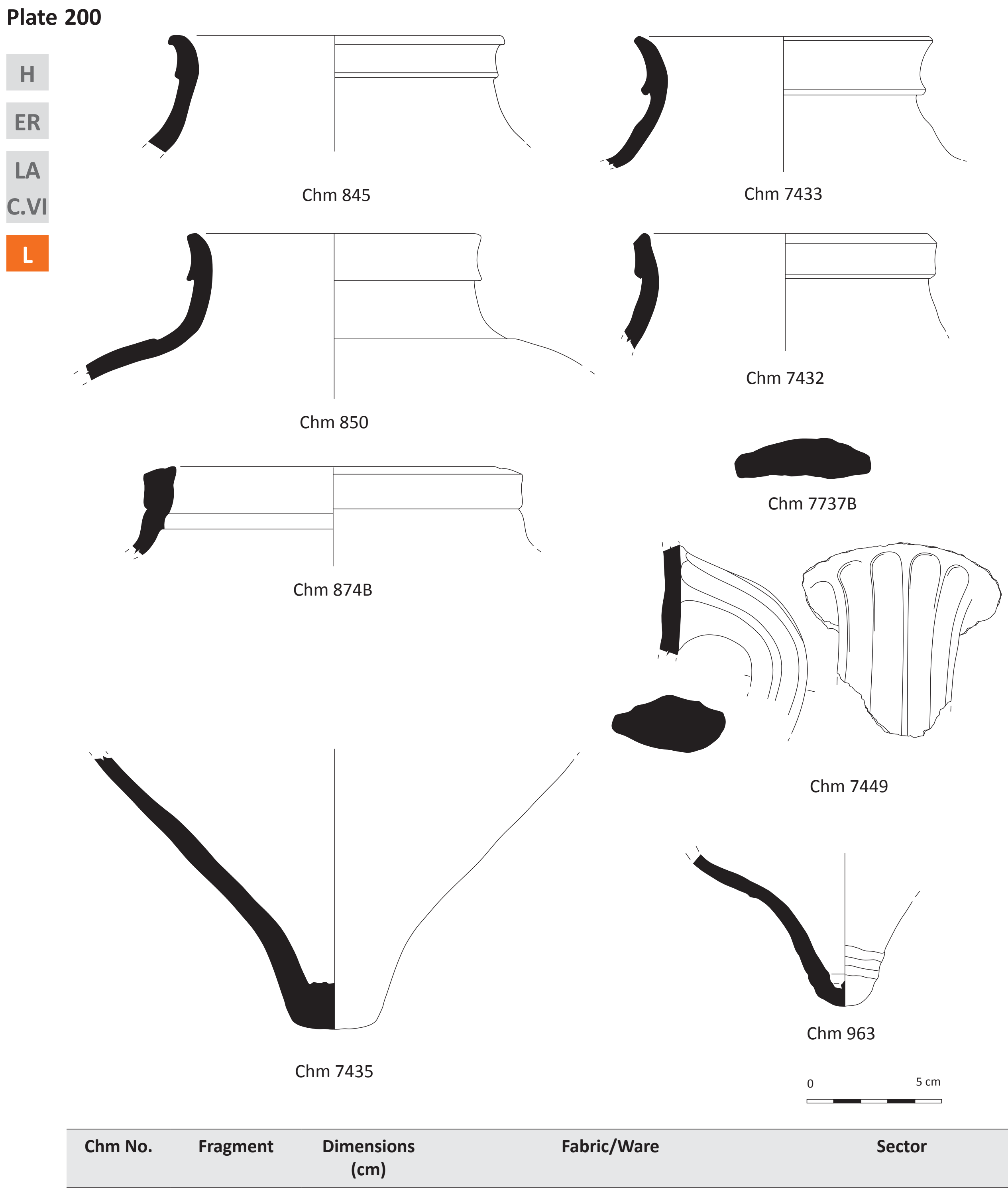


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Production group	Sector
7052	RN	11	Semi-fine; few big white grains, surface out (7.5 YR 8/4), fabric 2.5 YR 5/8, h-1	Tripolitana	C.VI: 3 (2008)
7366	R	13		Tripolitana	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 199. Amphora imports from beyond the Levant: Tripolitana

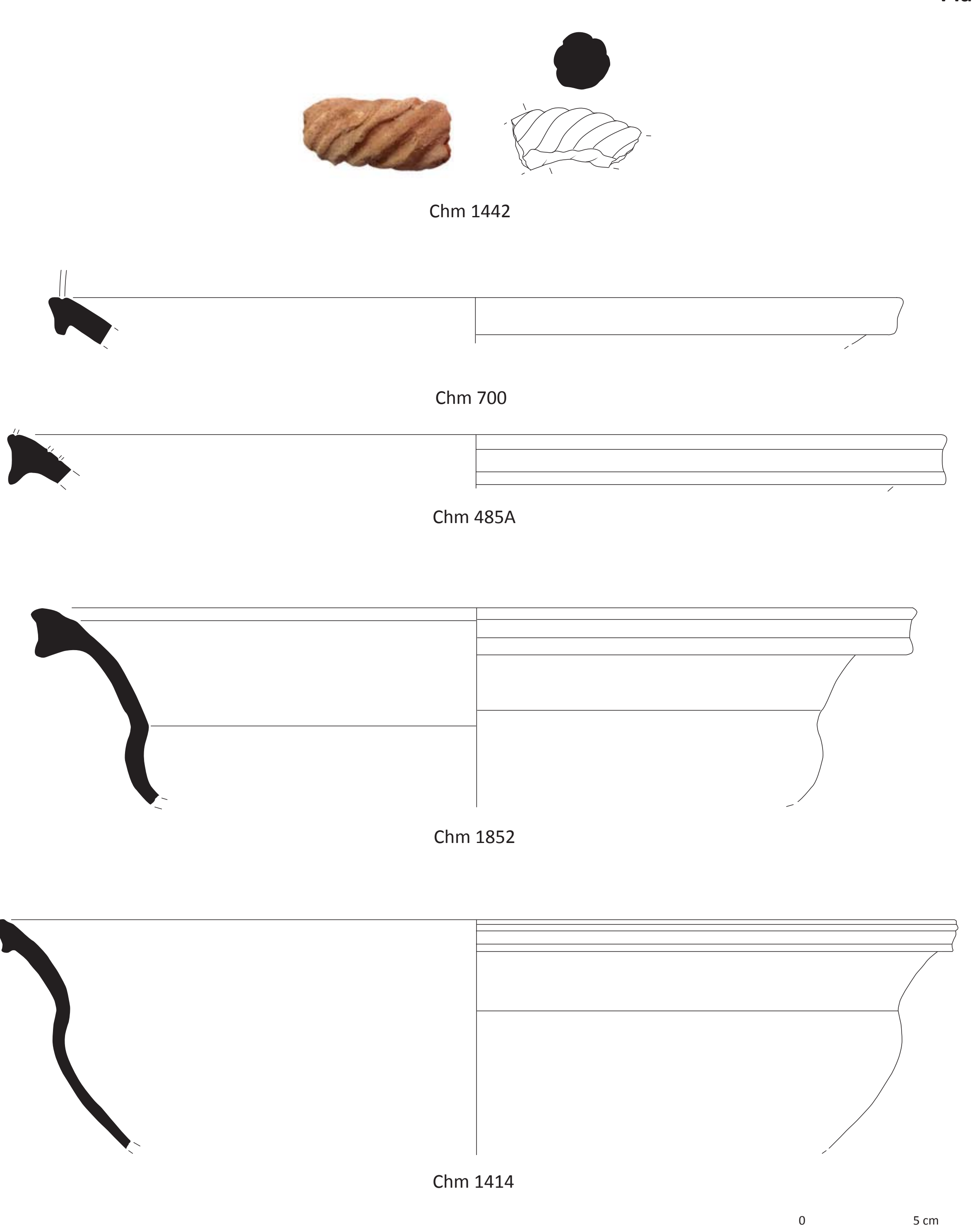
LOCAL CHHIM POTTERY PRODUCTION
(1ST TO 4TH/5TH CENTURIES AD)

Plate 200



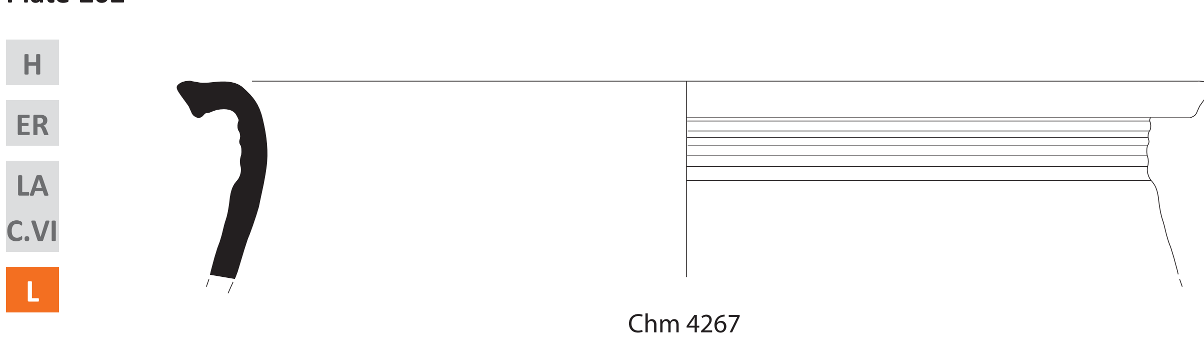
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
845	R	12	CHF 1B	E.VIIIB: 21 (2001)
850	RSh	10.5	CHF 2	E.VIIIA: 17 (2001)
874B	R	12	CHF 1B	site: surface
963	B	–	CHF 1D; dark red, some fine white grains, patinated black outside	E.VIII: 23 (2001)
7432	R	10.5	CHF 2	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7433	R	10.5	CHF 2	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7435	B	–	CHF 2	E.VIII: 17 (2001)
7449	H	–	CHF 1A	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)
7737B	H	–	CHF 1B	E.XVI: 2 (2003)

Pl. 200. Amphorae: Jiyeh type 1



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
485A	R	33	CHF 1D	A.I: 60 (1996)
700	R	30	CHF 1A	E.V: 18 (2000)
1414	RW	33.5	CHF 1A	E.XVII: surface (2002)
1442	H, twisted	–	CHF 2	C.V: 6 (2002)
1852	RW	31	CHF 1D	E.XXVI: 25 (2004)

Pl. 201. Lekanai: Jiyeh type 1

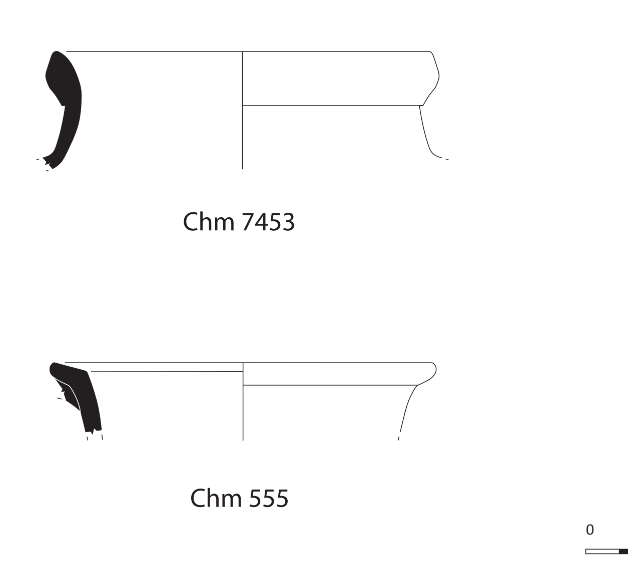


Chm 4267



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
4267	RW	30	CHF 1E (coarse)	E.I: cellar (2009)

Pl. 202.1. Krater: JIYEH TYPE 1

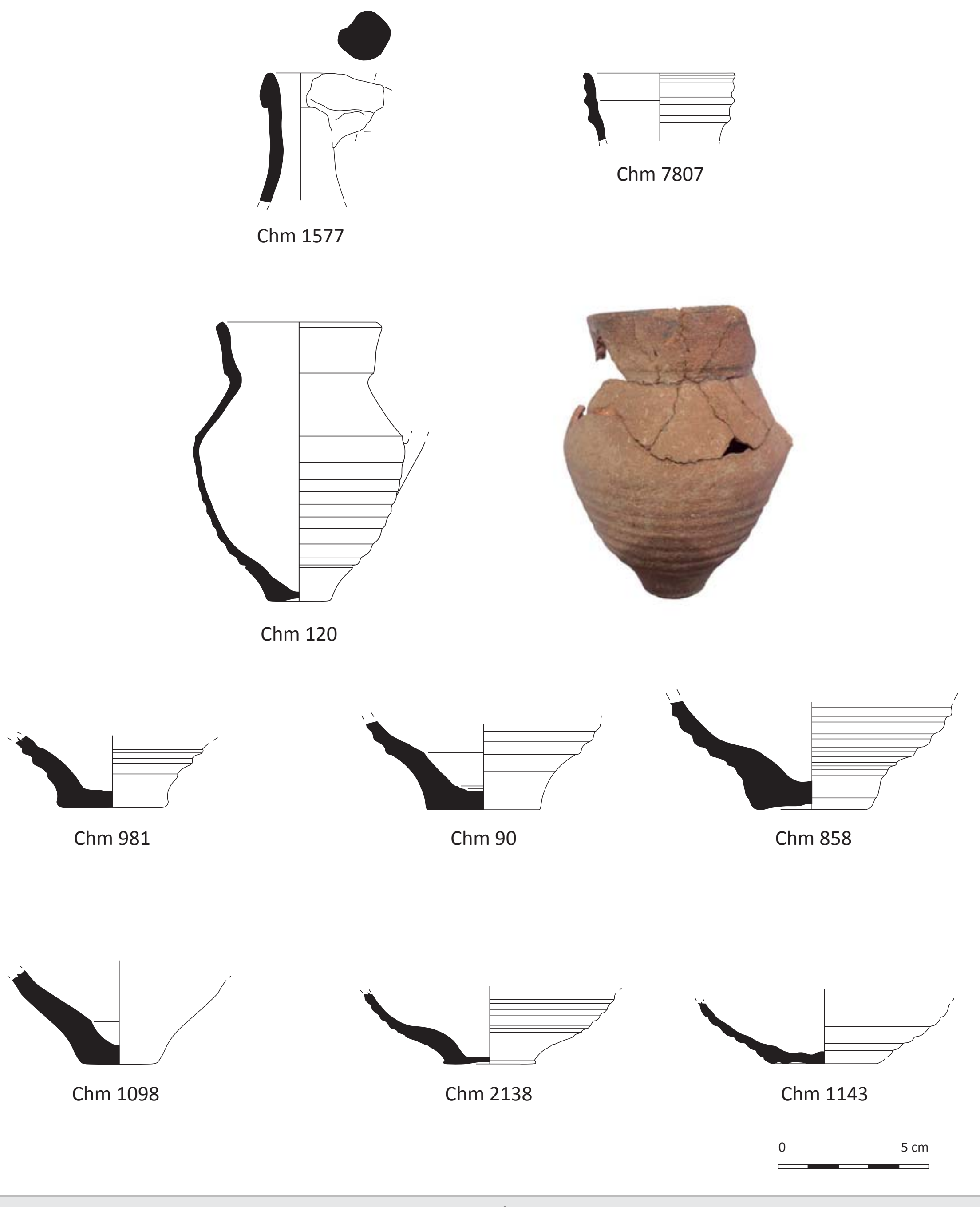


Chm 7453

Chm 555

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
555	RH	9	CHF 1 (waster)	C.II: 2 (2000)
7453	RN	11	CHF 1B	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)

Pl. 202.2. Jugs: JIYEH TYPES 1 and 2



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
90	BW	3.5	CHF 2	F.III: 1, test S (1998)
120	RtB	Dr: 5 Db: 2 H: 9	CHF 1D	F.VII: 2 (1998)
858	BW	3.5	CHF 1A	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
981	BW	3.5	CHF 1C (black surface)	E.VIIB: 11 (2001)
1098	BW	2.5	CHF 1E	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1143	BW	3.5	CHF 1C	E.II: 10 (2002)
1577	RNH	2	CHF 2	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
2138	BW	3	CHF 1C	E.III: 69 (2005)
7807	R	c. 5	CHF 1C	E.XXII: 32 (2015)

Pl. 203. Juglets: Chhim, miscellaneous

Plate 204






L

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
43	RN	5.5	ChF 2	A.I: 61 (1996)
339	RNHW	7.5	ChF 1B	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (1999)
652	RN	15	ChF 1A	E.VI: 21 (2000)
673	RN	10	ChF 1D	E.VI: 40 (2000)
699	RN	8	ChF 1A/B	E.VI: 21 (2000)
7821	RNHW	9	ChF 1A	E.XXII: 48 (2015)

Pl. 204A,B. Jugs: Chhim Rim Type 1

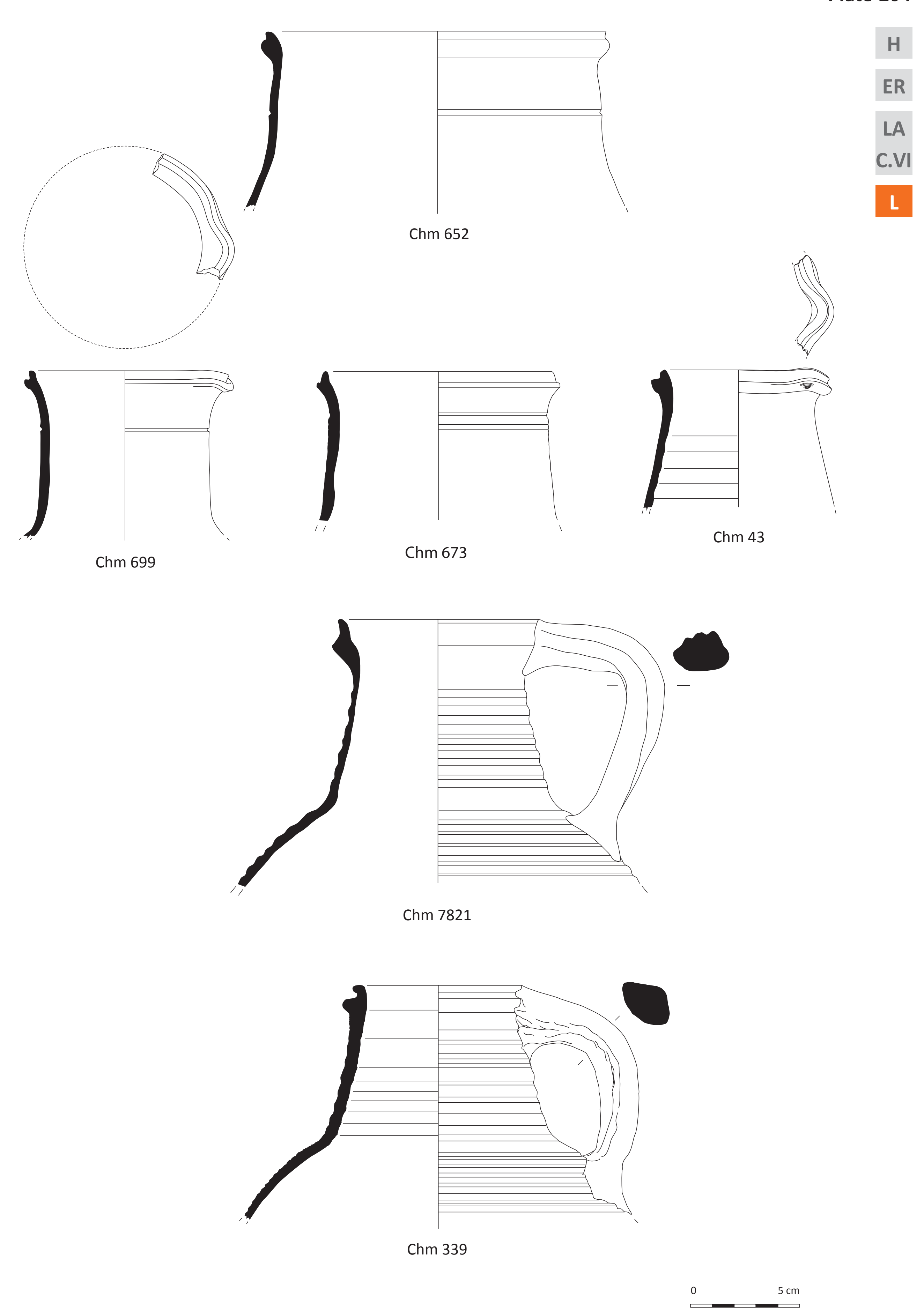

Chm 652
Chm 699
Chm 673
Chm 43
Chm 7821
Chm 339
0
5 cm

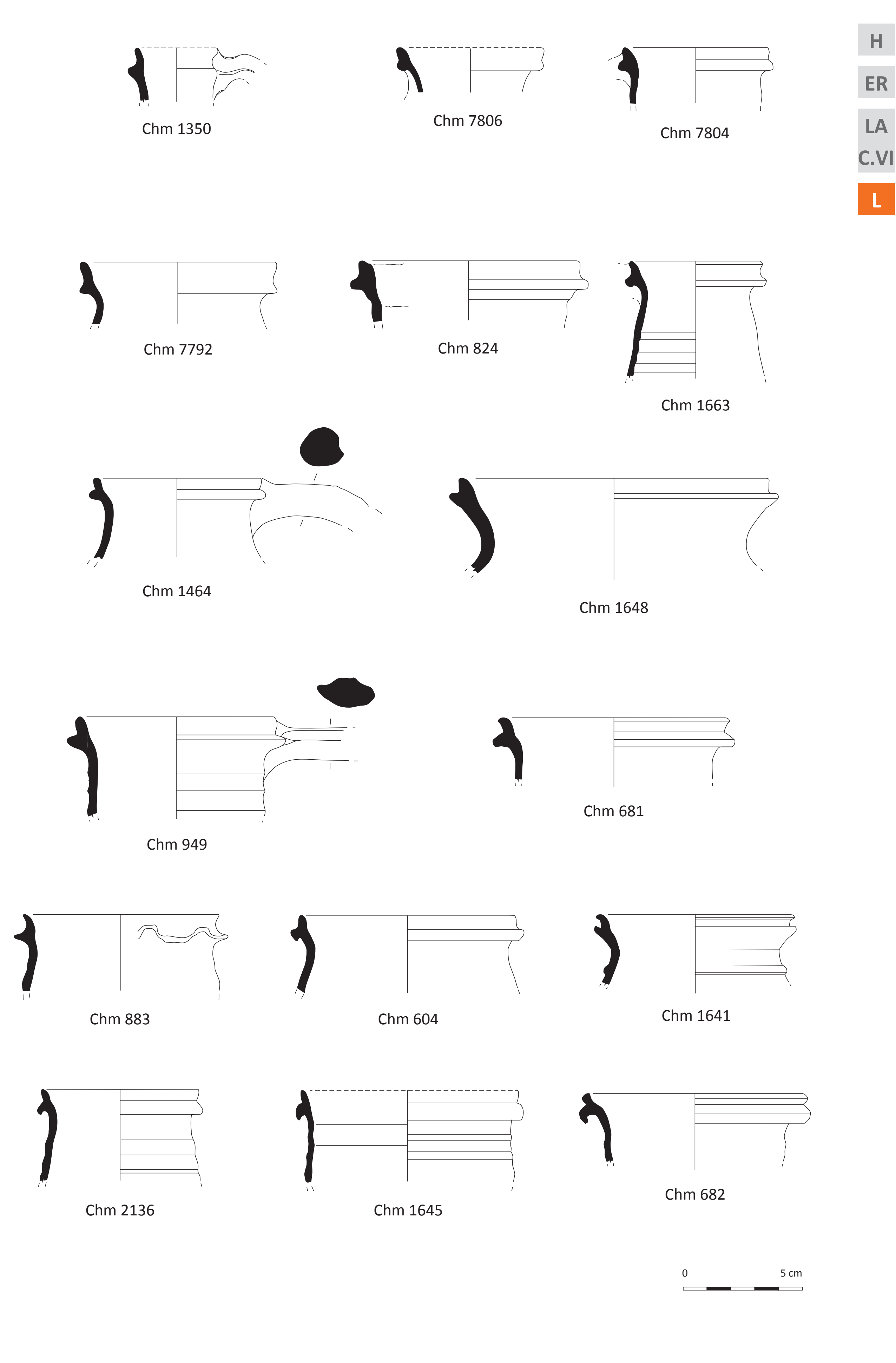
Plate 205





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
604	RN	9	CHF 2	E.VI: 15 (2000)
681	R	9.5	CHF 2	E.VI: 40 (2000)
682	RN	9	CHF (overfired)	E.VI: 40 (2000)
824	R	9	CHF 1B	A.IX: 1 (2001)
883	RN	8	CHF 1C	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
949	RNH	8	CHF 1D	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1350	RH	?	CHF 1C	E.II: 13 (2002)
1464	RNH	7	CHF 1D	E.VI: 35 (2000)
1641	RN	8	CHF 1B sandy	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1645	RN	?	CHF 2	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1648	RN	13	CHF 2	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1663	RNH	5.5	CHF 1A sandy	E.XVII: 2 (2003)
2136	RN	6.5	CHF 2	E.III: 69 (2005)
7792	RN	8	CHF 1A	E.XXII: 31 (2015)
7804	RH	6	CHF 1C	E.XXII: 4 (2015)
7806	RH	?	CHF 1B	E.XXII: 32 (2015)

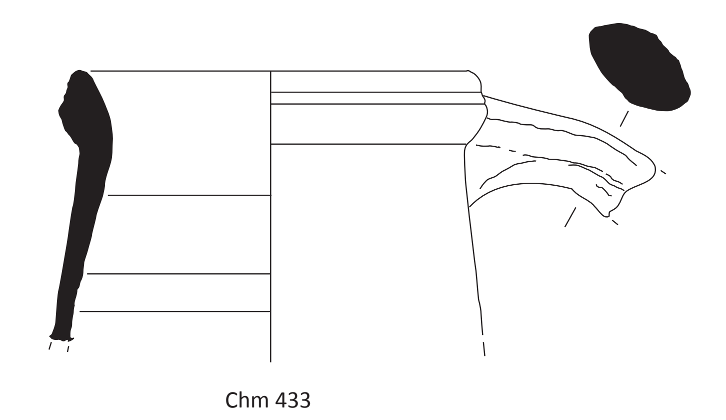
Pl. 205A,B. Jugs: Chhim Rim Type 1


Chm 1350
Chm 7806
Chm 7804
Chm 7792
Chm 824
Chm 1663
Chm 1464
Chm 1648
Chm 949
Chm 681
Chm 883
Chm 604
Chm 1641
Chm 2136
Chm 1645
Chm 682
0
5 cm

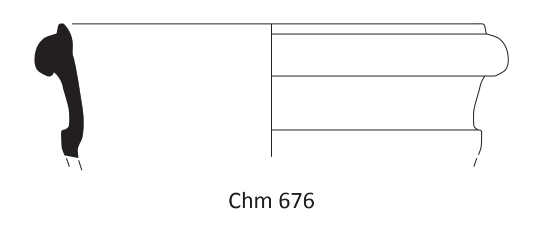




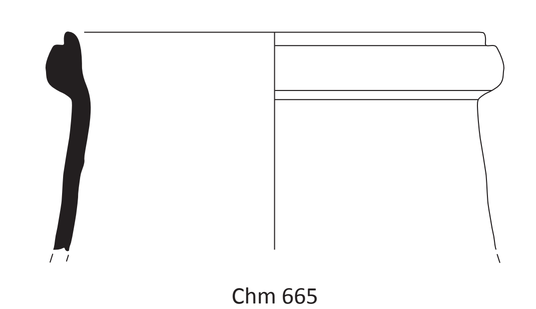




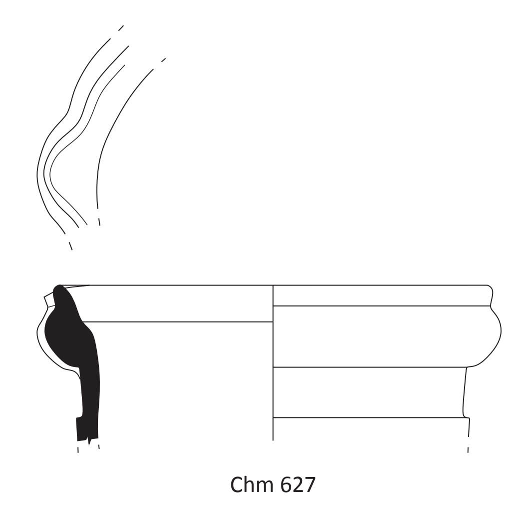
Chm 433



Chm 676



Chm 665

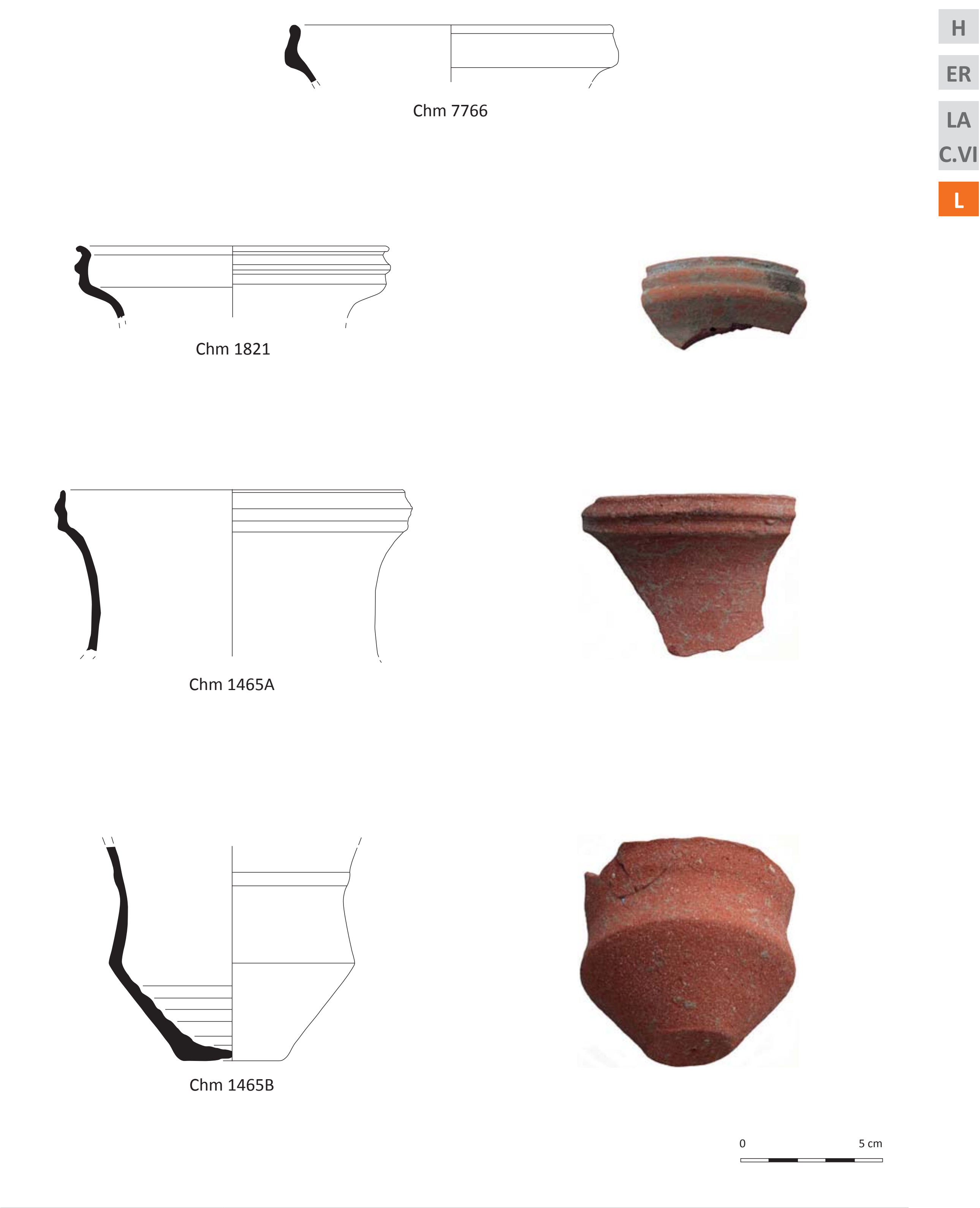


Chm 627

0 5 cm

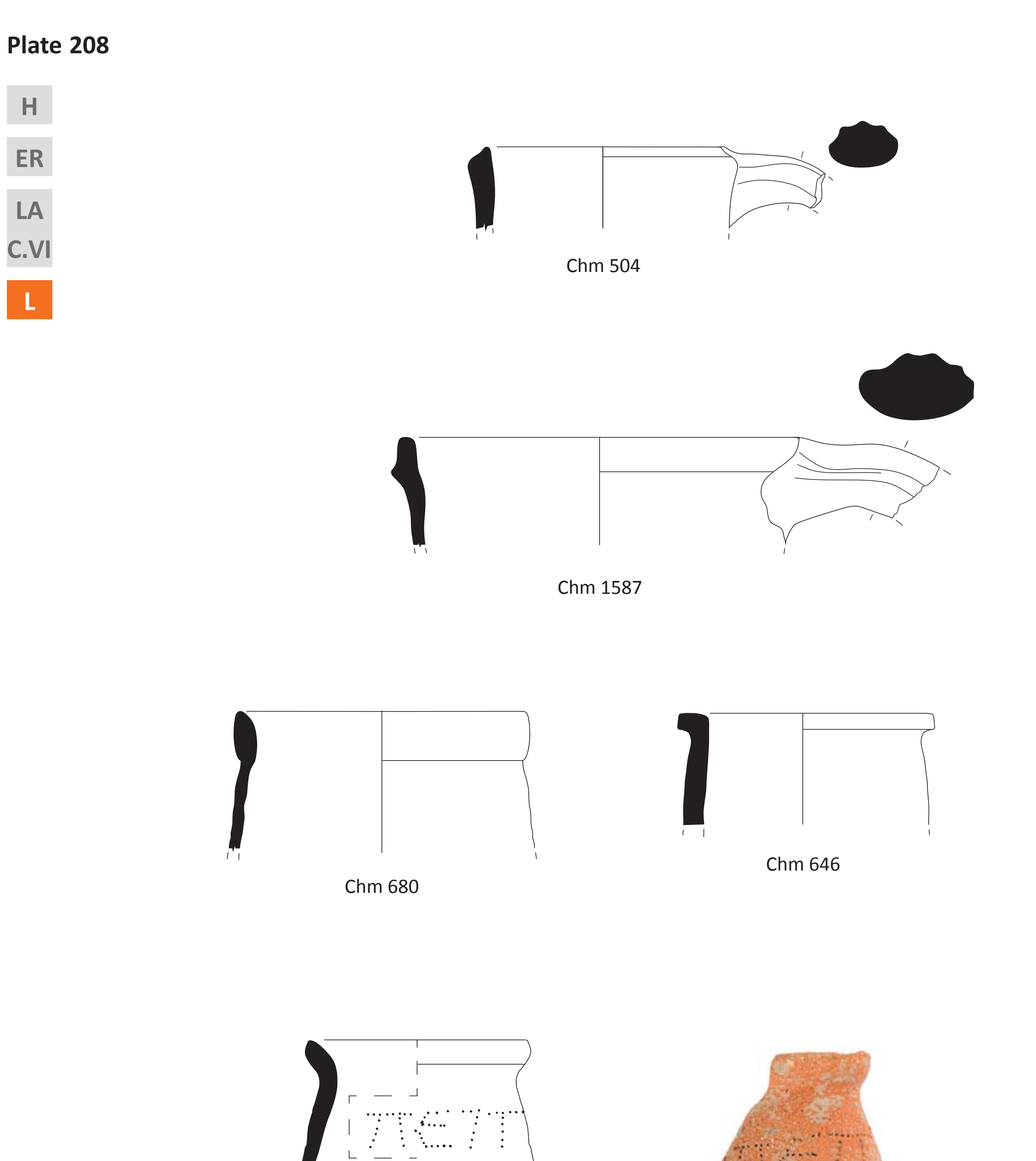
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
433	RNH	8	CHF 1B	C.III: 60 (1996)
627	RN	8.5	CHF 2	E.I: cellar (2000)
665	RN	8	CHF 1B	E.VI: 21 (2000)
676	RN	8.5	CHF 2	E.VI: 23 (2000)

Pl. 206. Jugs: Chhim Rim Type 2



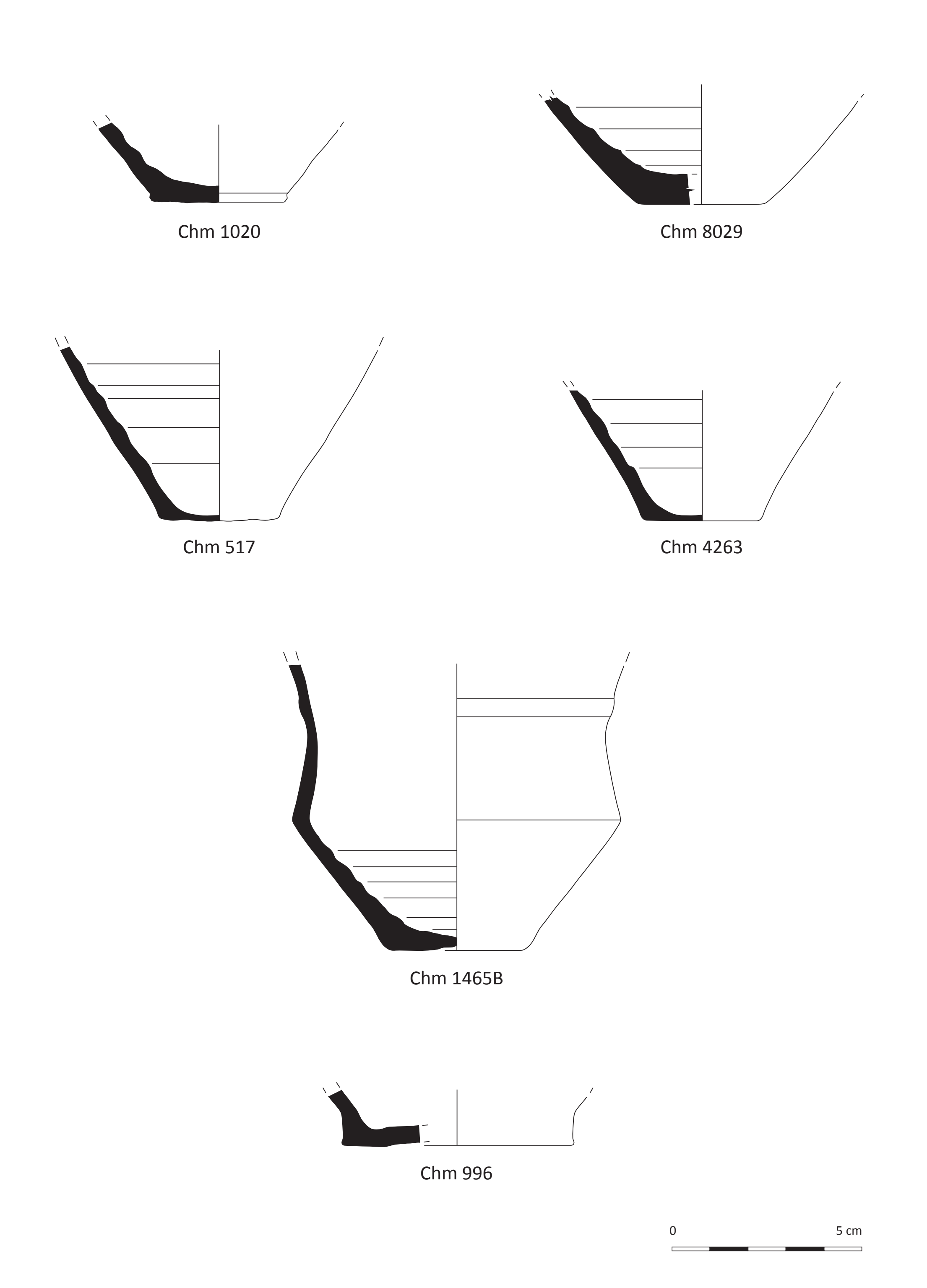
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1465A	RN	12	CHF 1A	E.II: 5a (2002)
1465B	BW	3.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 5a (2002)
1821	R	10.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 3 (2004)
7766	R	11	CHF 1A	E.XVI: 8 (2002)

Pl. 207. Jugs: Chhim Rim Type 3



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
504	RH	6.5	CHF 1B	A.I: 61 (1996)
646	RN	7	CHF 1B	E.V: 13 (2000)
680	RN	8	CHF 1A	E.VI: 40 (2000)
1587	RNH	11	CHF 1B sandy	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1831	RN	6	CHF 1A	E.II: 10 (2004)

Pl. 208. Jugs: Chhim, miscellaneous



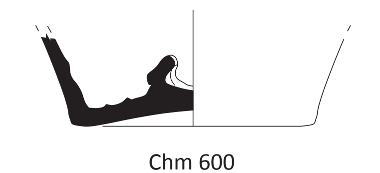
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
517	BW	3	CHF 1A	E.I: cellar (1999)
996	B	6	CHF 1A	A.IX: 19 (2001)
1020	BW	3.5	CHF 1D	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1465B	BW	3.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 5a (2002)
4263	BW	3	CHF 1A	E.I: cellar (2009)
8029	BW	3	CHF 1A	G.I: 5 (2016)

Pl. 209. Jugs: Chhim Base Type 1

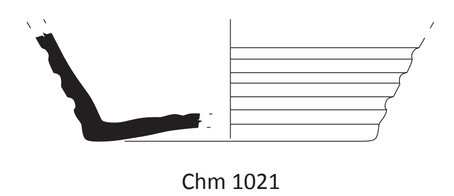




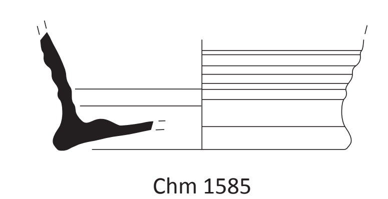




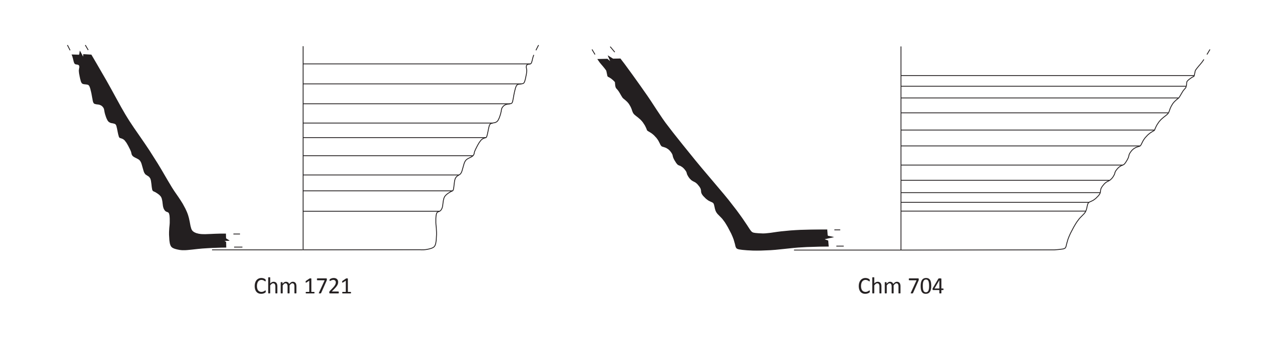
Chm 600



Chm 1021



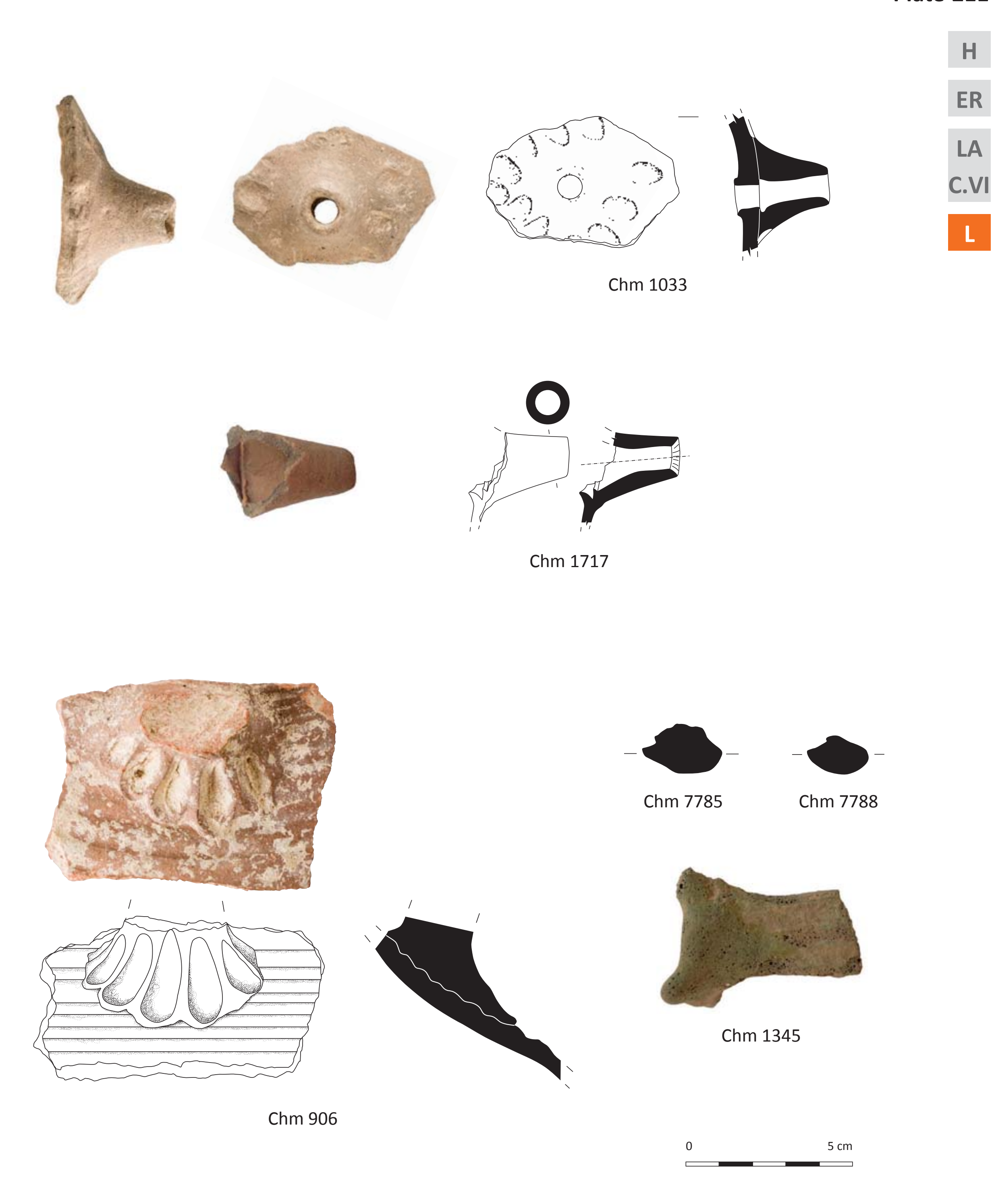
Chm 1585





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
600	BW	6	ChF 2	E.VI: 15 (2000)
704	BW	8	ChF 1A	E.VI: 23 (2000)
1021	BW	7	ChF 1A	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1585	BW	7	ChF sandy	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1721	BW	6	ChF 1C	E.XVI: 1 (2003)

Pl. 210. Jugs: Chhim Base Type 2



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
906	WH	–	CHF 1D	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1033	Spout	0.84	CHF 2?	E.II: 2b (2001)
1345	RH	–	CHF (waster)	C.V: 12 (2002)
1717	Spout	1.26	CHF 2 (overfired)	E.XVIII–XIX: fill (2003)
7785	H	–	CHF 2	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7788	H	–	CHF 1B	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

PL. 211. Jugs: Chhim, spouts, handles and waster

Plate 212



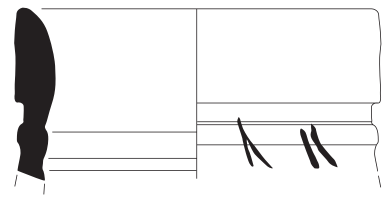












Chm 887

Chm 8067

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
887	R	9	ChF 1A	E.IIC: 2b (2001)
8067	RHShB	8	ChF 1B	E.XIX: 6S, test 1C/D (2008)

Pl. 212A,B. Table amphorae: Chhim, miscellaneous



Chm 8067

H

ER

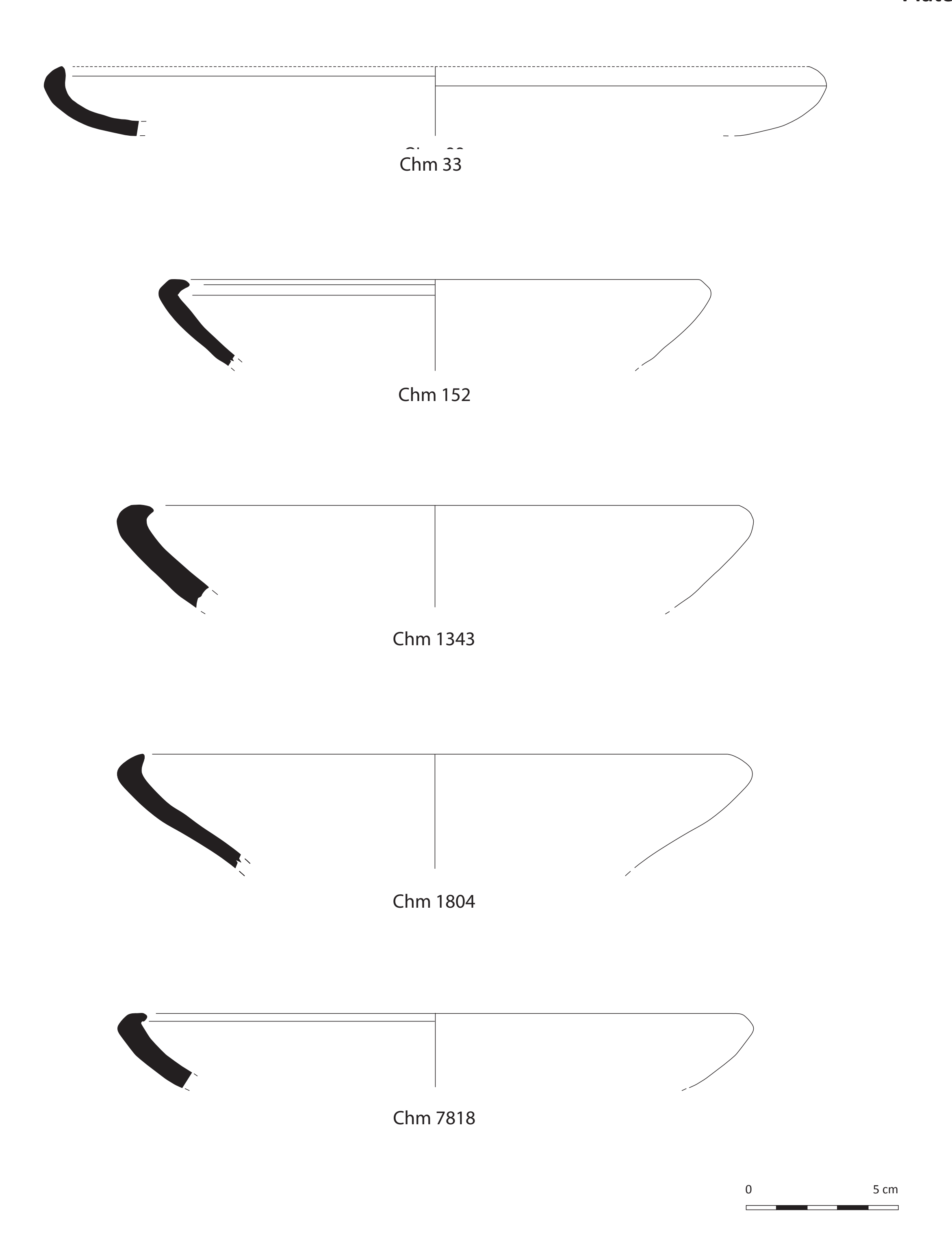
LA
C.VI

L



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
425	R	33	CHF 1D	C.III: 42 (1996)
1094	B	28	CHF 1D	E.II: 2 (2002)
1425	RHW	40	CHF 1B	E.XXI: stairs, surface (2002)
1742	RW	48	CHF 1B	E.XVI: 3 (2003)

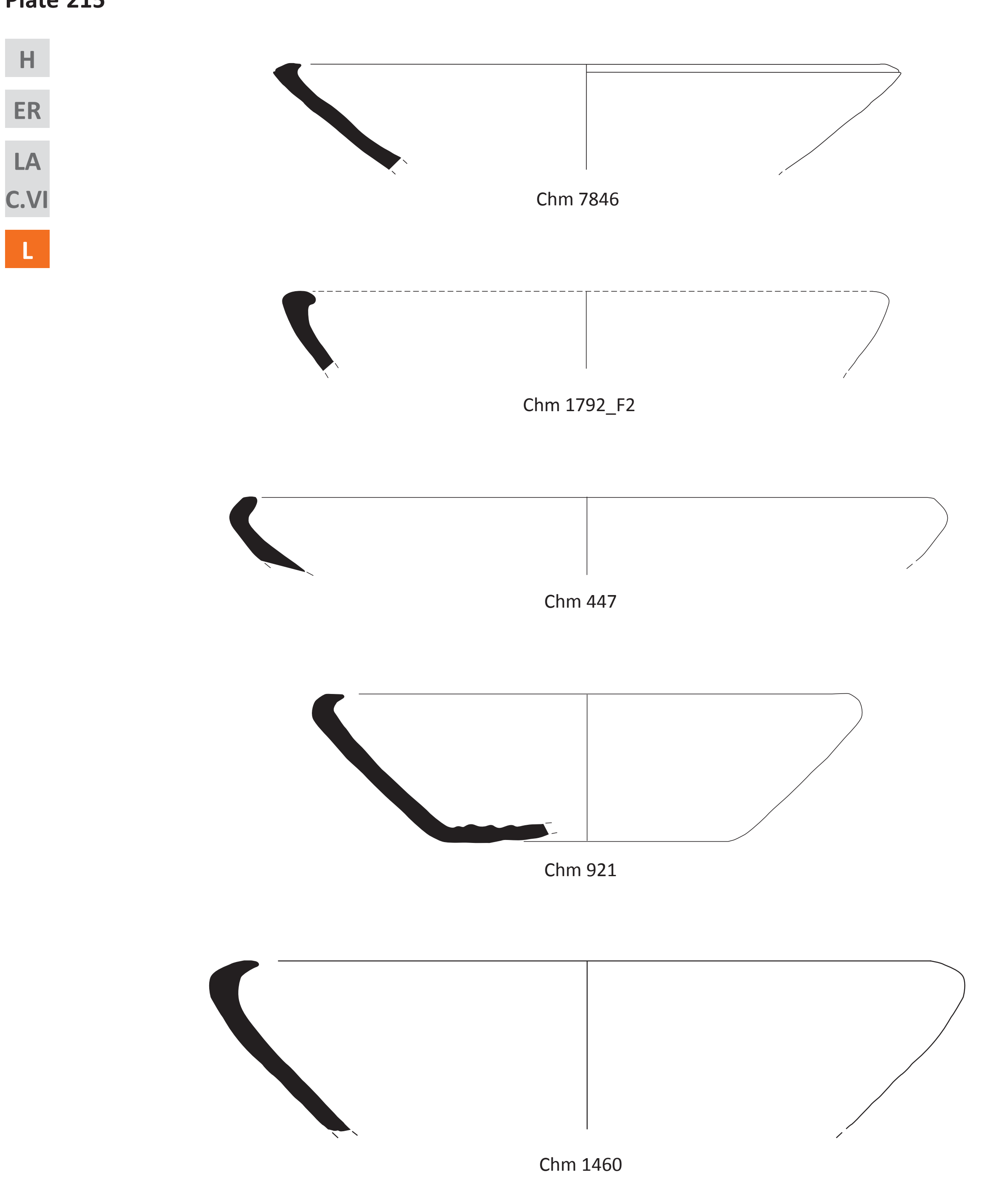
Pl. 213. Kraters: Chhim, miscellaneous



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
33	RW	?	CHF 1C	A: northern part, surface (1996)
152	RW	19	CHF 2 coarse	F.II: surface (1998)
1343	RW	22	CHF 1D	E.II: 3a (2002)
1804	RW	21	CHF 1A	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
7818	RW	22	CHF 1D	E.XXII: 27 (2015)

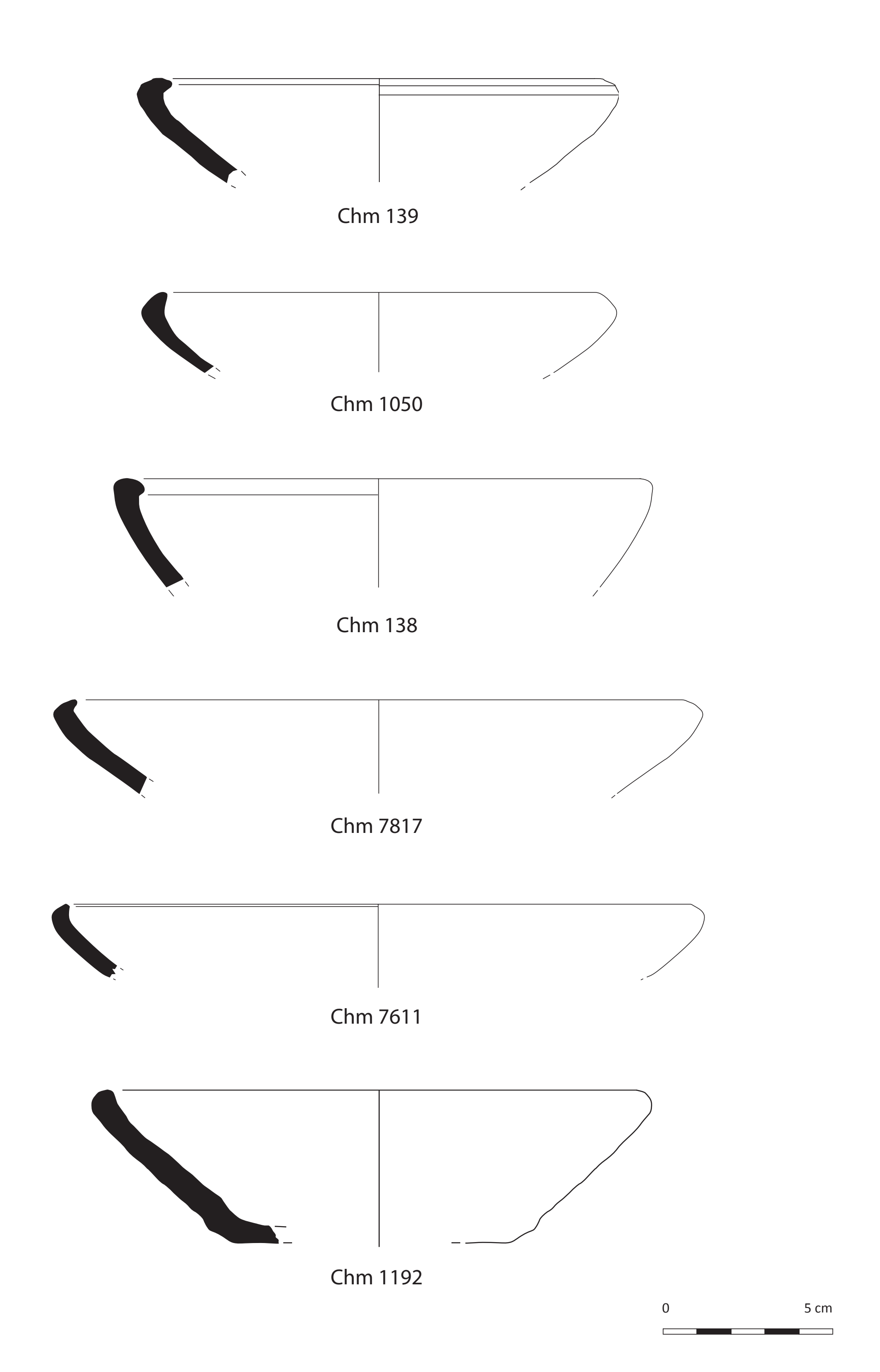
Pl. 214. Bowls: CHHIM SUBTYPE 1.1

Plate 215



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
447	RW	24	CHF	A.I: 57 (1996)
921	RtB	Dr: 18 Db: c.10	CHF 1A	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1460	RW	24	CHF 1B	E.IIA: 2b (2000)
1792_F2	RW	?	CHF 2	Site: surface
7846	RW	21	CHF 1A	E.VIIC: 11 (2000)

Pl. 215. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.1

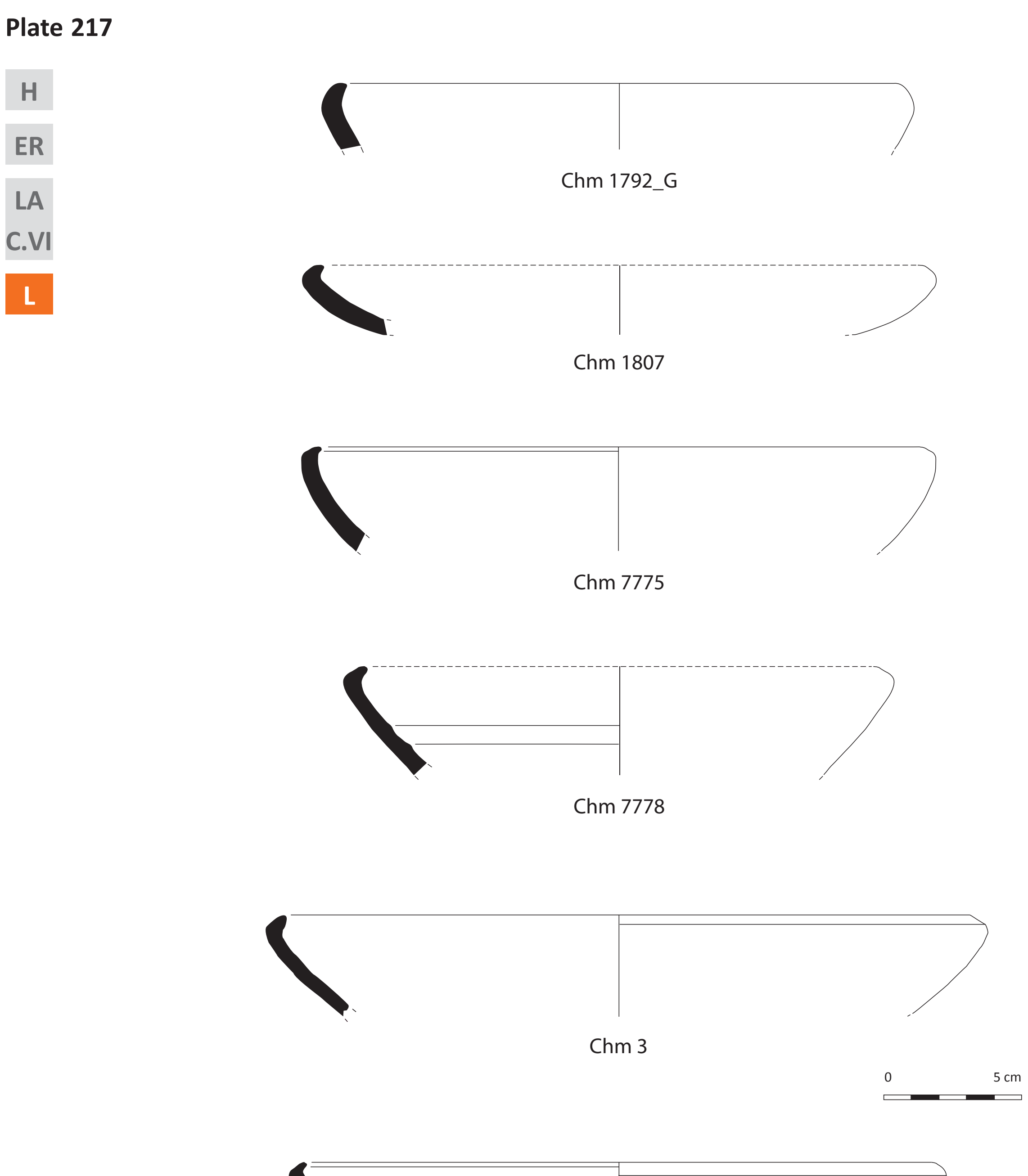


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
138	RW	16.5	CHF 1B	F.IVA: bench (1998)
139	RW	14	CHF 1B	F.II: surface (1998)
1050	RW	14	CHF?	E.II: 2 (2001)
1192	RtB	Dr: 17 Db: c. 8.5	CHF? grey core	C.V: 6 (2002)
7611	RW	20	CHF 1A	C.V: 4 (2002)
7817	RW	19.5	CHF 2	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 216. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.1

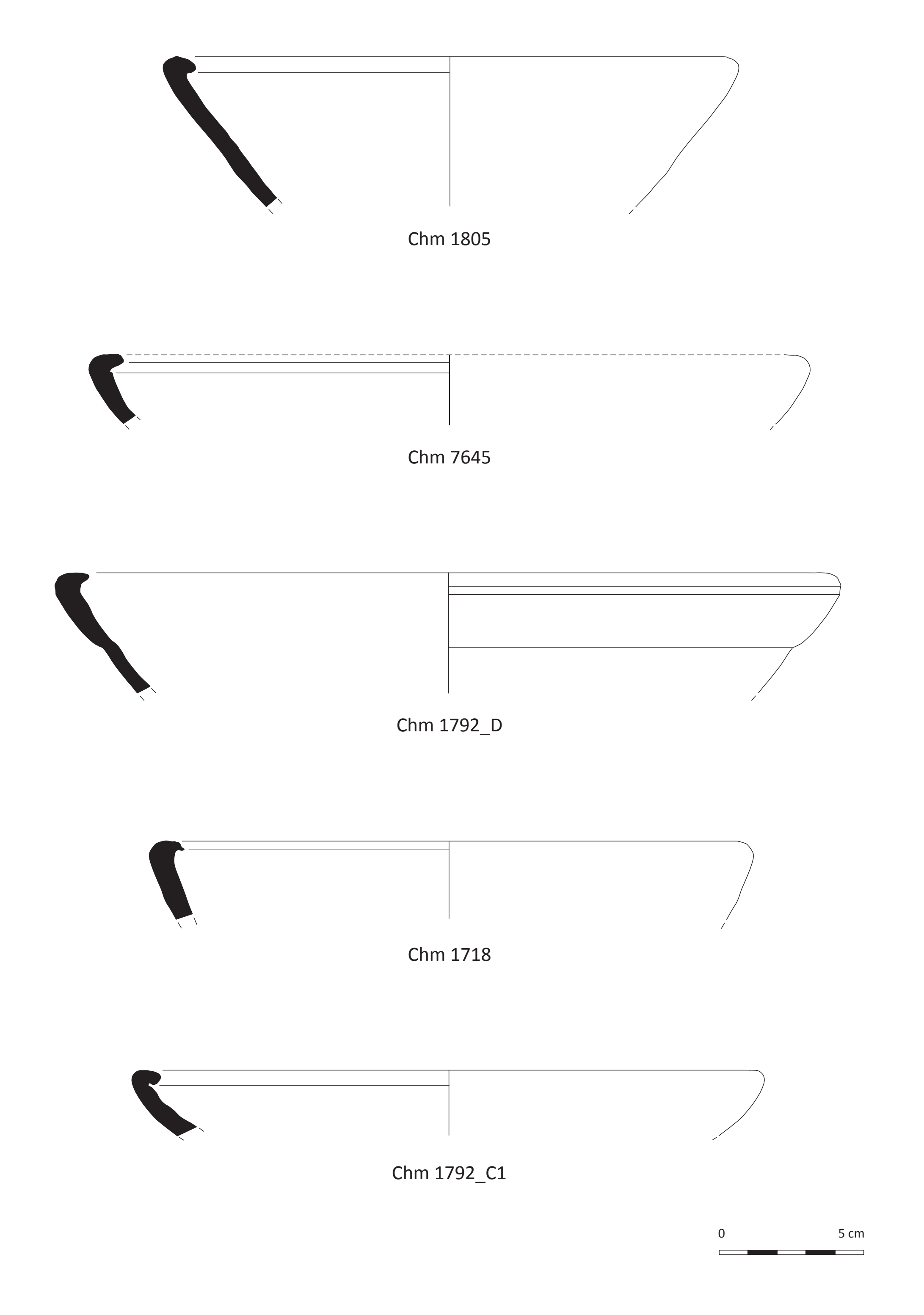
Plate 217

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



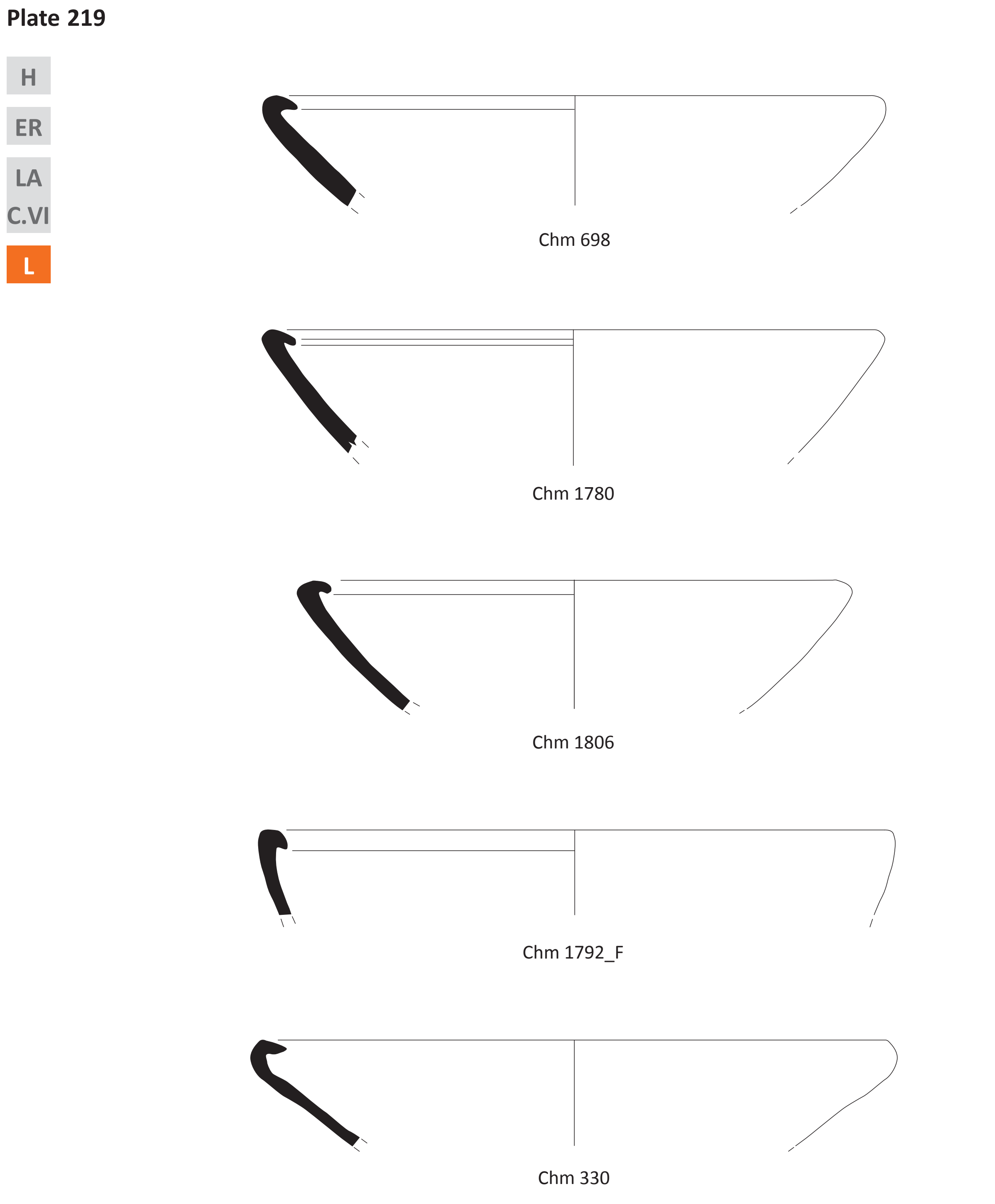
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
3	RW	23	CHF?	A.I: 42 (1996)
61	RW	33.5	CHF?	B: 64 (1996)
1792_G	R	20	CHF 2	Site: surface
1807	RW	?	CHF 2	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
7775	R	22	CHF 1B	E.XXII: 26 (2015)
7778	R	?	CHF 1C	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 217. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.1



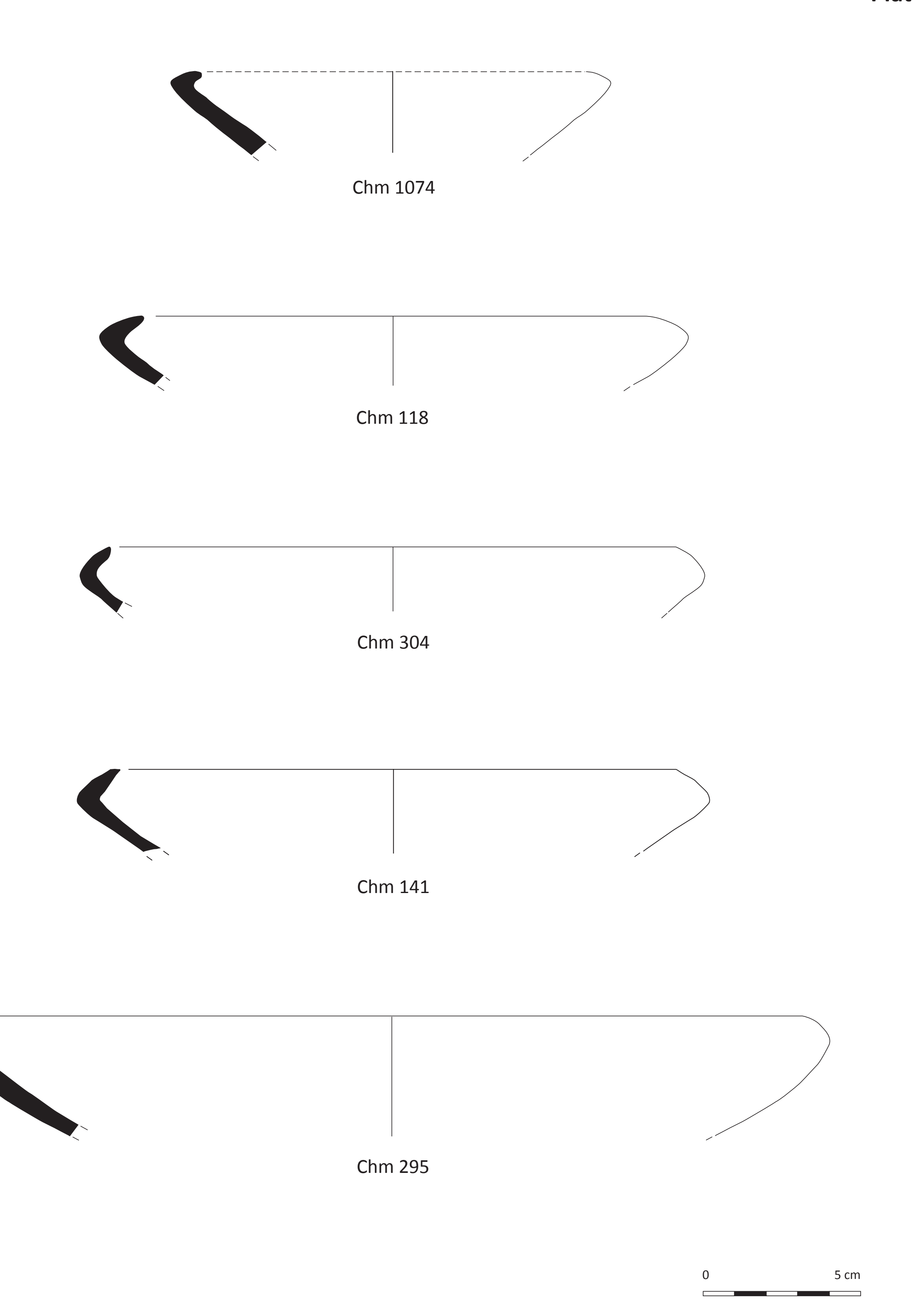
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1718	RW	20	CHF 1E	E.XVIII–XIX: surface (2003)
1792_C1	RW	21.5	CHF?	Site: surface
1792_D	RW	26	CHF?	Site: surface
1805	RW	19	CHF 1A	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)
7645	RW	?	CHF 1C	D.IV: 8 (2004)

Pl. 218. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.2



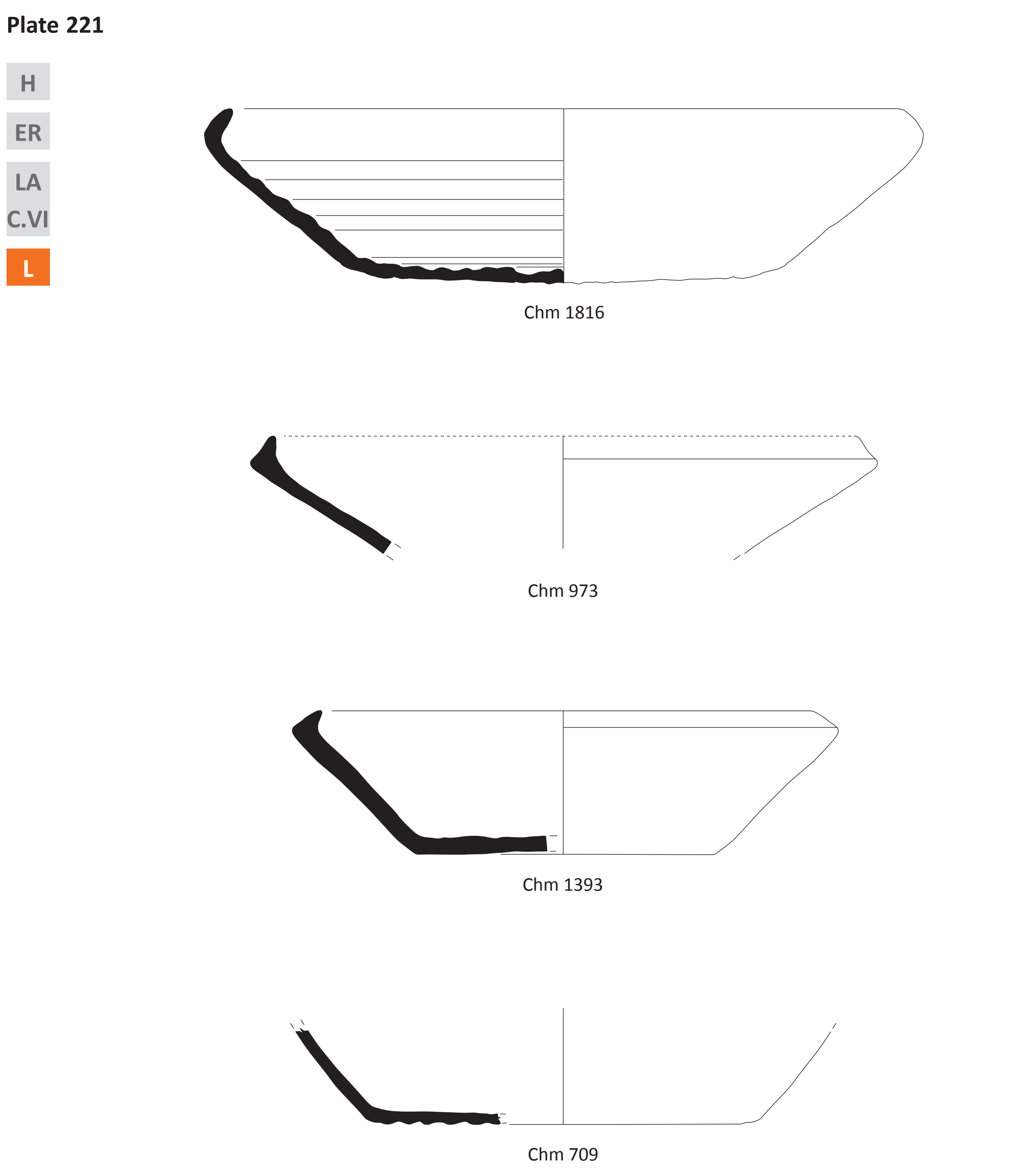
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
330	RW	20	CHF?	E.II: 2 (1999)
698	RW	19	CHF 1B	E.VI: 40 (2000)
1780	RW	19.5	CHF 1B	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)
1792_F	RW	20	CHF 2	Site: surface
1806	RW	17	CHF 2	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)

Pl. 219. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.2



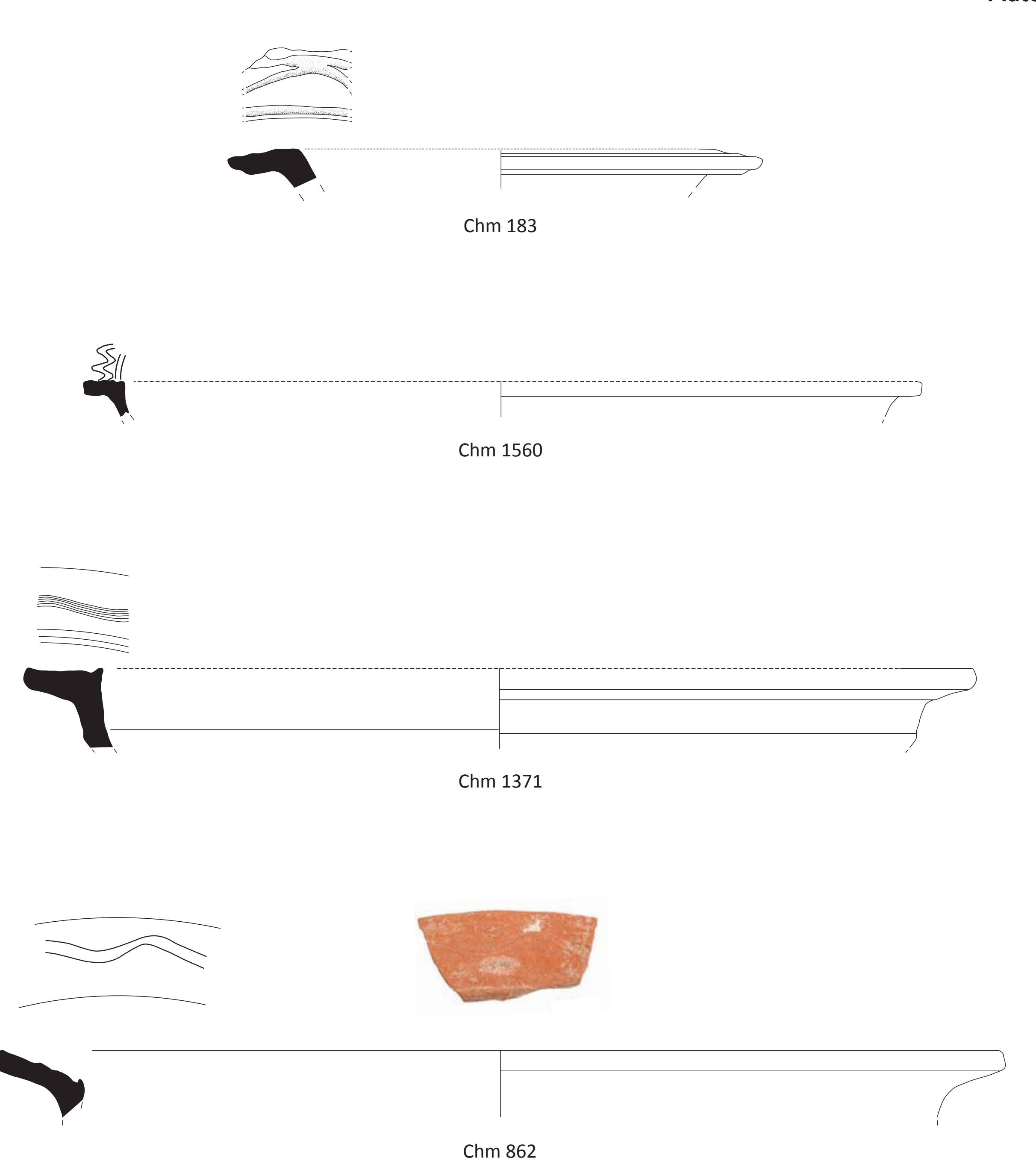
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
118	RW	16	CHF 1A	F.VII: 2 (1998)
141	RW	18	CHF 1B	F.IVA: surface (1998)
295	RW	26	CHF 1B	E.II: 5 (1999)
304	RW	18	CHF?	F.III: SW corner (1999)
1074	RW	?	CHF 1A	E.VIII: 28 (2001)

Pl. 220. Bowls: CHHIM SUBTYPE 1.3



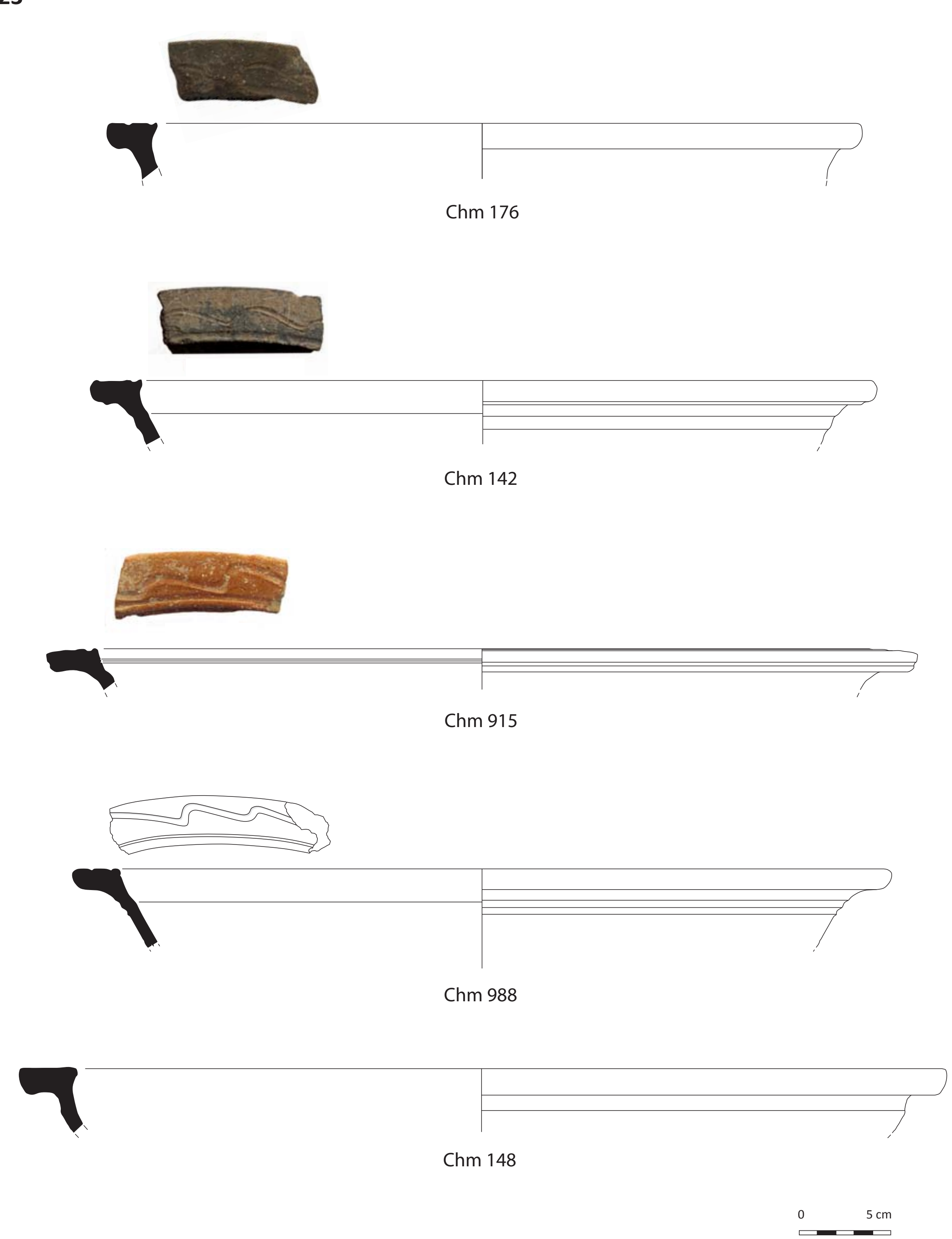
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
709	BW	12	CHF 1B	E.VI: 15 (2000)
973	RW	?	CHF 1A	E.II: 21 (2001)
1393	Rtb	Dr: 16 Db: 9.5	CHF 1B/A	E.XVI: 4 (2002)
1816	RtB	Dr: 22 Db: c. 12	CHF 1A	E.II: 3 (2004)

Pl. 221. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 1.3



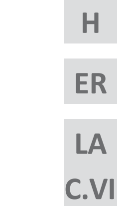
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
183	R	?	CHF 1A	F.IVA: surface (1998)
862	R	50	CHF 1A	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1371	RW	?	CHF 1D/C	E.II: 2 (2002)
1560	R	?	CHF 1C	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

Pl. 222. Bowls: CHHIM SUBTYPE 2.1

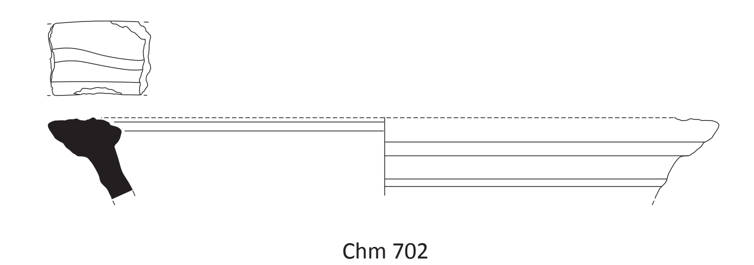


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
142	RW	42	CHF 1D	F.VII: surface (1998)
148	RW	50	CHF 1B	F.X: surface (1998)
176	R	40	CHF 1D	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1997)
915	R	42	CHF 1D	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
988	RW	44.5	CHF 1E	E.IIC: 4 (2001)

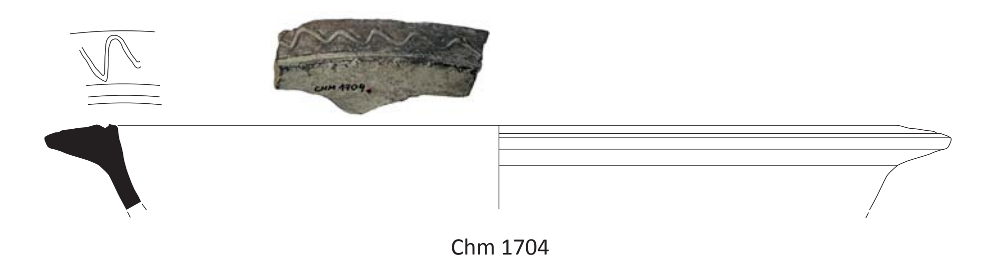
Pl. 223. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 2.1



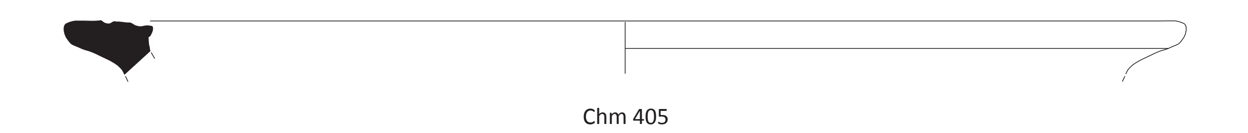




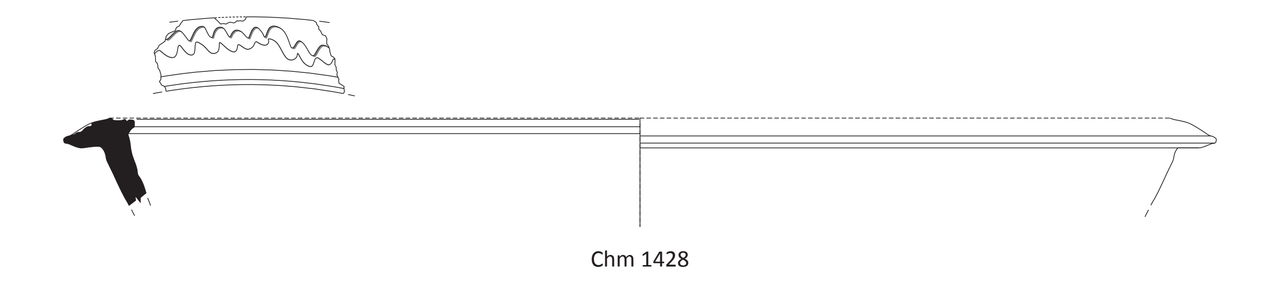
Chm 702



Chm 1704



Chm 405



Chm 1428



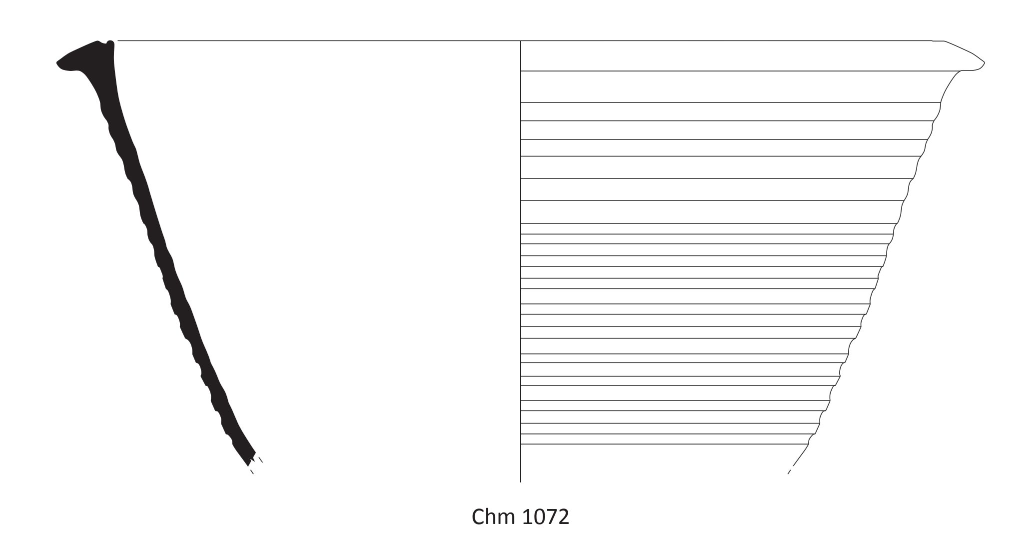
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
405	R	43	CHF 1D	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (1999)
702	RW	?	CHF 2	E.IIC: 1 (2000)
1428	RW	?	CHF 1A	E.II: 3 (2002)
1704	RW	35.5	CHF 1E	E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)

Pl. 224. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 2.2









Chm 1072



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1072	RW	Dr: 37 pH: 20	CHF 2	E.IIA: 2c (2001)

Pl. 225. Bowls: Chhim Subtype 2.2

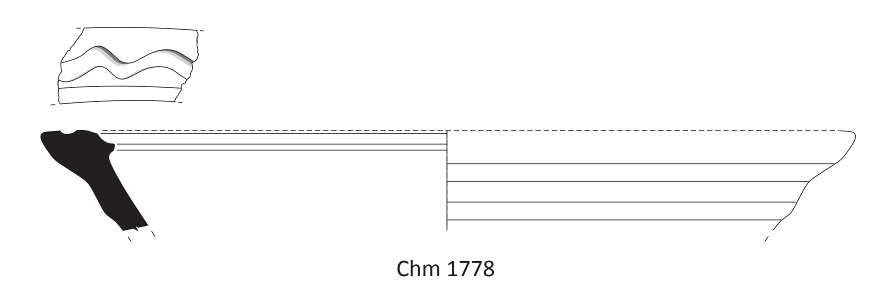




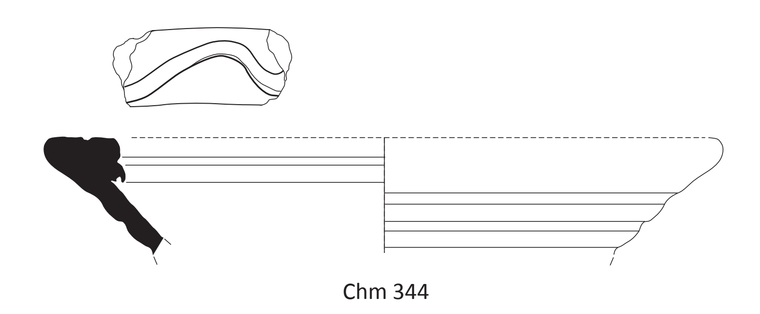




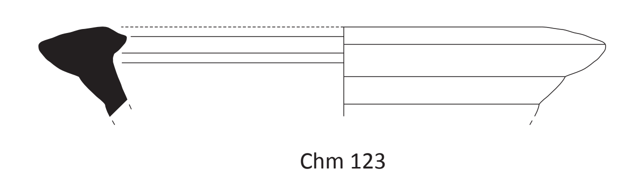




Chm 1778



Chm 344



Chm 123



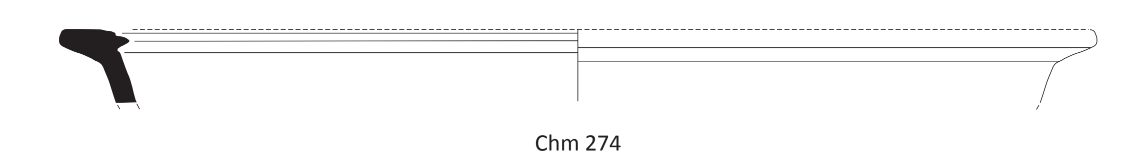
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
123	R	?	CHF 1A	F.III: 12 (1998)
344	RW	?	CHF 1B	A.I: 42 (1996)
1778	RW	?	CHF 1B	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)

Pl. 226. Bowls: CHHIM SUBTYPE 2.3

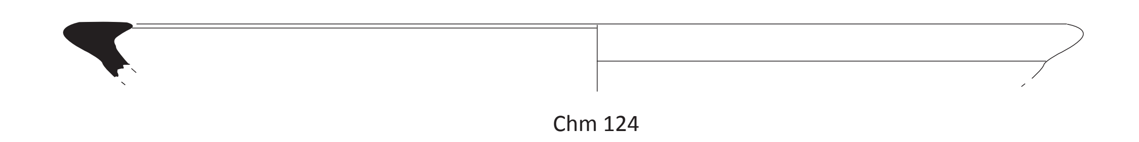




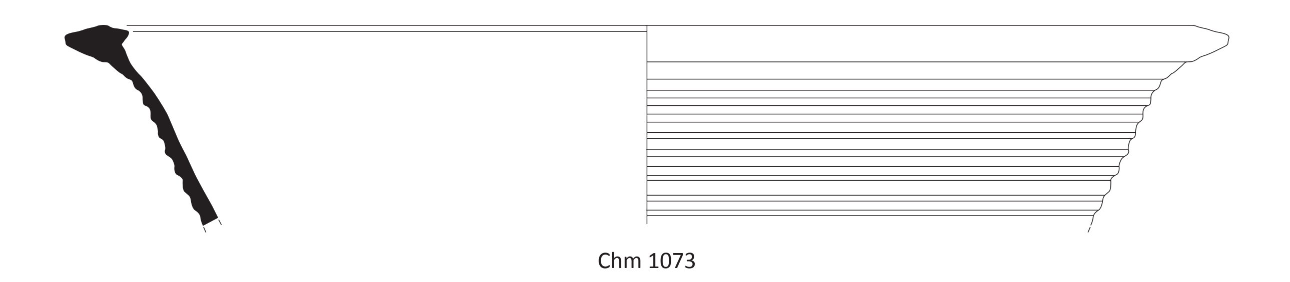




Chm 274



Chm 124



Chm 1073



0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
124	R	40	CHF 1C	E.I: 4 (1999)
274	R	?	CHF 1A	A.II: layer of stones (1999)
1073	RW	44	CHF 1D	E.II: 17 (2001)

Pl. 227. Bowls: CHHIM TYPE 3

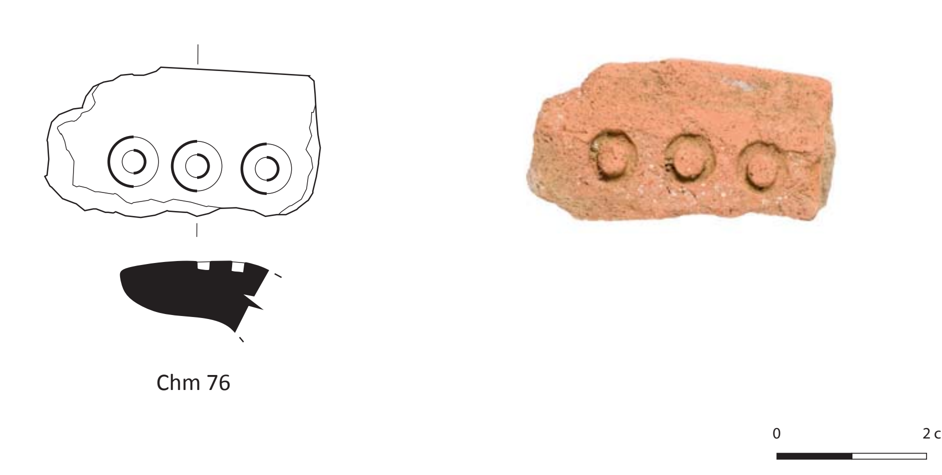


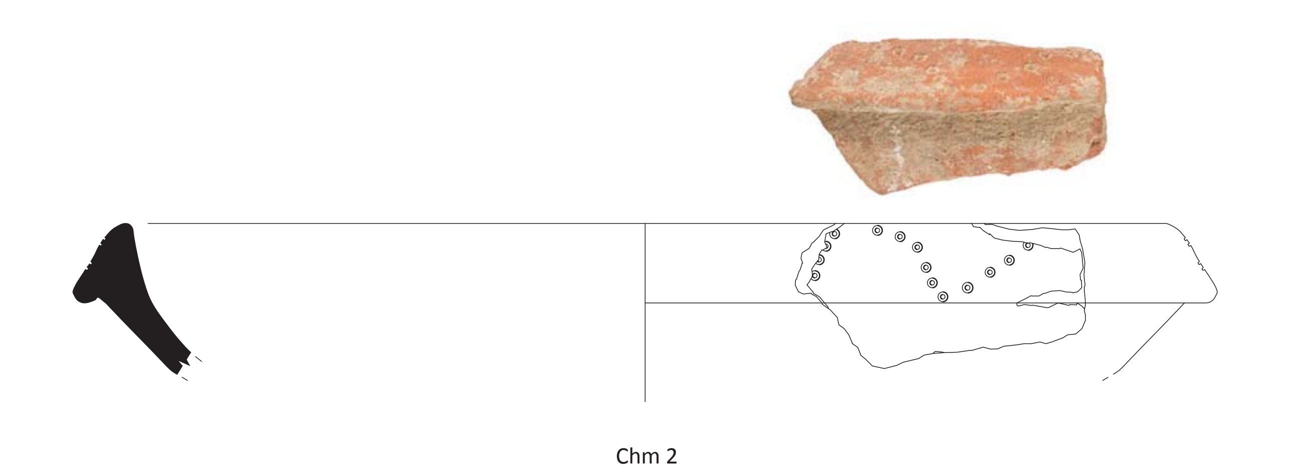














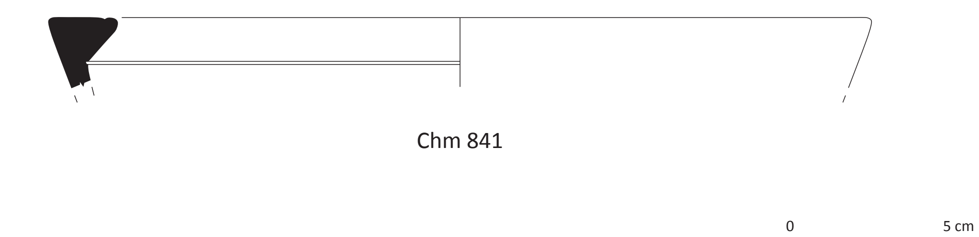
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
2	RW	31	CHF 2	A.I: 42 (1996)
76	R	?	CHF 2	B: fill outside N wall of basilica (1999)

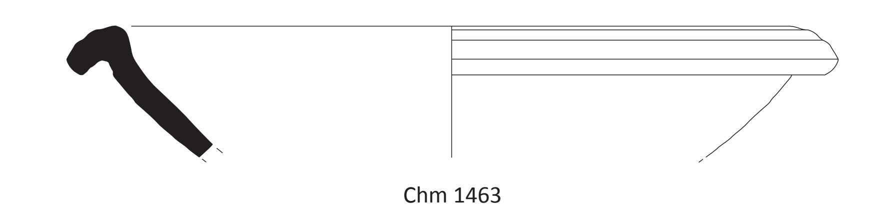
Pl. 228. Bowls: Chhim, miscellaneous

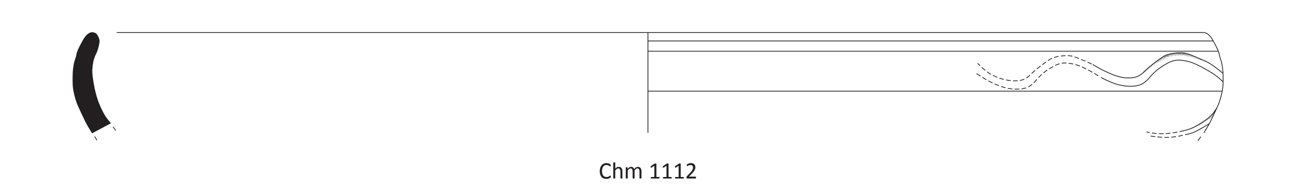








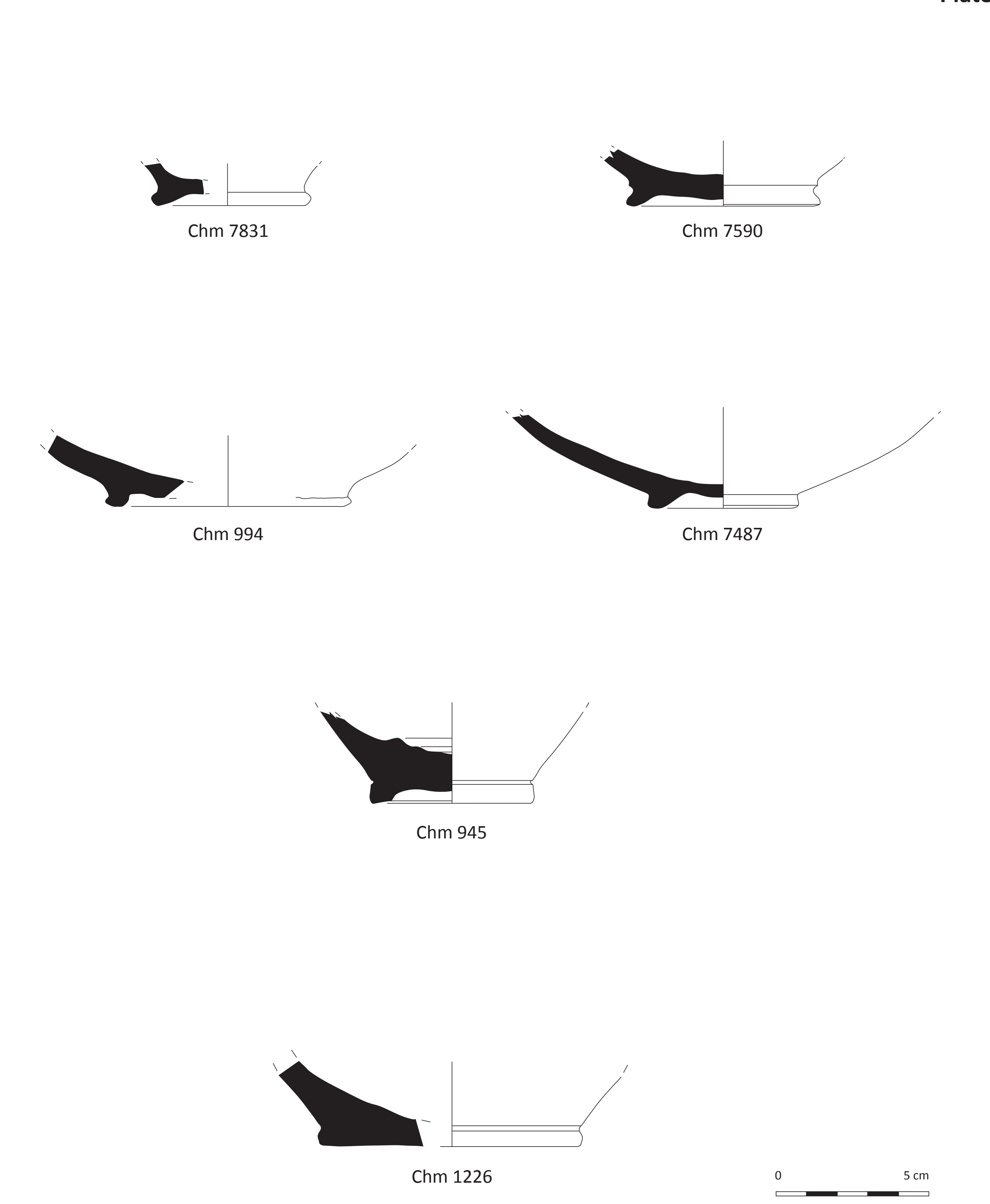






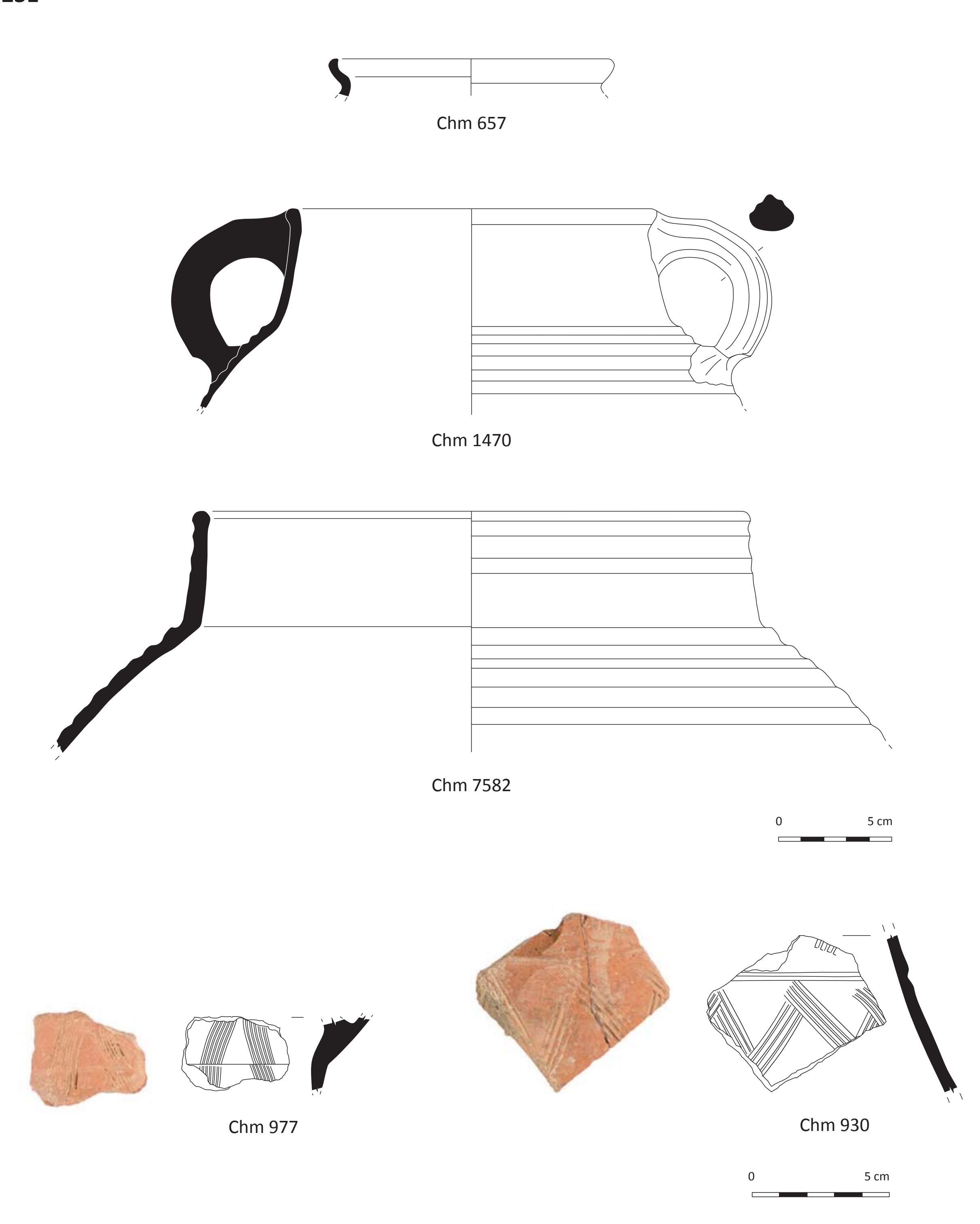
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
841	R	21.5	CHF 2	E.X: 9 (2001)
1112	RW	48	CHF 2	E.II: 3 (2002)
1463	RW	30	CHF 1D	E.VIIA: 15 (2000)

Pl. 229. Bowls: Chhim, miscellaneous



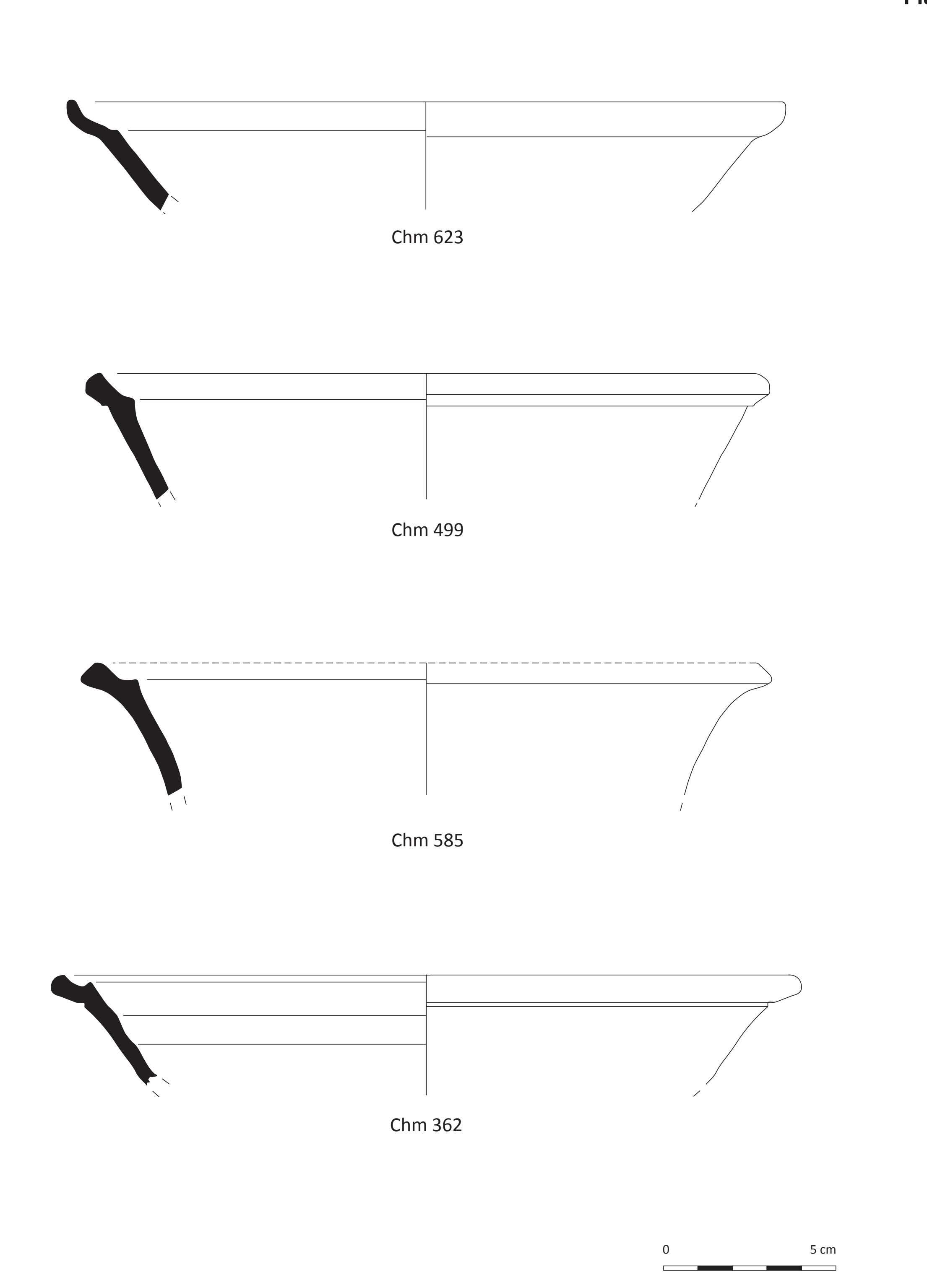
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
945	BW	5	CHF 2	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
994	BW	7.5	CHF 1D (black core)	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1226	BW	8	CHF 1E coarse	A.IX: 70 (2002)
7487	BW	4.5	CHF ?	E.VII: 21b (2001)
7590	BW	6	CHF 2	E.VI: 45 (2000)
7831	BW	5	CHF 1E coarse	E.XXII: 50 (2015)

Pl. 230. Bowls: Chhim, miscellaneous



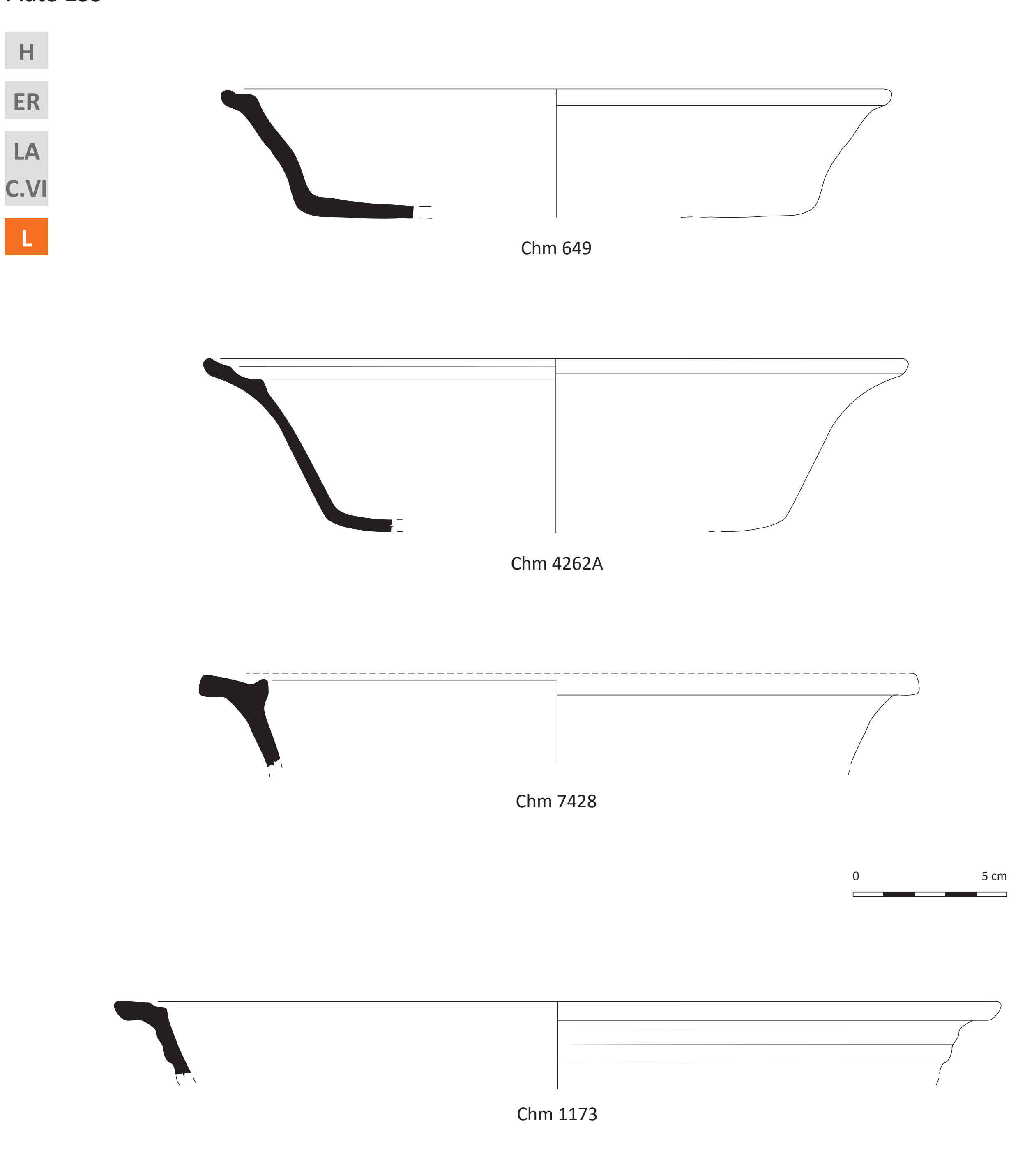
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
657	R	12	CHF 1A	E.VI: 23 (2000)
930	W	–	CHF 2	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
977	W	–	CHF 2	E.II: 21 (2001)
1470	RHW	15.5	CHF 1A	E.VIIA: 18 (2001)
7582	RNW	24	CHF 1B	F.VIII: 2132, surface (1998)

Pl. 231. Cooking pots: Chhim, miscellaneous



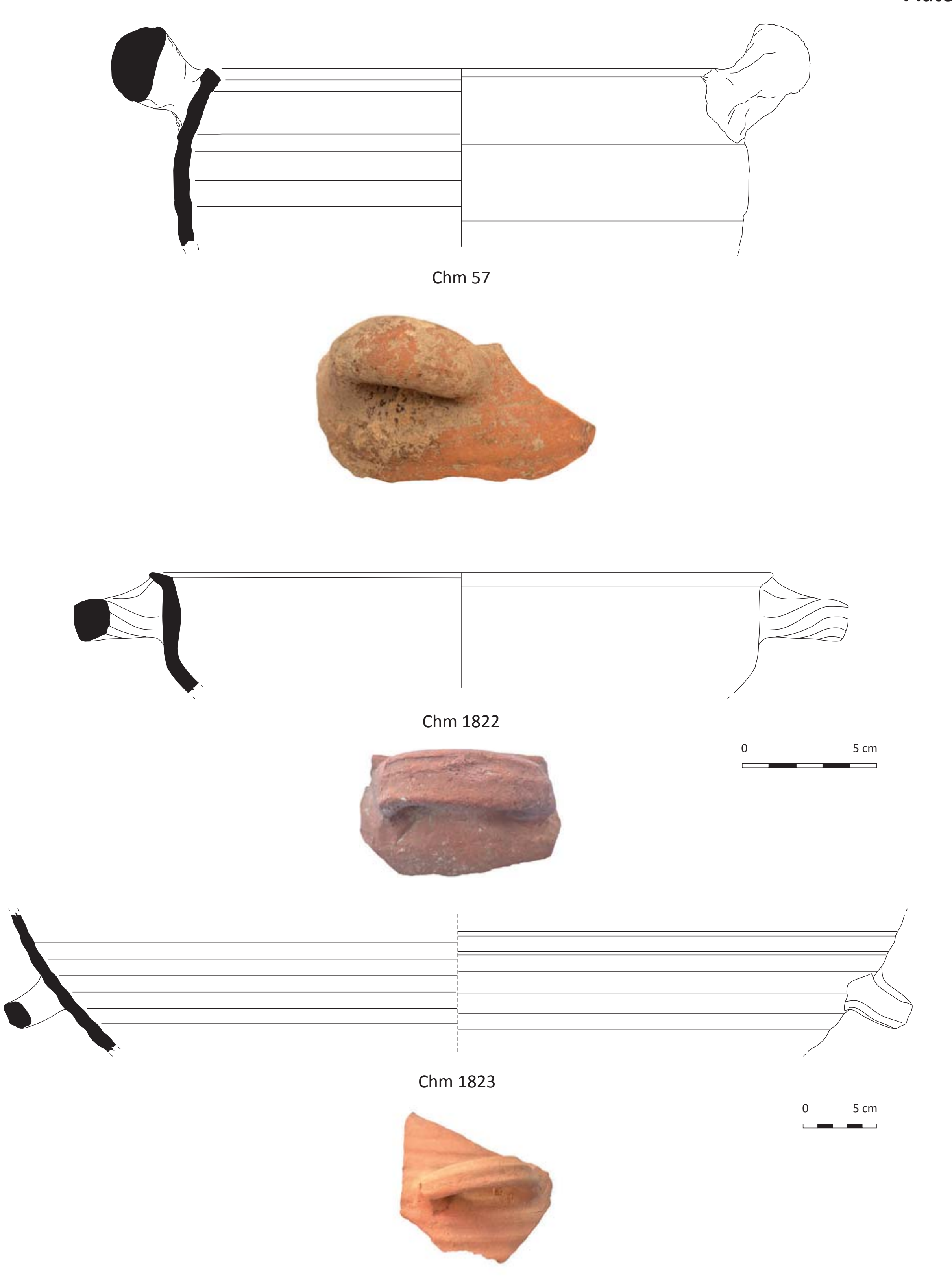
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
362	RW	21	CHF 1A	E.II: 4 (1999)
499	RW	19	CHF 1A	A.I: 61 (1996)
585	RW	?	CHF 2	B: surface (2000)
623	RW	20.5	CHF	E.VI: 40 (2000)

Pl. 232. Casseroles: Chhim Type 1



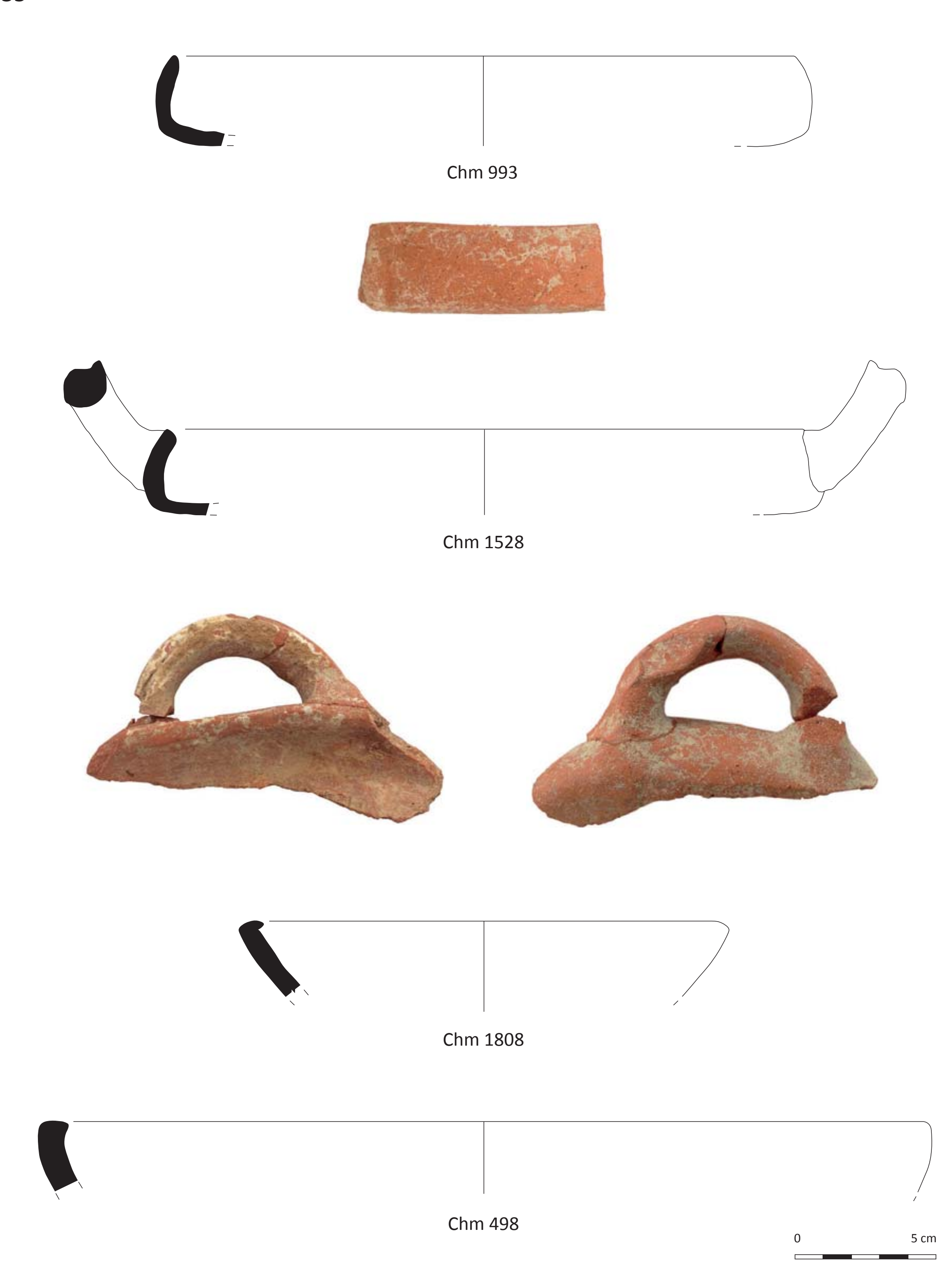
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
649	RtB	Dr: 21.5 Db: 15.5	CHF 1A	E.VI: 15 (2000)
1173	RW	38	CHF 2	E.II: 2 (2002)
4262A	RtB	Dr: 22.5 Db: c. 12	CHF 2	E I: cellar (2009)
7428	RW	?	CHF 1E	C.I: 3, test I (1999)

Pl. 233. Casseroles: CHHIM TYPE 1



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
57	RHW	c. 19	CHF 2	B.II: 11 (1996)
1822	RHW	23	CHF 2	E.II: 3 (2004)
1823	WH	?	CHF 1B	E.II: 3 (2004)

Pl. 234. Casseroles: Chhim, miscellaneous



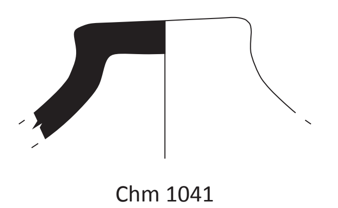
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
498	RW	31	CHF 2	A.I: 61 (1996)
993	RW	22	CHF 1A	E.IIC: 2b (2001)
1528	RH	c. 23	CHF 1A	E.II: 5 (2001)
1808	RW	16.5	CHF 1A (soot on exterior surface)	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)

Pl. 235. Pans: CHHIM TYPE 1 and 2

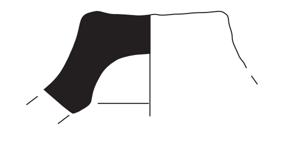




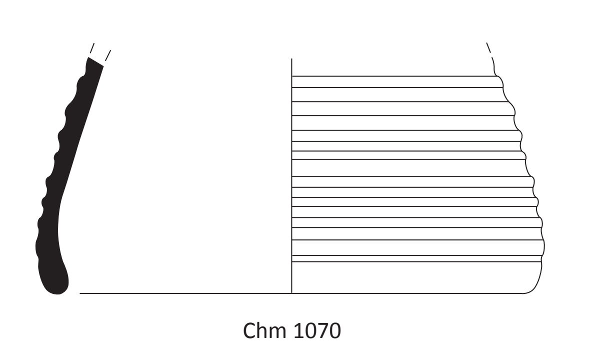





Chm 1041




Chm 7377

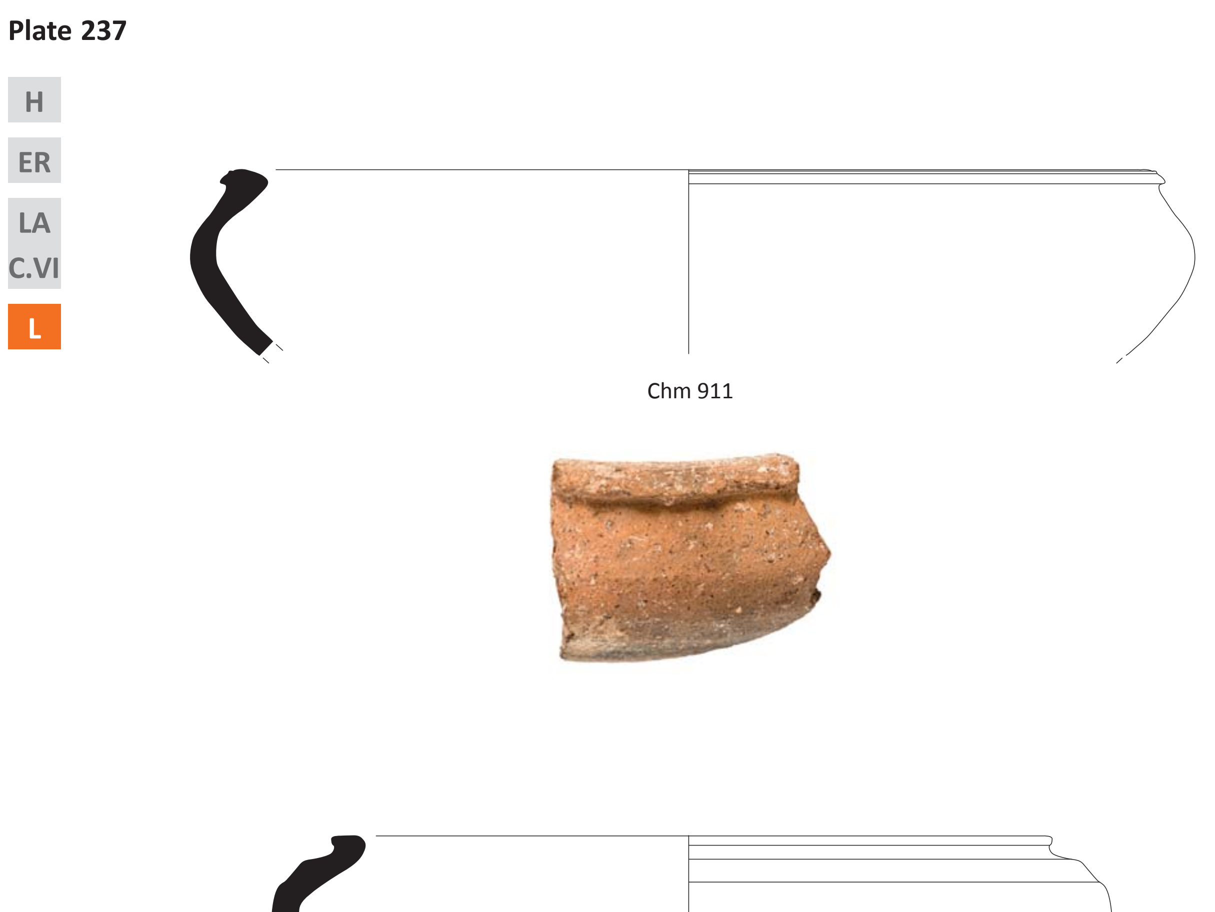


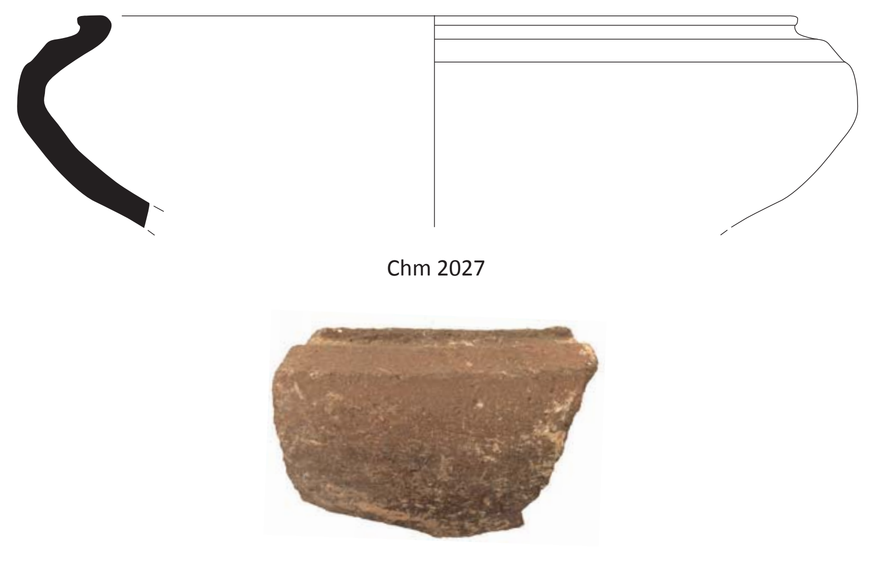

Chm 1070

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1041	Knob	3.5	CHF 2?	A.IX: 1 (2001)
1070	RW	9	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2c (2001)
7377	Knob	2.7	CHF 1A	C.VI: 3 (2008)

Pl. 236. Lids: Chhim, miscellaneous

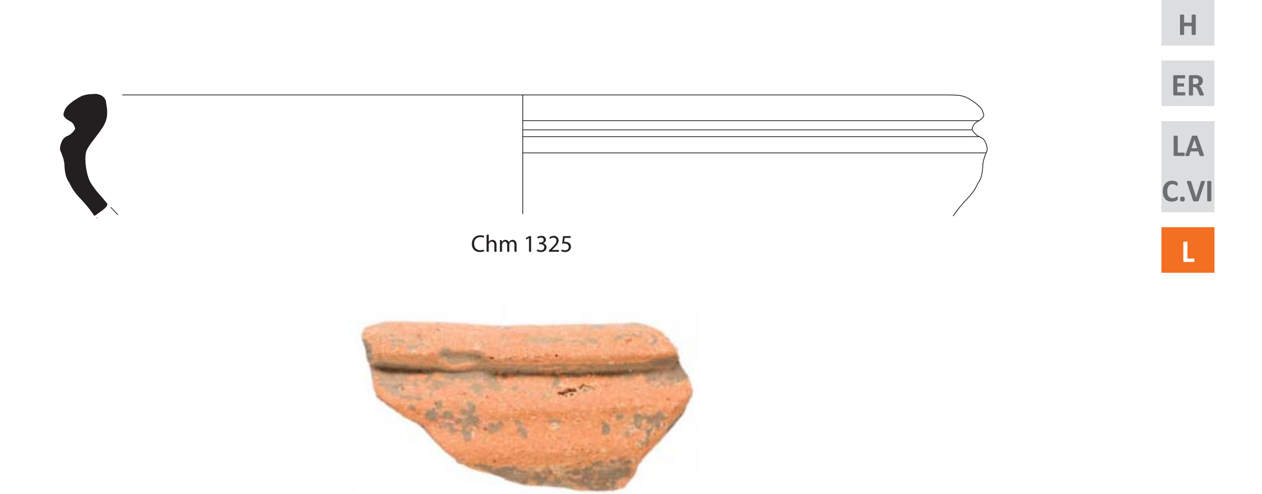

Chm 911


Chm 2027

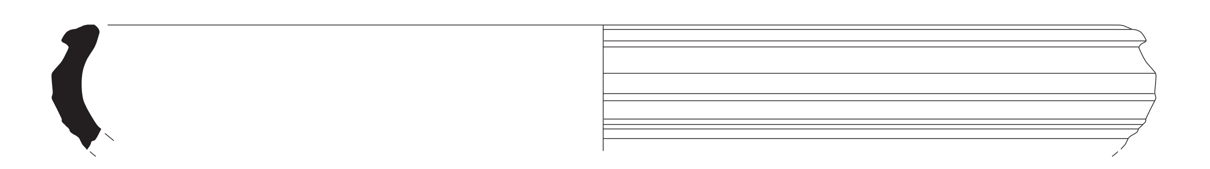
0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
911	RW	24	CHF 2	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
2027	RW	19	CHF (waster)	D.I: 1 (2004)

Pl. 237. Funnels: CHHIM TYPE 1



Chm 1325



Chm 1337



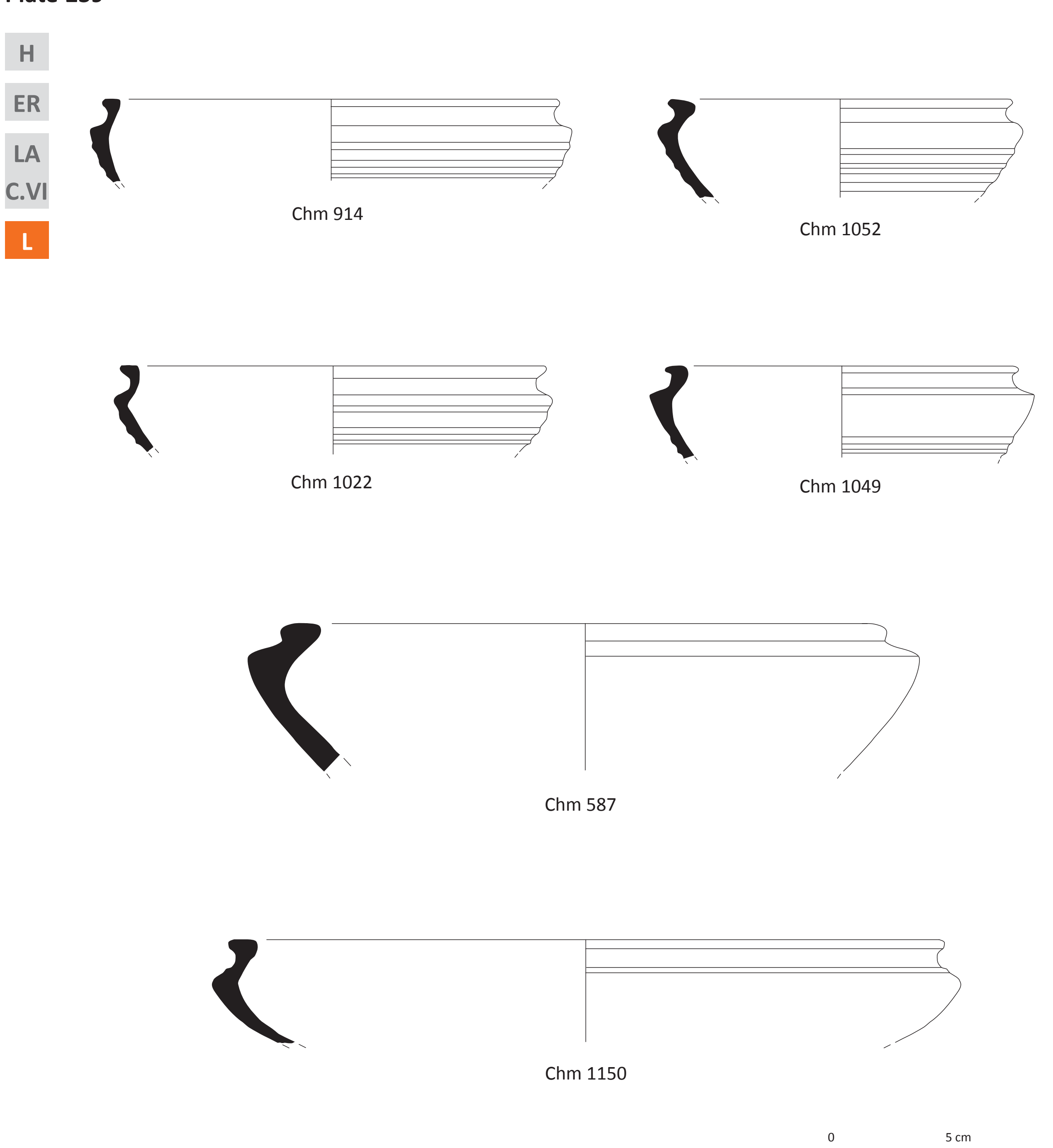


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1325	RW	25	CHF 1A	E.II: 10 (2002)
1337	RW	30	CHF 1B	E.II: 3 (2002)

Pl. 238. Funnels: Chhim Type 2

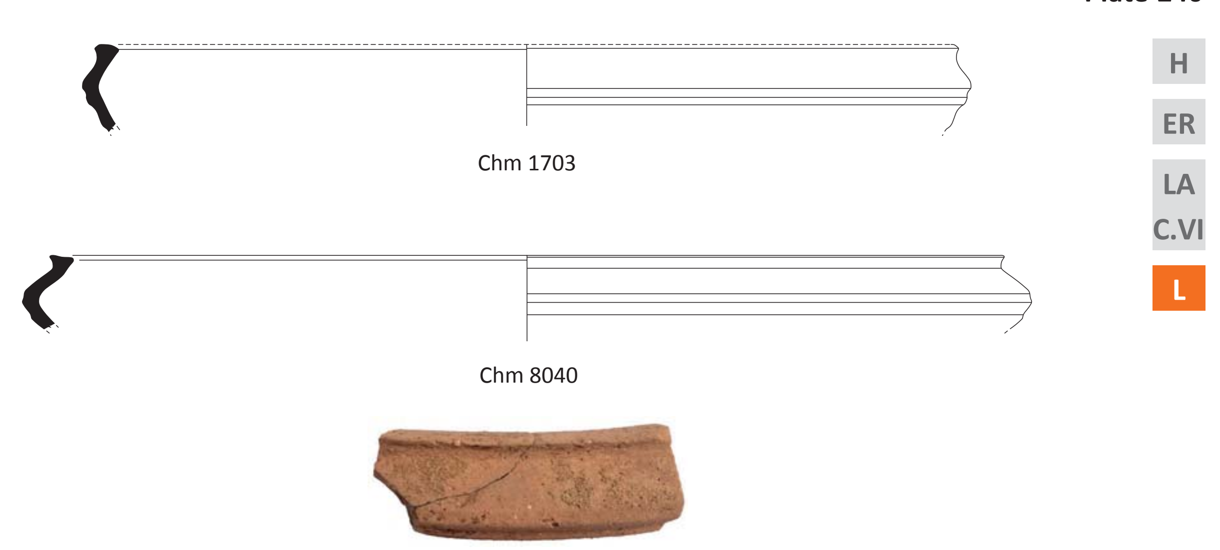
Plate 239

H
ER
LA
C.VI
L



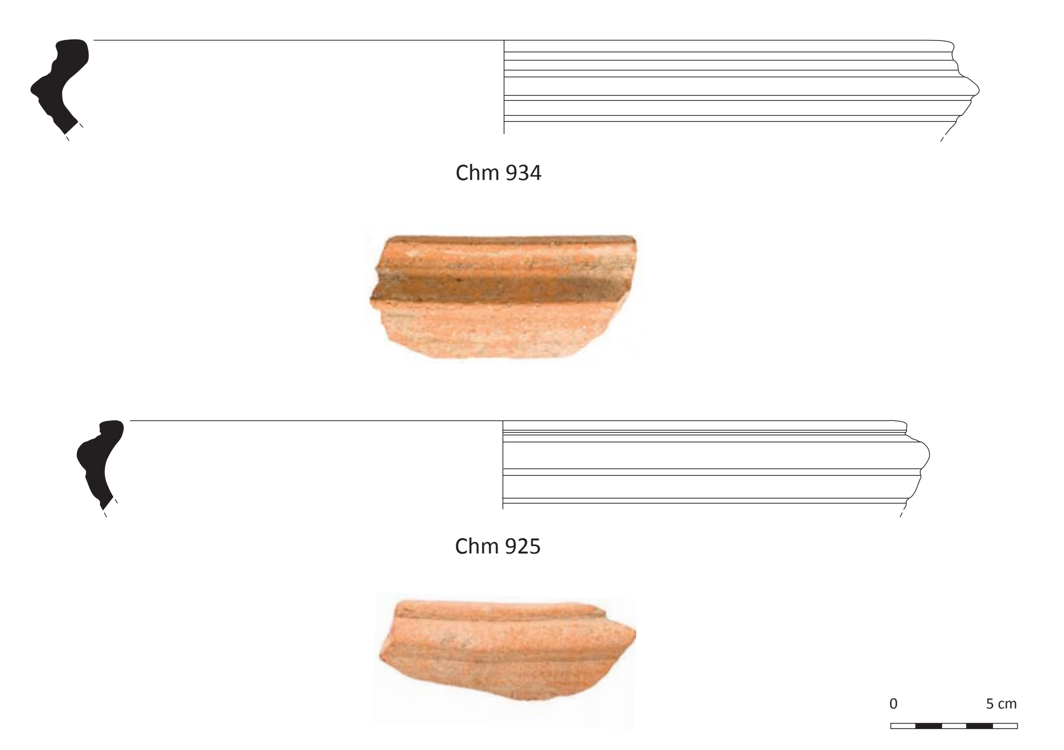
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
587	RW	20.5	CHF 1C	A: N part, fill near stairs (1999)
914	RW	16	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1022	RW	15	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1049	RW	11.5	CHF 1C	E.II: 2 (2001)
1052	RW	12	CHF 1C	E.II: 2 (2001)
1150	RW	25	CHF 1B	E.II: modern fill (2002)

Pl. 239. Funnels: CHHIM TYPE 3



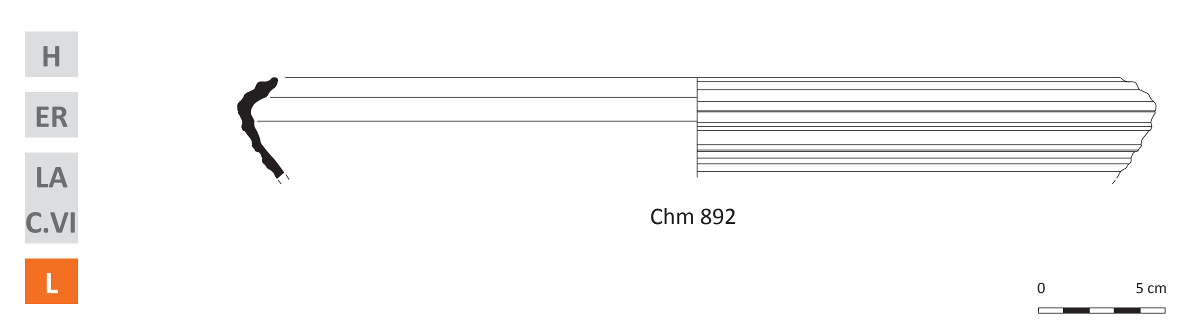
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1703	RW	?	CHF 2	E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)
8040	RW	37	CHF 1C	F.VI: IX.B.1/IX.A.1 (2016)

Pl. 240.1. Funnels: CHHIM TYPE 4



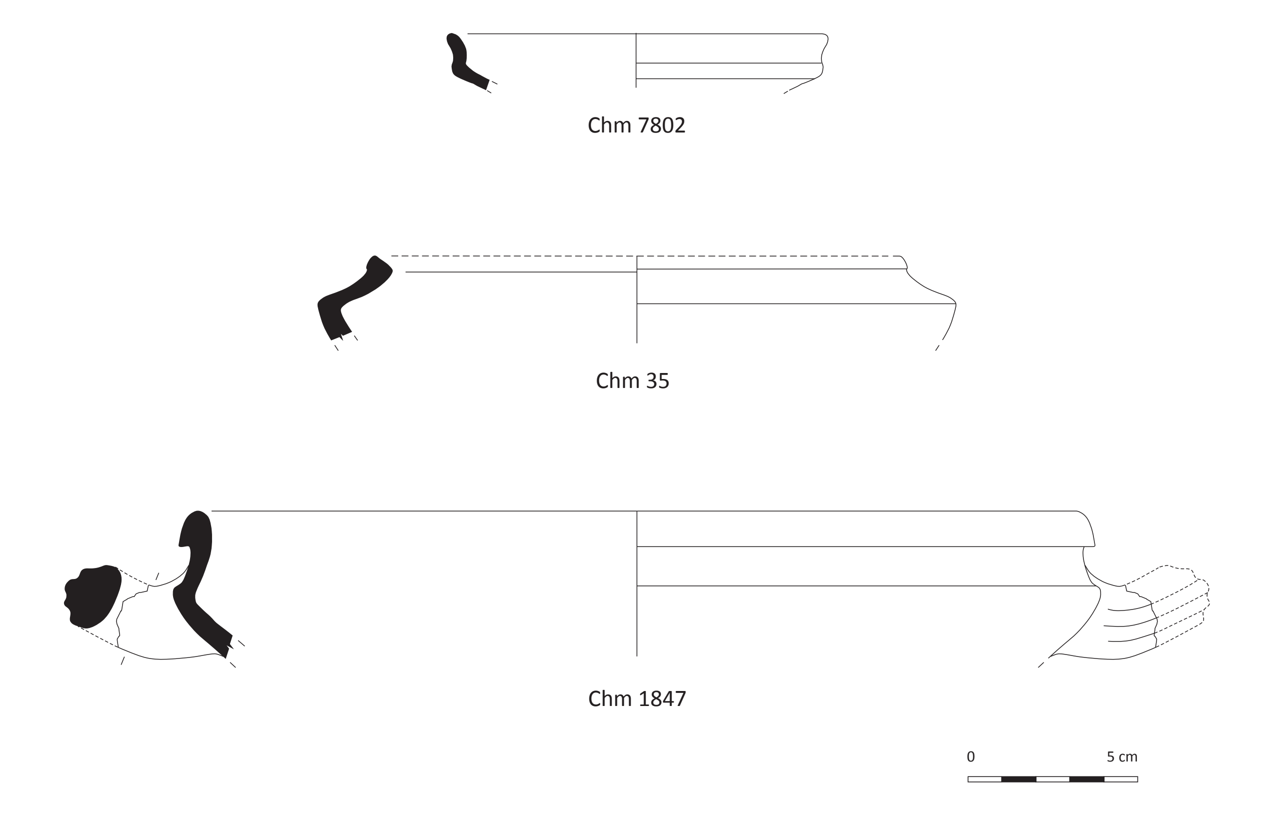
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
925	RW	31	CHF 1B	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
934	RW	34	CHF 1B	E.IIA: 2 (2001)

Pl. 240.2. Funnels: CHHIM TYPE 5



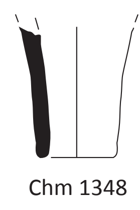
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
892	RW	33	CHF 1C	E.IIC: 2b (2001)

Pl. 241.1. Funnels: CHHIM TYPE 6

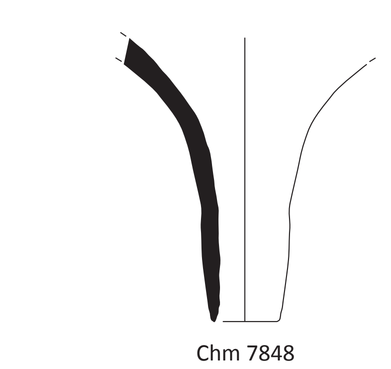


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
35	RW	?	CHF 2	A: surface, gate to sector E (1999)
1847	RWH	26	CHF 1D	E.XXVI: 1 (2004)
7802	RW	11	CHF 2?	E.XXII: 11' (2015)

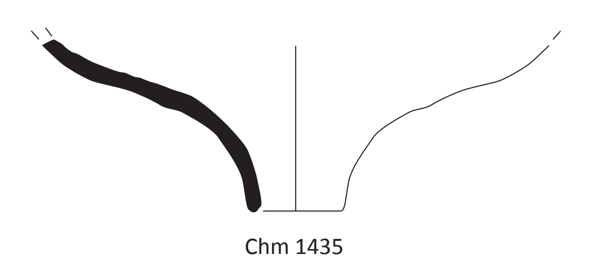
Pl. 241.2. Funnels: Chhim, miscellaneous



Chm 1348



Chm 7848



Chm 1435



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1348	tube	1.7	CHF 2	E.II: 13 (2002)
1435	tube	2	CHF 2	E.II: 2 (2002)
7848	tube	1.5	CHF 1C	E.II: modern fill (2002)

Pl. 242. Funnel tubes: Chhim, miscellaneous

Plate 243

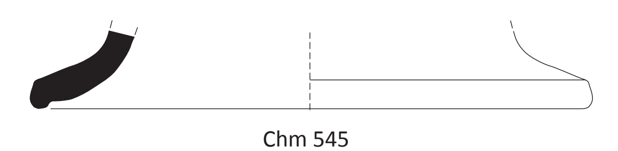




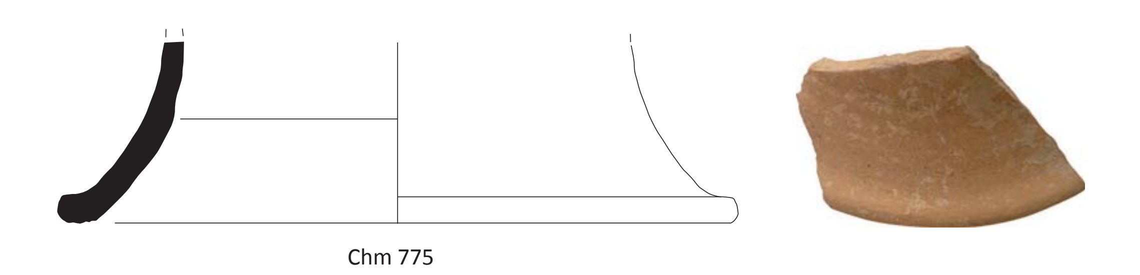




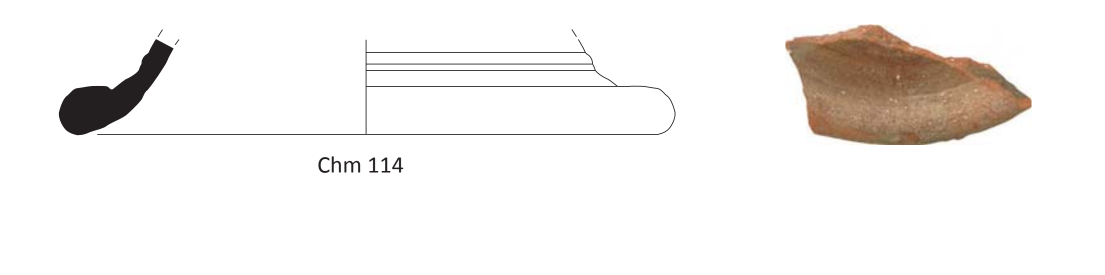




Chm 545



Chm 775

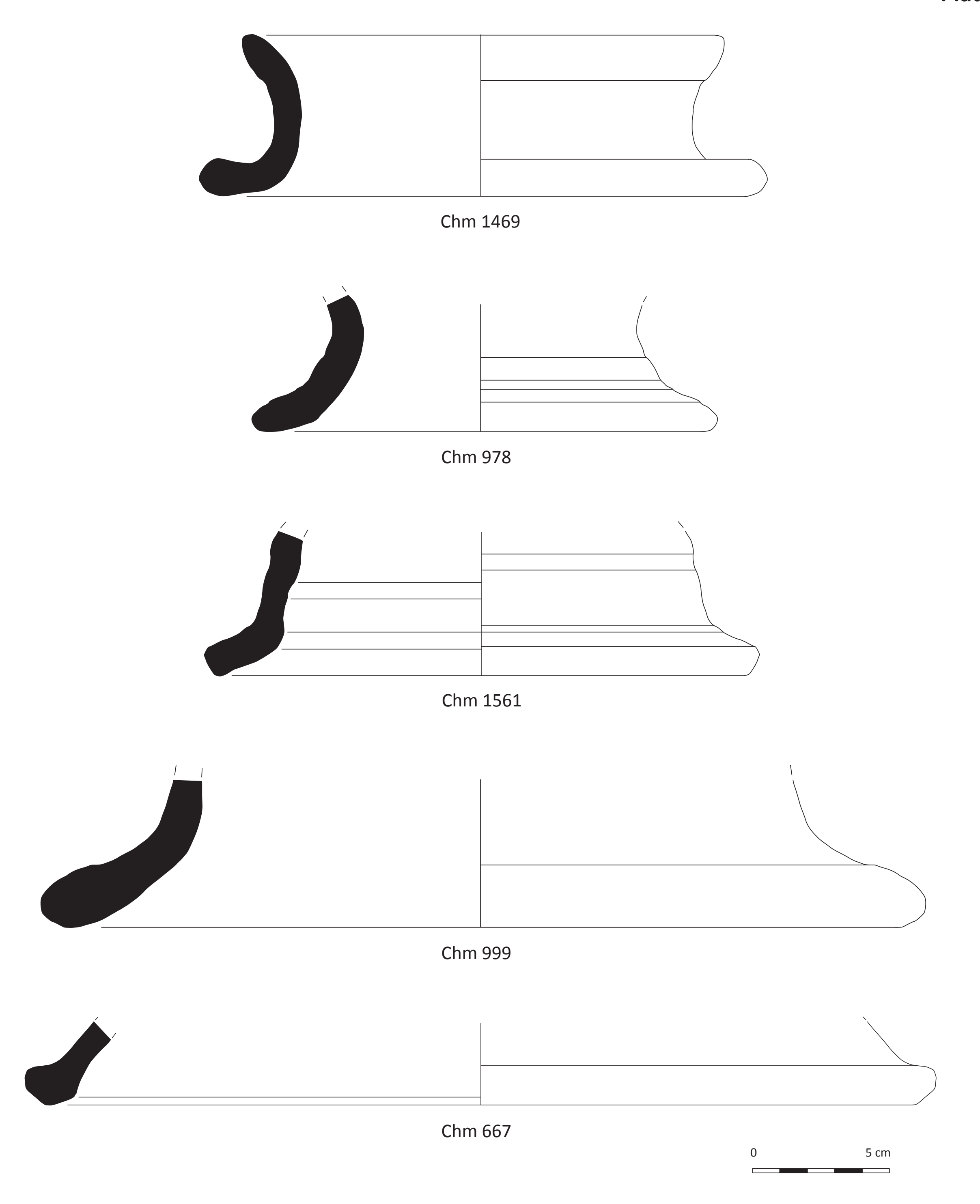


Chm 114

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
114	RW	17	ChF 1A	E.I: 5 (1999)
545	RW	16	ChF 1A	C.II: 5 (2000)
775	RW	19.5	ChF 1B	E.V: 1 (2000)

Pl. 243. Stands: Chhim



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
667	RW	31	CHF 1D	E.V: 4 (2000)
978	RW	16	CHF 1D	E.II: 21 (2001)
999	RW	30	CHF 1B	E.II: 20 (2001)
1469	RtB	Dr: 17 Db: 19 H: 6	CHF 1D	E.II: 5a (2002)
1561	RW	19	CHF 1C	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

Pl. 244. Stands: Chhim

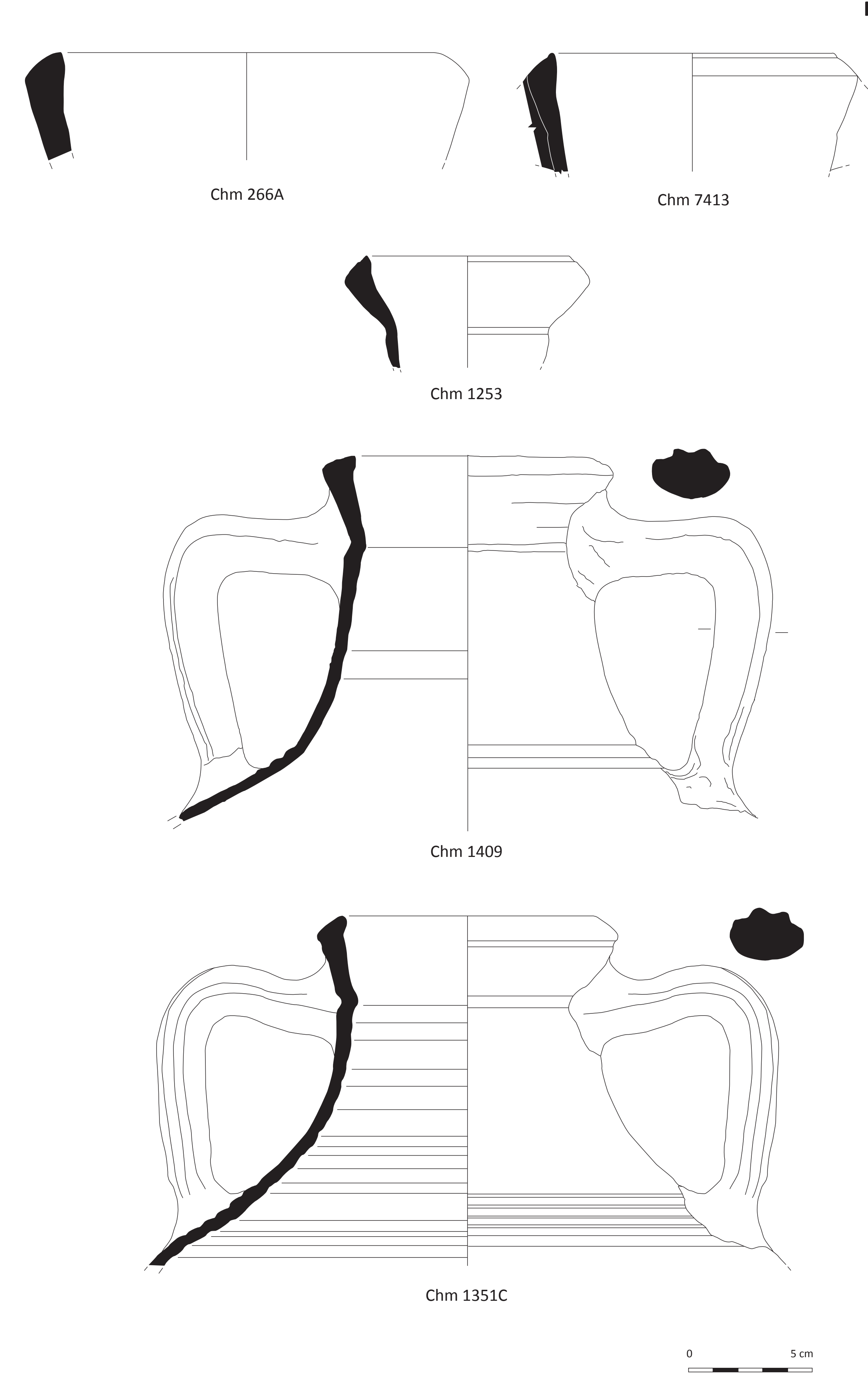




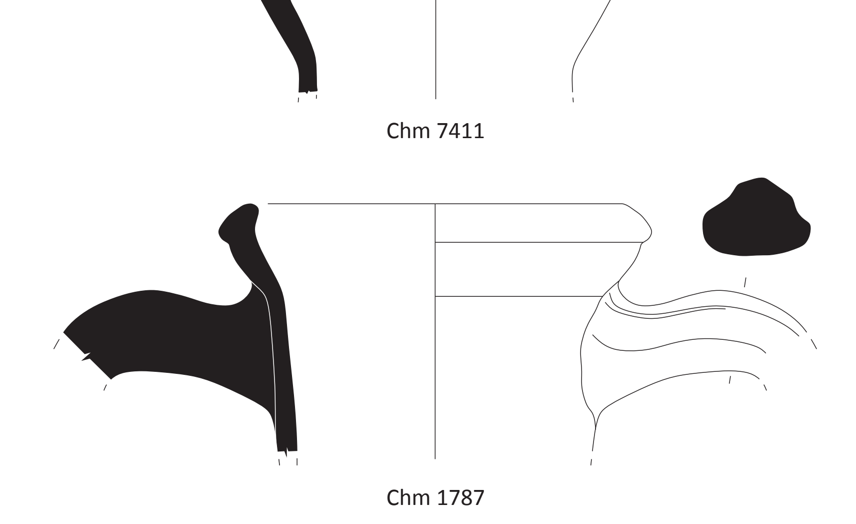


Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
266A	R	15	CHF 1B	F.III: surface (1999)
1253	RN	8	CHF 1C	E.II: 10 (2002)
1351C	RNHSh	10	CHF 1C	site: surface
1409	RNHSh	9	CHF 1C	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
7413	R	11	CHF (overfired)	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)

Pl. 245A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 1

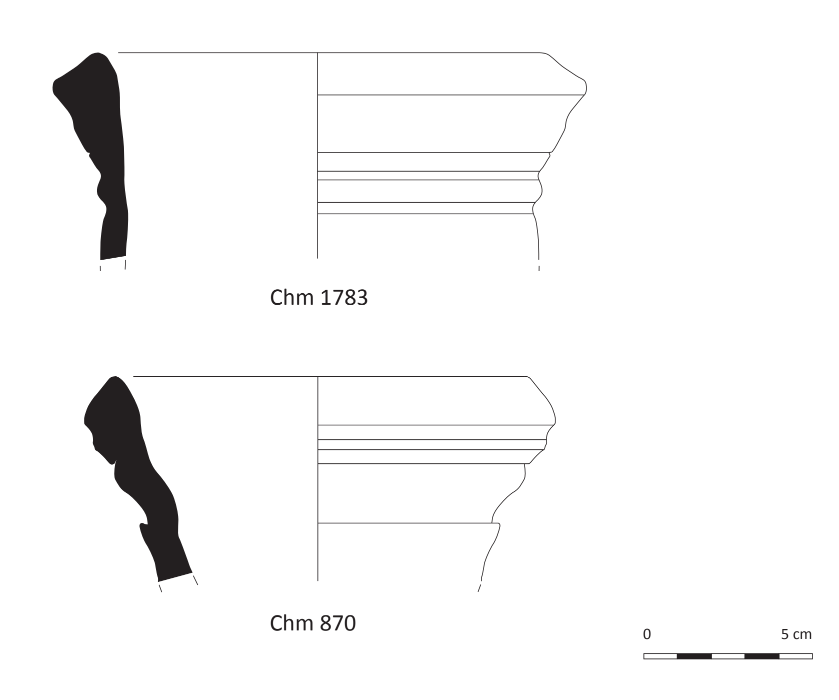

Chm 266A
Chm 7413
Chm 1253
Chm 1409
Chm 1351C
0
5 cm





Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1787	RNH	10.5	CHF 2	E.XXVB: 2 (2003)
7411	RN	9	CHF 1A	E.XXVB: 5 (2003)

Pl. 246.1. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 2



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
870	RN	12	CHF 1B	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1783	RN	13	CHF 1B	E.XXVB: 2 (2003)

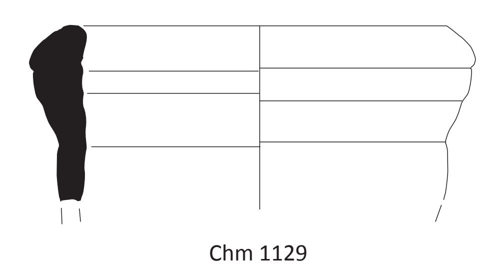
Pl. 246.2. Amphora: Chhim Rim Type 3



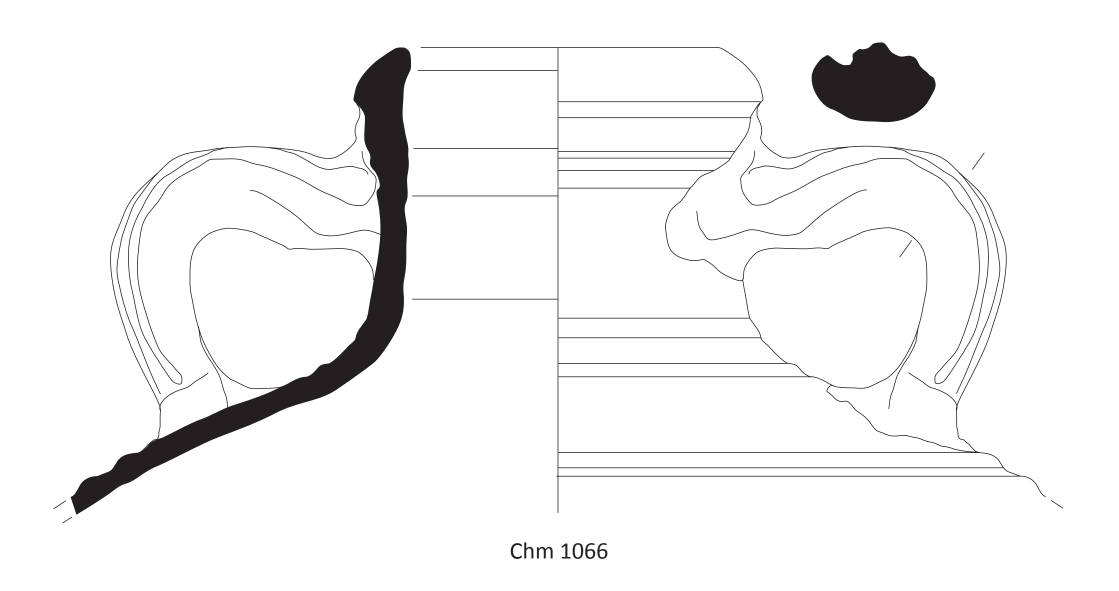




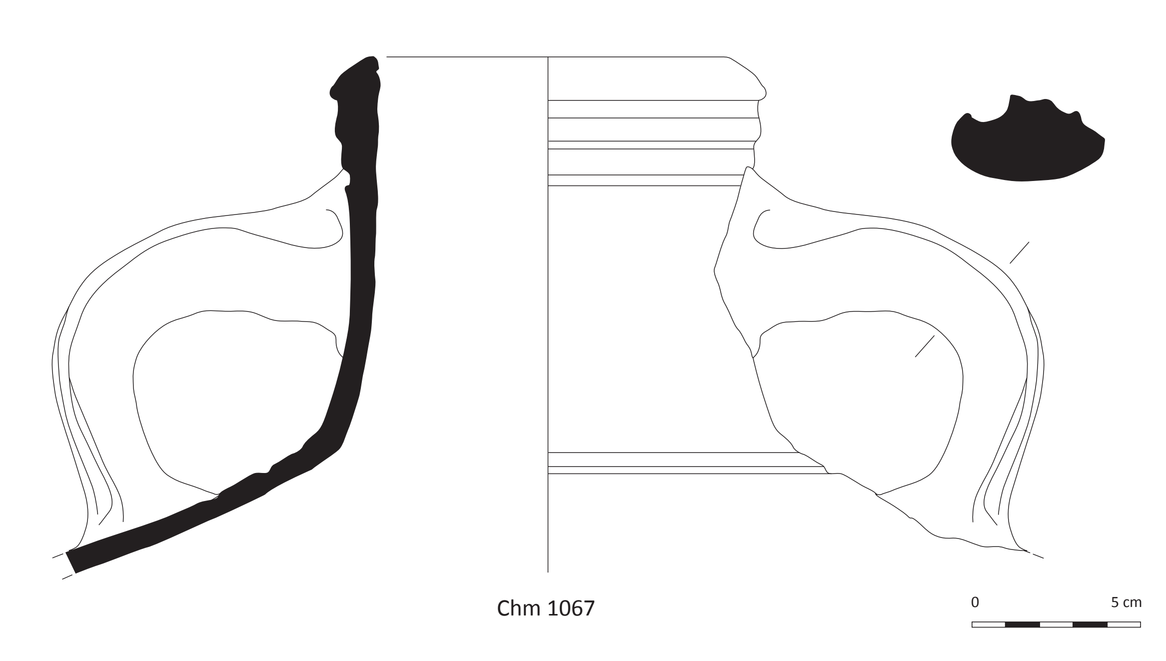




Chm 1129



Chm 1066



Chm 1067

0 5 cm

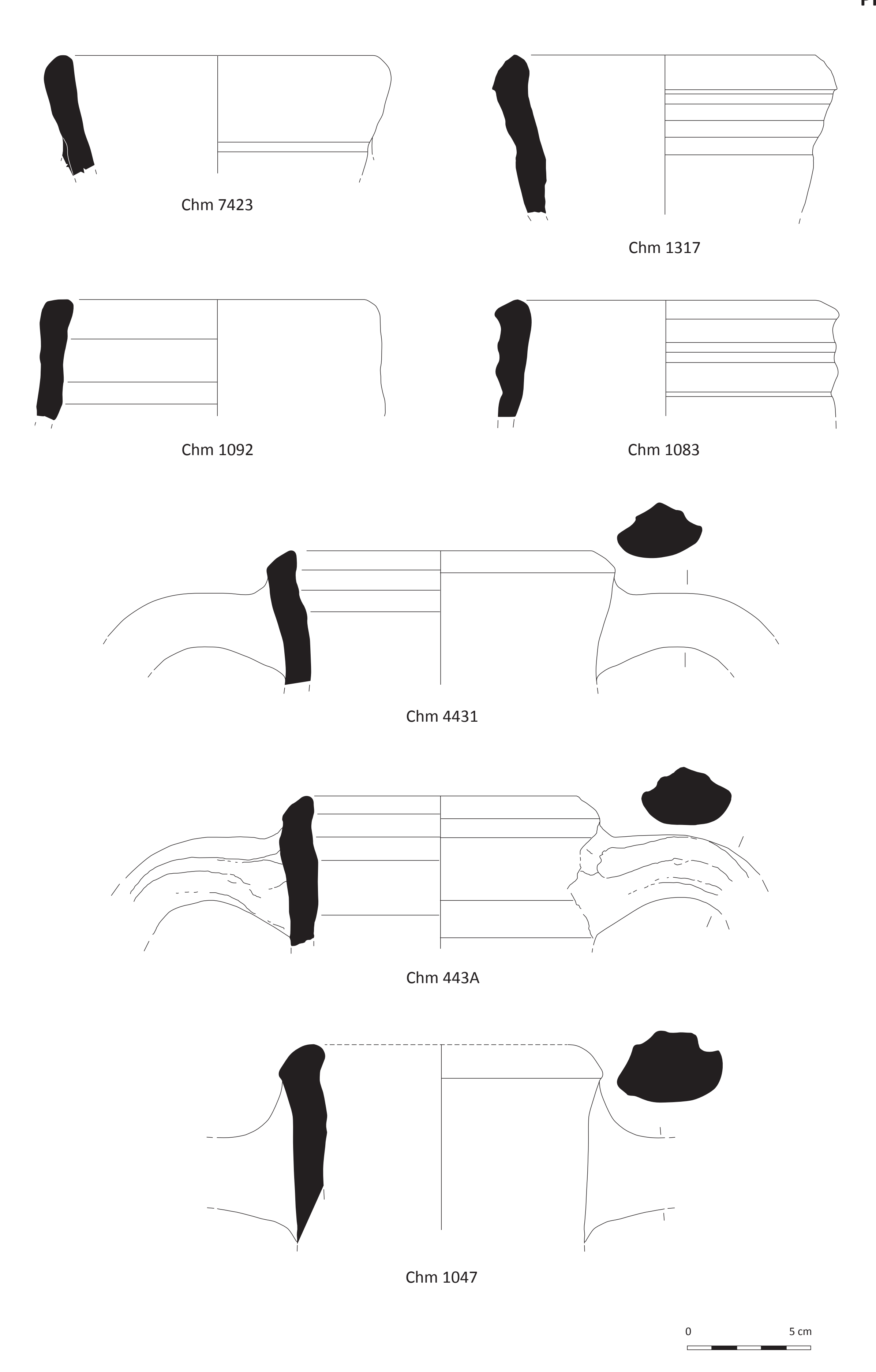
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1066	RNHSh	9.5	ChF 2	E.II: 13 (2001)
1067	RNHSh	10.5	ChF 2	E.IIA: 2b (2001)
1129	RN	11	ChF 2	E.II: 3a (2002)

Pl. 247. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 4

Plate 248

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
443A	RNH	11	CHF 1B	C.III: 60 (1996)
1047	RNH	?	CHF 1E	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
1083	RN	12	CHF 1B	E.II: 2 (2002)
1092	RN	13	CHF 2	E.XVII: 10 (2002)
1317	RN	12	CHF 1C	E.II: 5 (2002)
4431	RNH	12	CHF 1A	Site: surface
7423	RN	12.5	CHF 1A	E.XXVB: 9 (2003)

Pl. 248A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 5

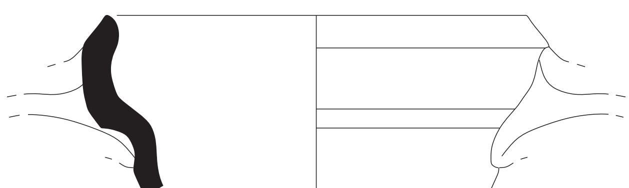
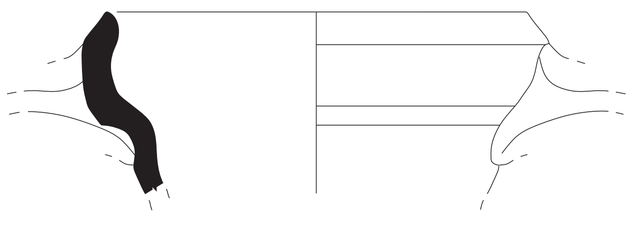

Chm 7423
Chm 1317
Chm 1092
Chm 1083
Chm 4431
Chm 443A
Chm 1047
0
5 cm



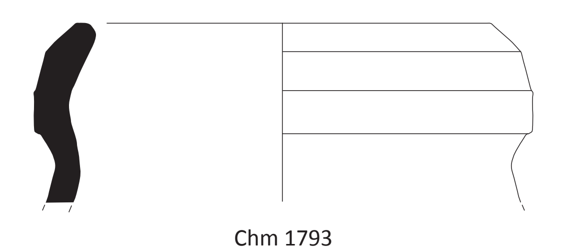



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
713	RNH	12	CHF 2?	E.VI: 40 (2000)
1029	RN	10.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 1a (2001)
1793	RN	12	CHF 1A	E.XXVB: 3 (2003)
7844	RN	10.5	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2b (2000)

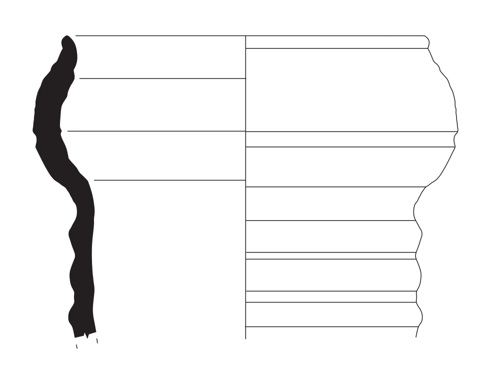
Pl. 249A,B. Amphorae: CHHIM RIM TYPE 6

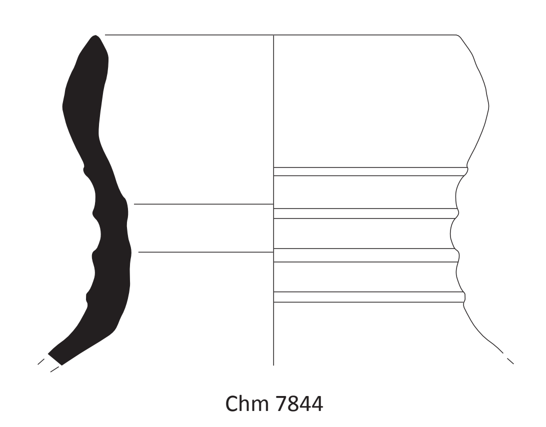
Chm 713



Chm 1793



Chm 1029



Chm 7844

0 5 cm

Plate 250

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
88	RN	11	CHF 2	C.I: surface (1996)
397	RN	13.5	CHF (overfired)	F.II: surface (1998)
494	RNH	10.5	CHF 2?	A.I: 61 (1996)
874A	RNHSh	12	CHF 1D?	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1196	RN	12	CHF?	E.II: 10 (2002)
1706	RN	14	CHF 1B	E.XXIVA: 2 (2003)

Pl. 250A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Subtype 7.1

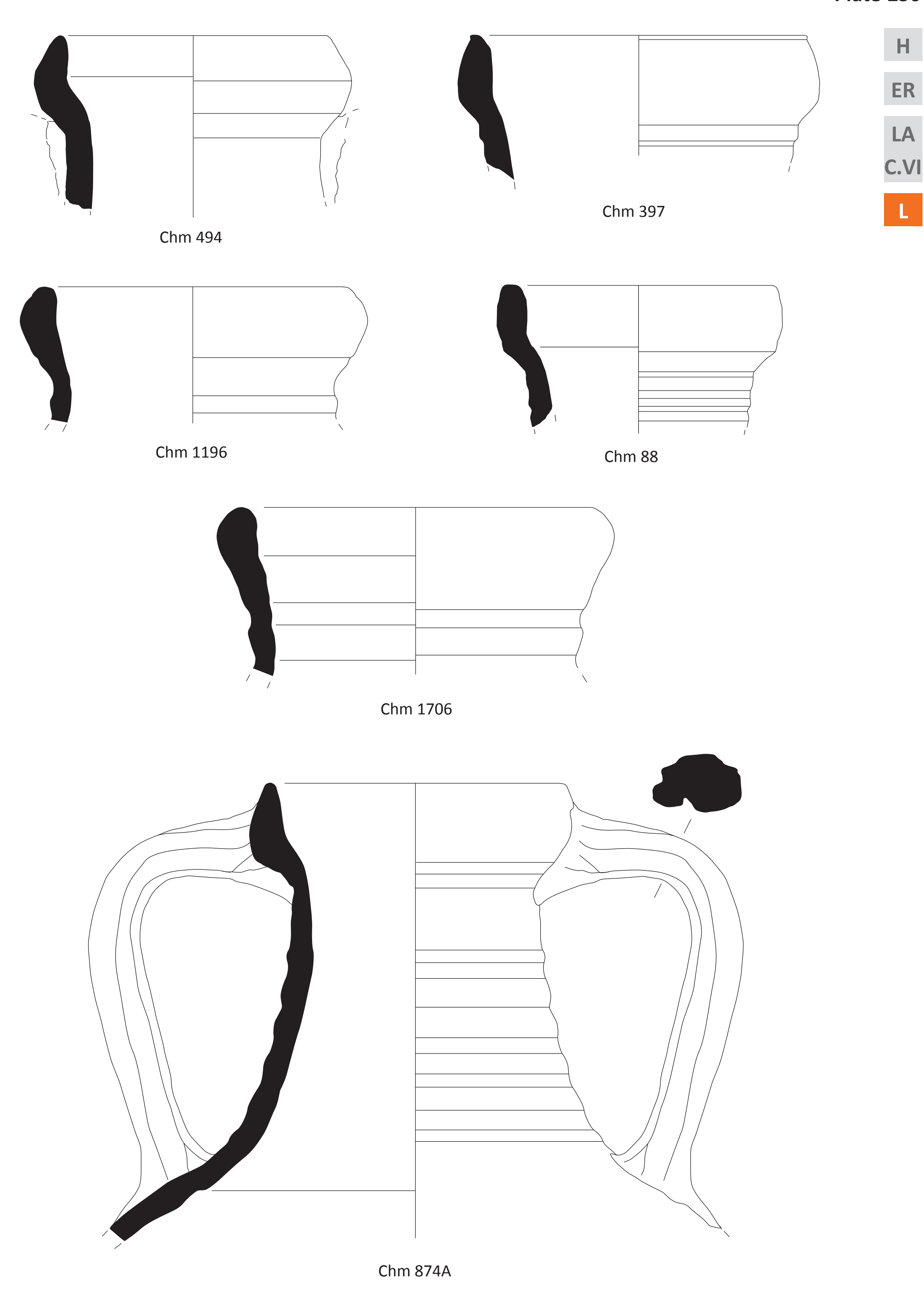
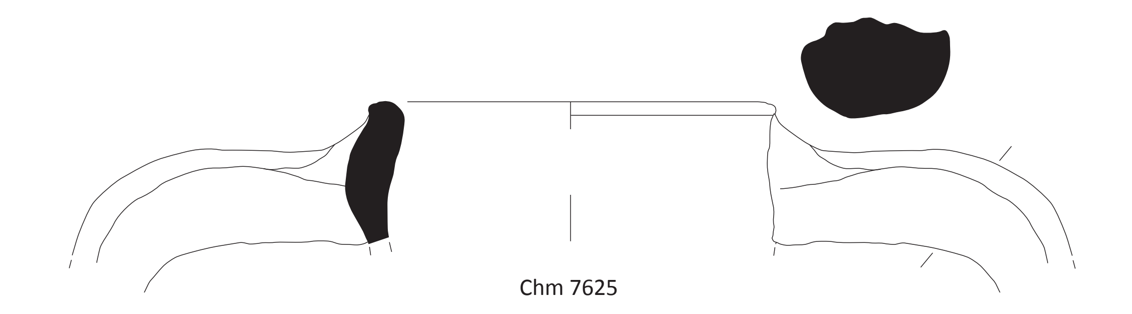

Plate 250
H
ER
LA
C.VI
L
Chm 494
Chm 397
Chm 1196
Chm 88
Chm 1706
Chm 874A
0
5 cm

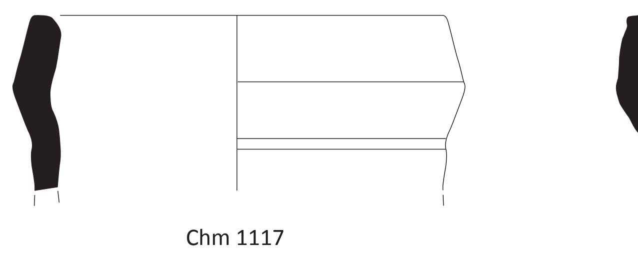
Plate 251

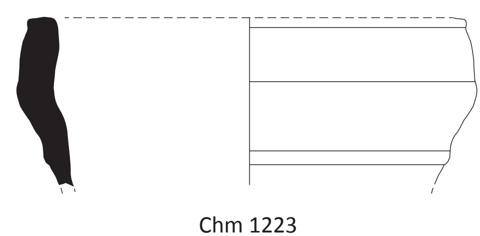


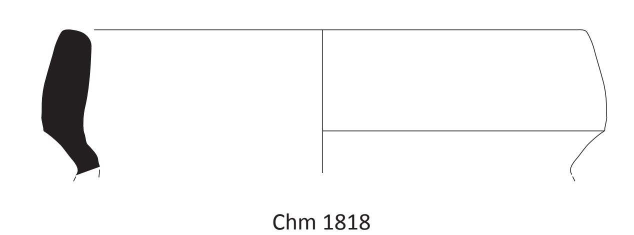


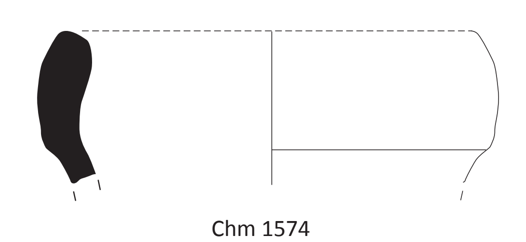



Chm 7625


Chm 1117


Chm 1223


Chm 1818


Chm 1574



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1117	RN	12	CHF 2	E.II: 3 (2002)
1223	RN	?	CHF 2	C.V: 1 (2002)
1574	R	?	CHF 2	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1818	R	15	CHF 2	E.II: 3 (2004)
7625	RH	11	CHF 1D	D: 1, test (1998)

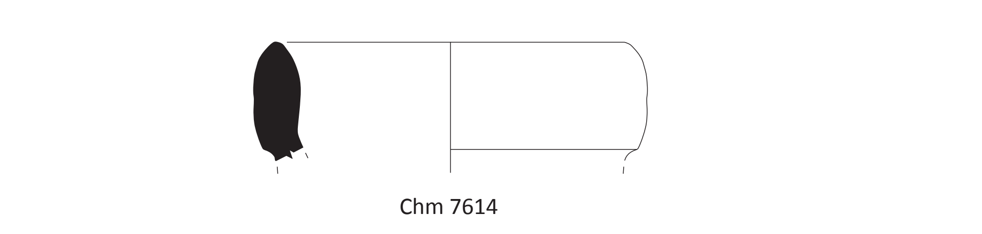
Pl. 251. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Subtype 7.2











Chm 7614

Chm 7845

Chm 1034A

0 5 cm

Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1034A	RNHSh	11	CHF 1E	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
7614	R	10.5	CHF 1D	F.X: 3 (1998)
7845	RH	12	CHF 1A	E.IIA: surface (2000)

Pl. 252. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Subtype 8.1

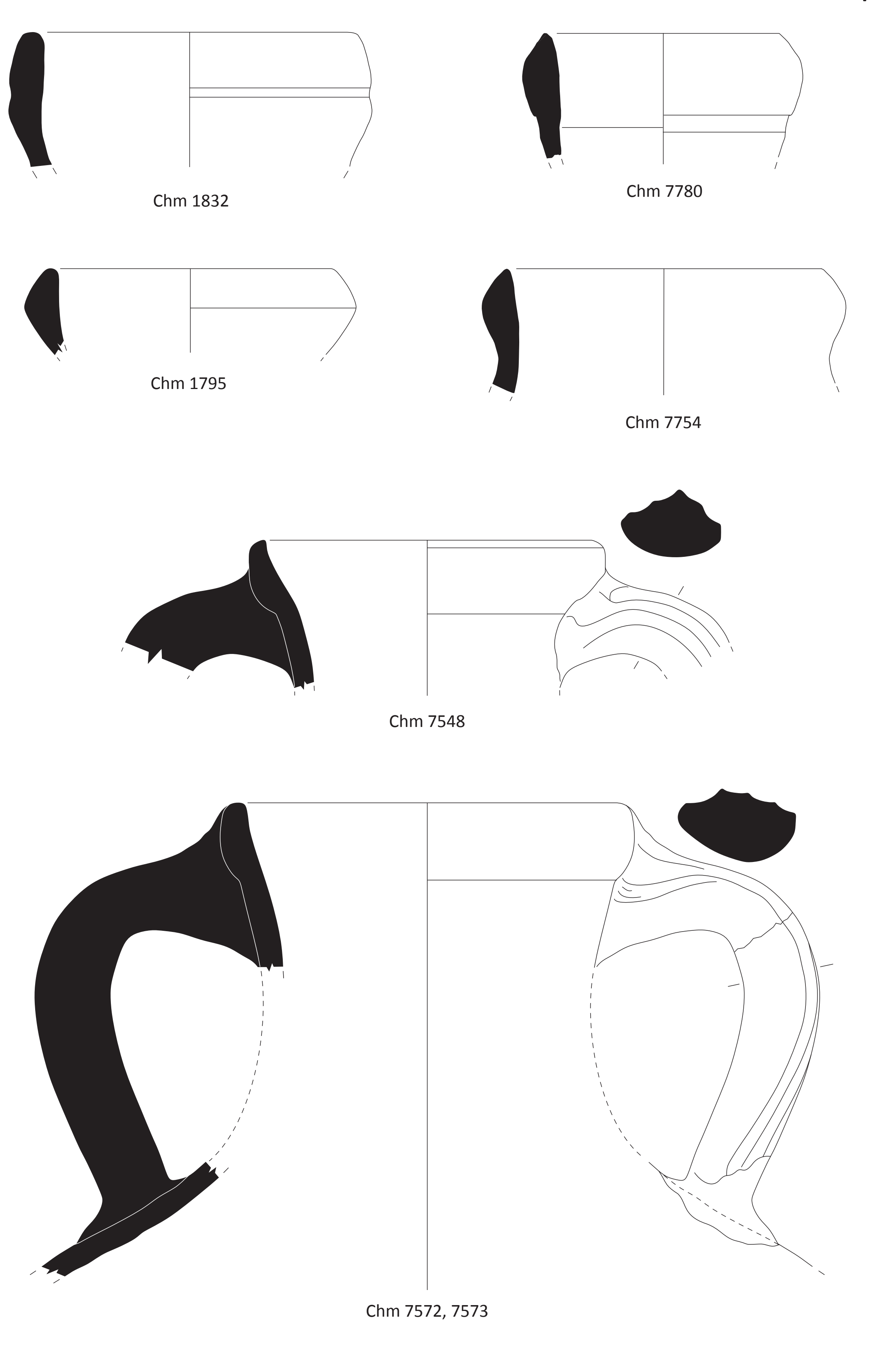
Plate 253






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1795	R	11	CHF 2	E.XXVB: 3 (2003)
1832	R	12	CHF 2	E.II: 10 (2004)
7548	RNH	12.5	CHF 1A	E.VI: 35 (2000)
7572, 7573	RNHSh	15	CHF 2	E.VI: 40 (2000)
7754	R	12	CHF 1A	E.XVI: 8 (2002)
7780	RN	9	CHF 1A	E.XXII: 26 (2015)

Pl. 253A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Subtype 8.2

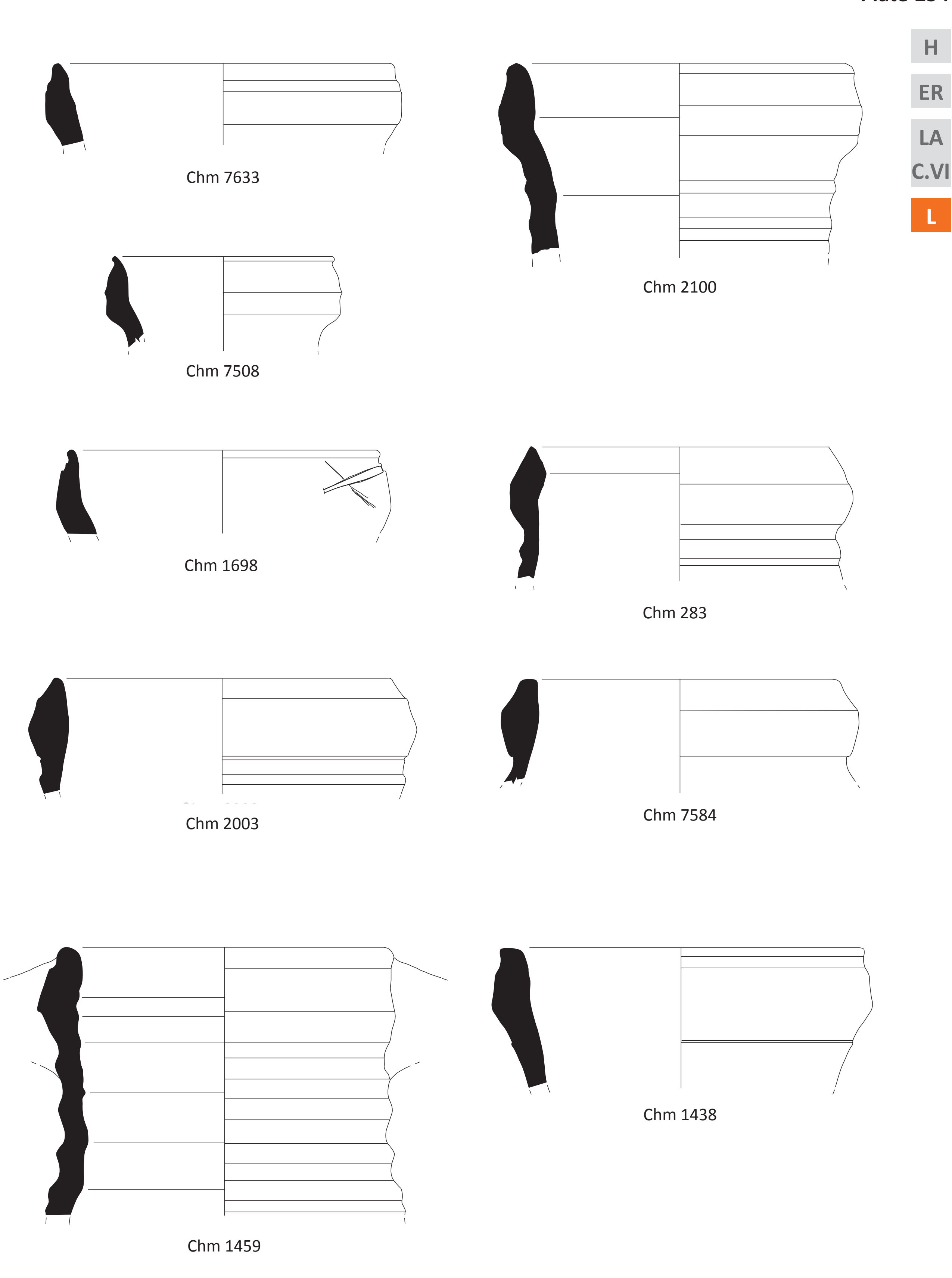

Chm 1832
Chm 7780
Chm 1795
Chm 7754
Chm 7548
Chm 7572, 7573
0
5 cm






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
283	RN	12	CHF 1D	E.IIA: surface (1999)
1438	RN	14	CHF 1A	E.II: 2 (2002)
1459	RN	12.5	CHF 2	E.IIC: 5 (2001)
1698	R	12	CHF 1B	E.XXVI: 4 (2003)
2003	R	13	CHF 1A	E.III: 2 (2004)
2100	RN	13	CHF 1D?	A.XI: 2 (2004)
7508	R	8.5	CHF 1B	E.VII: 11 (2000)
7584	RN	12	CHF 2	F.II: surface (1998)
7633	R	12	CHF 1A	D.IV: 1 (2003)

Pl. 254A,B. Amphorae: CHHIM RIM TYPE 9



Chm 7633

Chm 2100

Chm 7508

Chm 1698

Chm 283

Chm 2003

Chm 7584

Chm 1459

Chm 1438

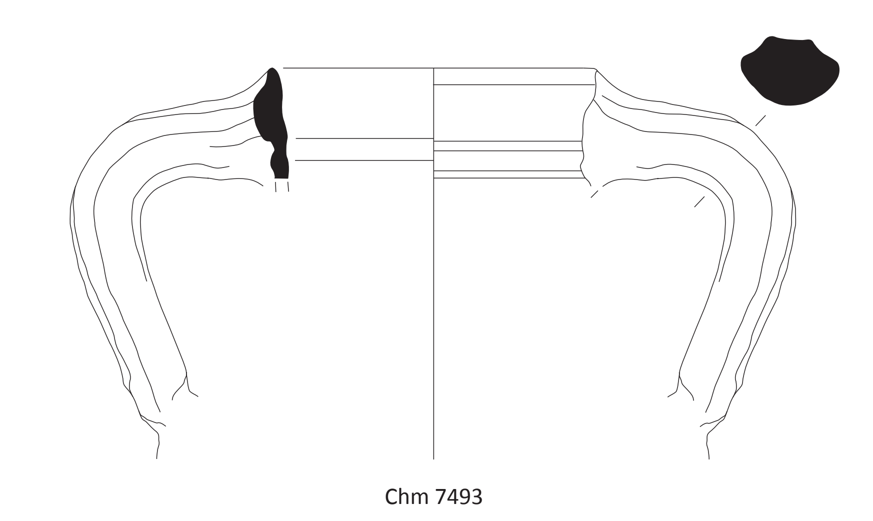




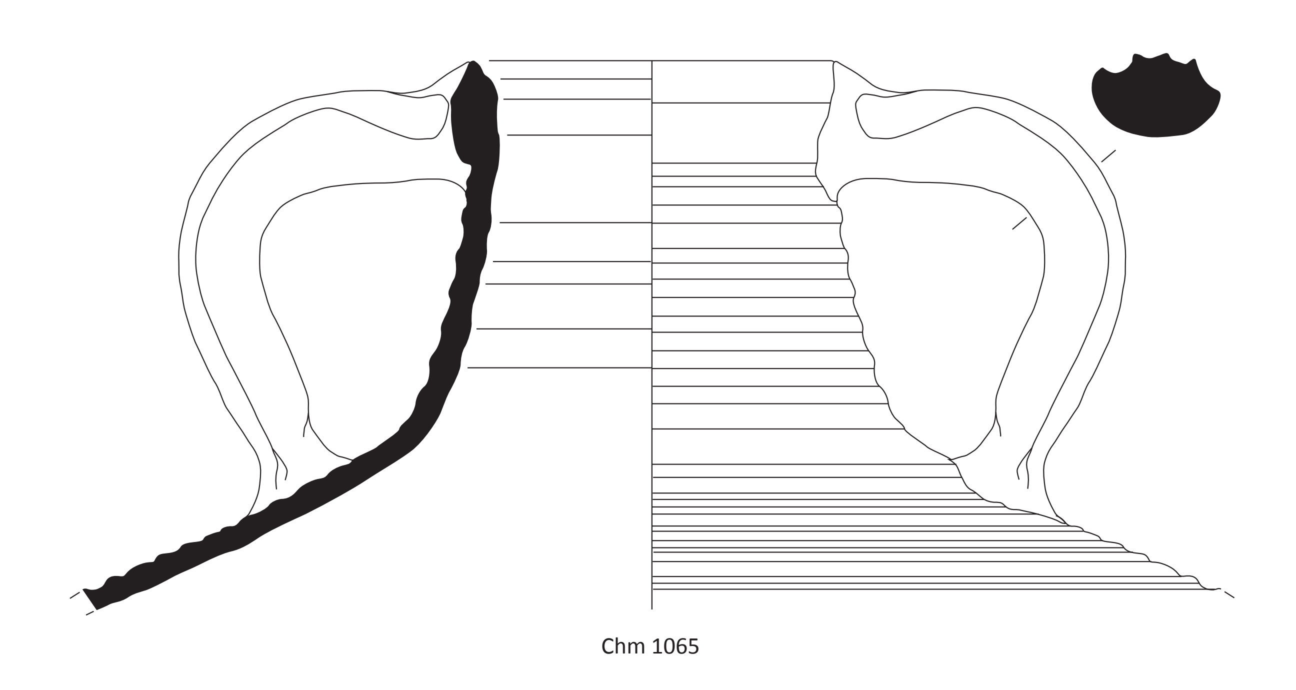








Chm 7493



Chm 1065



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1065	RNHSh	11	CHF 1B	E.II: 13 (2001)
7493	RH	9.5	CHF 1A	E.VIIA: 12 (2000)

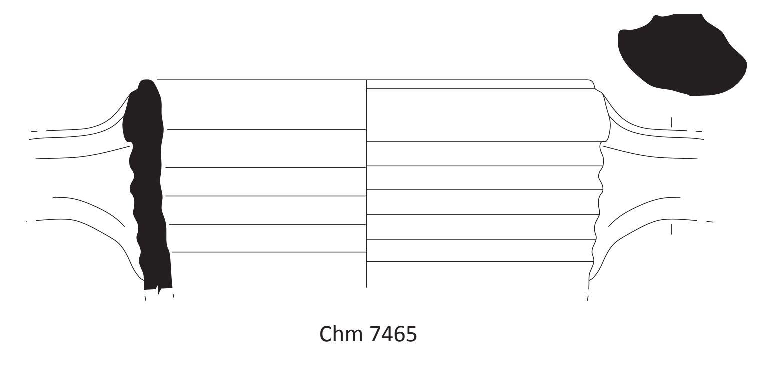
Pl. 255. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 9



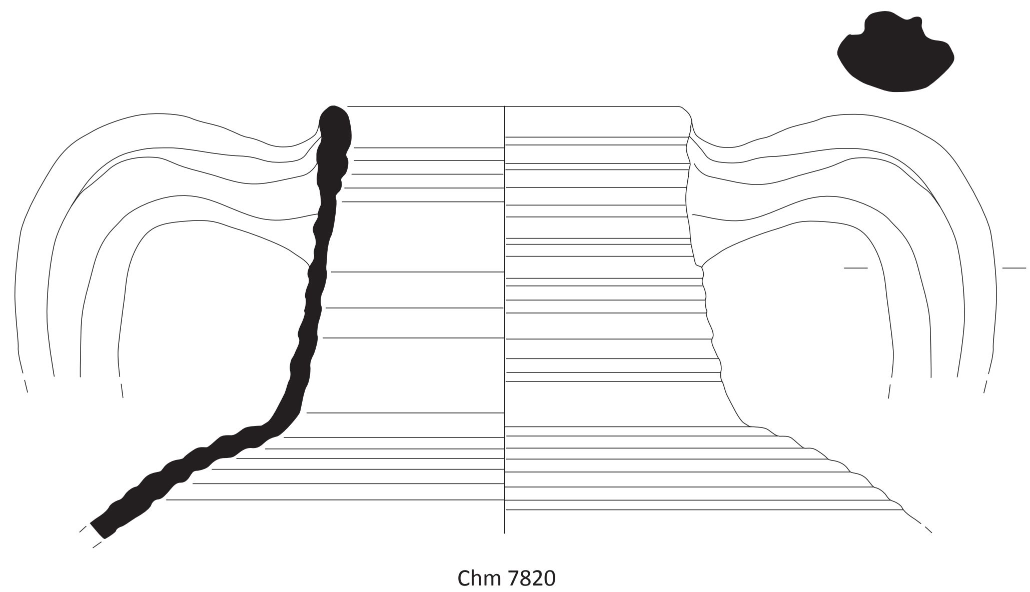






Chm 7465



Chm 7820



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
7465	RNH	13	CHF 1A	E.VII: 35 (2000)
7820	RNHSh	10	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2b (2001)

Pl. 256. Amphorae: CHHIM RIM TYPE 10

Plate 257







Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
876	R	11.5	CHF 1E	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
7847	RN	8	CHF 1A	E.VIIIA: 1 (2000)
8015	RNHSh	?	CHF 1A	E.IIA: 2 (2001)

Pl. 257A,B. Amphorae: CHHIM RIM TYPE 11

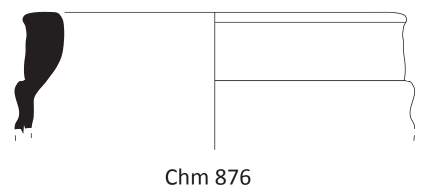




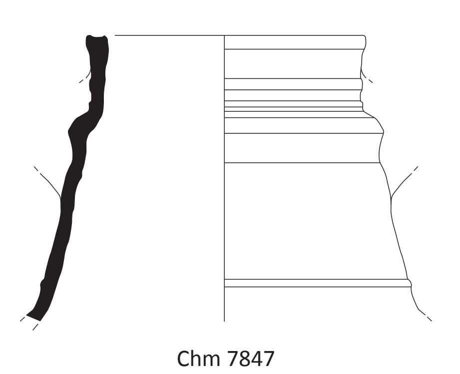




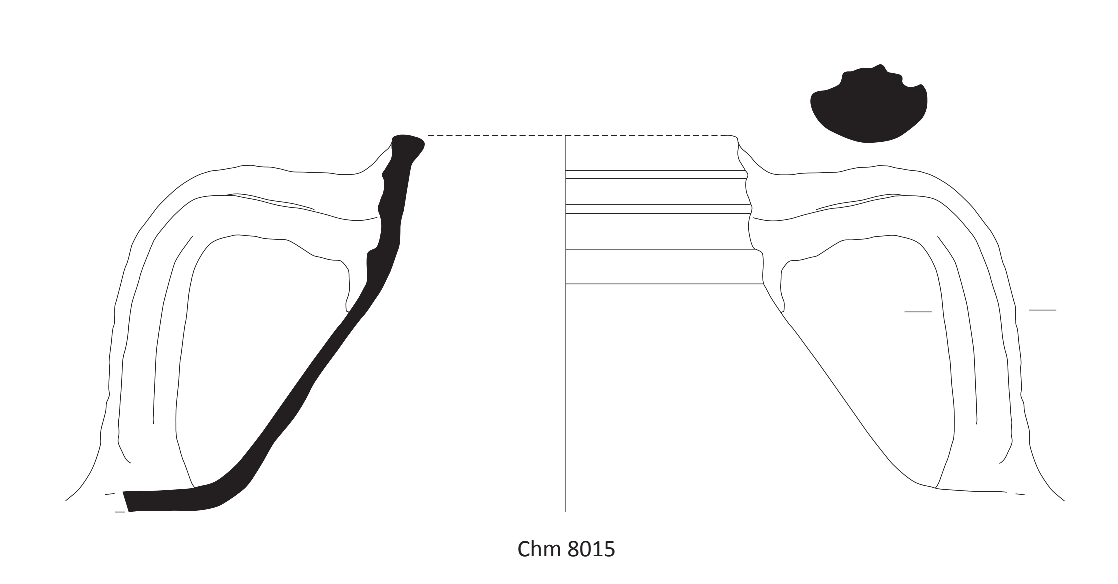




Chm 876



Chm 7847



Chm 8015



Plate 258

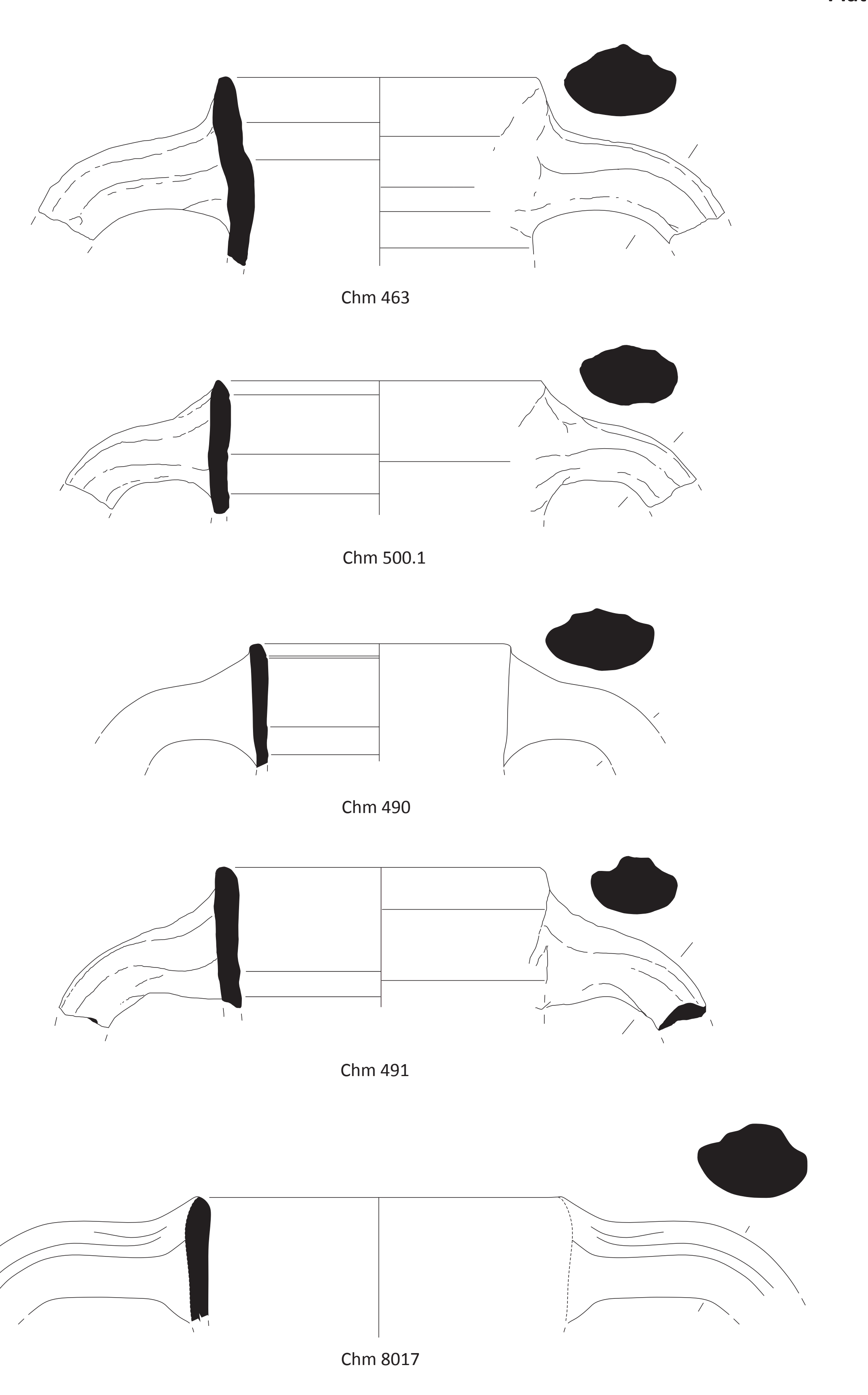






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
463	RNH	11.5	CHF 1D	A.I: 57 (1996)
490	RNH	9	CHF 2	A.I: 61 (1996)
491	RNH	12	CHF 2	A.I: 61 (1996)
500.1	RNH	12	CHF 1B	A.I: 61 (1996)
8017	RNH	13	CHF 1B	F.VII: 1 (2016)

Pl. 258A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 12



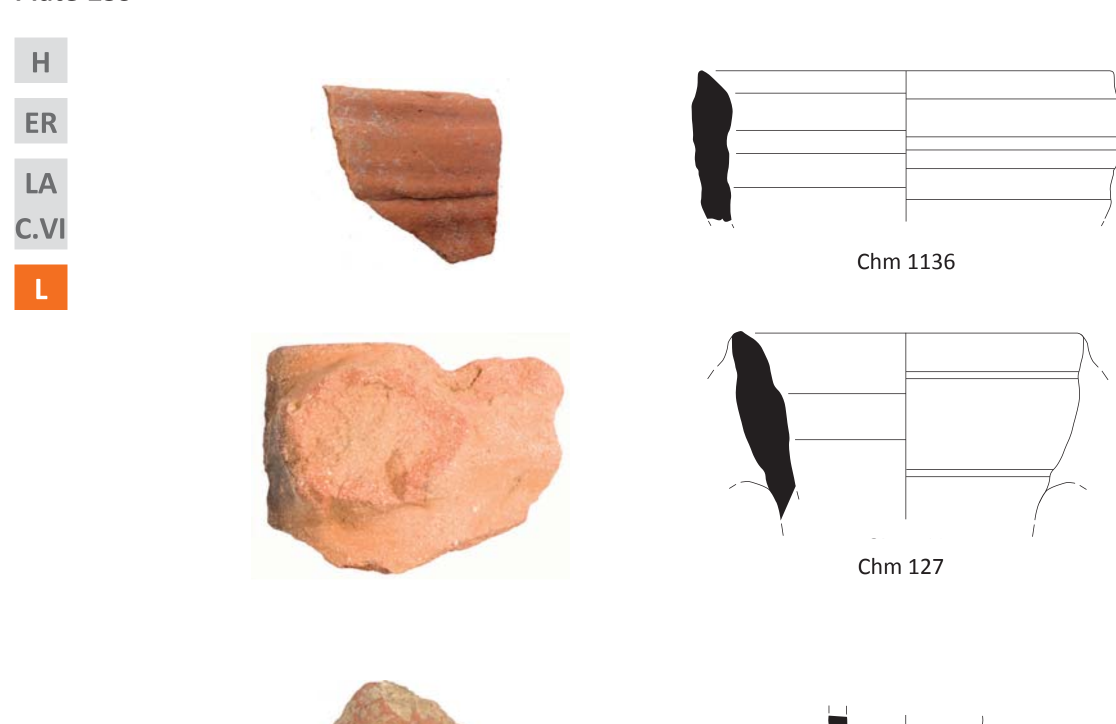
Chm 463

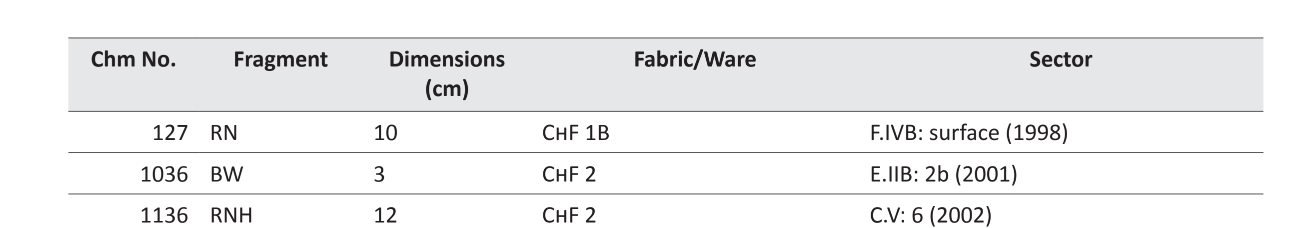
Chm 500.1

Chm 490

Chm 491

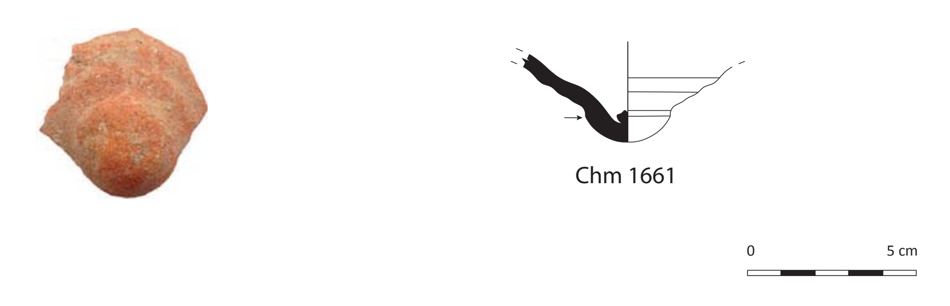
Chm 8017





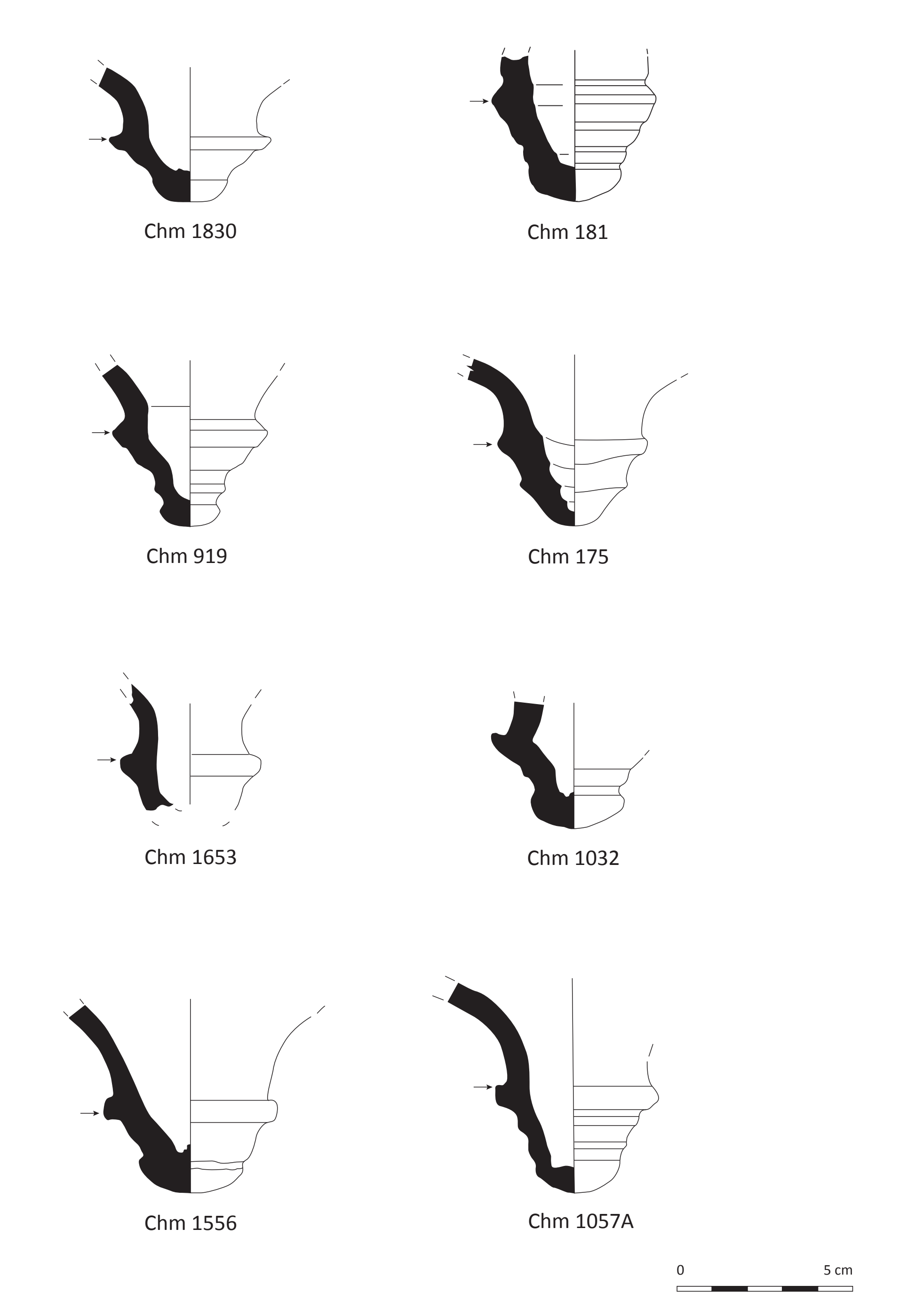
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
127	RN	10	CHF 1B	F.IVB: surface (1998)
1036	BW	3	CHF 2	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1136	RNH	12	CHF 2	C.V: 6 (2002)

Pl. 259.1. Amphorae: Chhim Rim Type 13 and Base Type 2



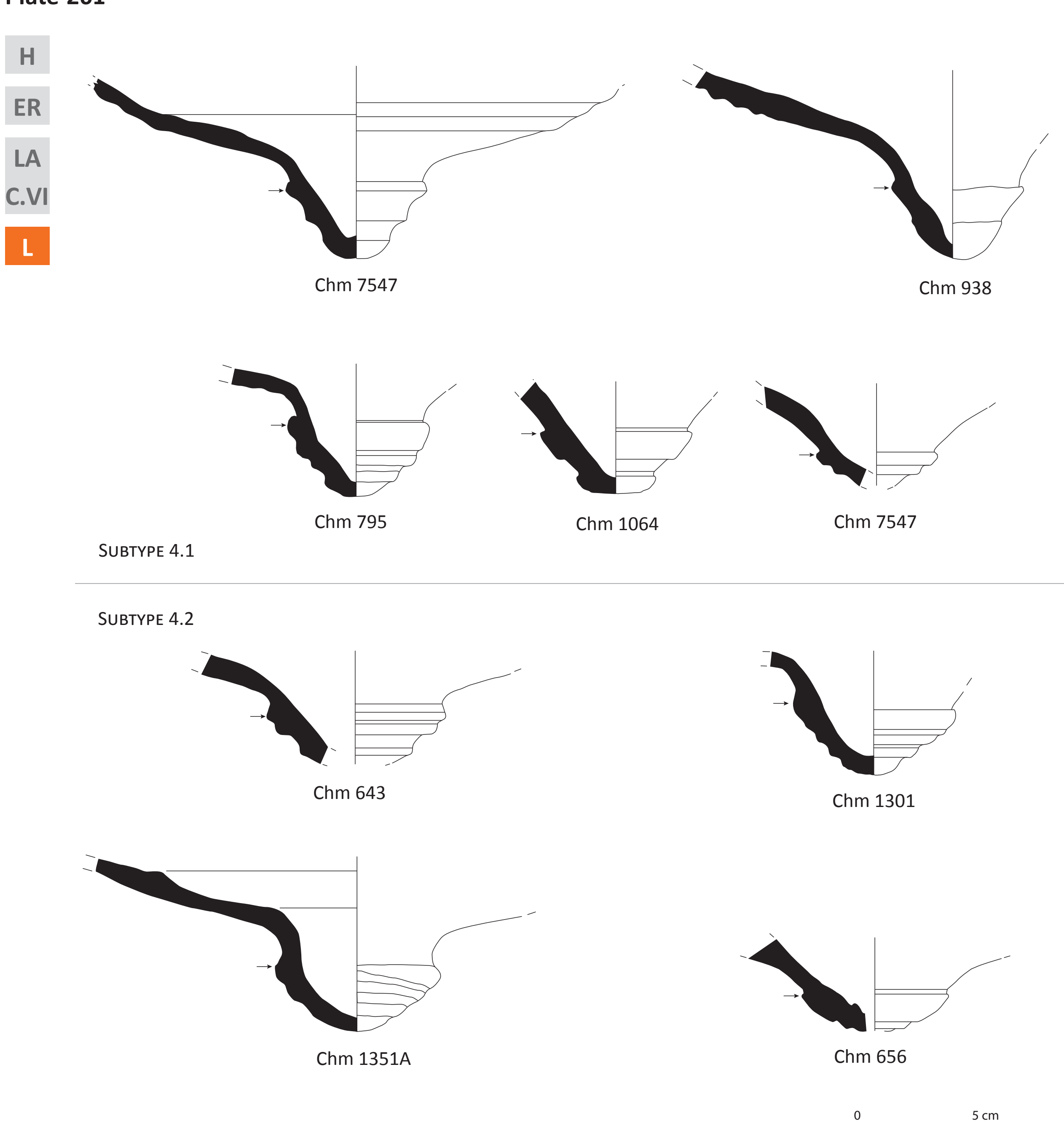
Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
1661	BW	2.5	CHF 1A	E.XVII: 13 (2003)

Pl. 259.2. Amphorae: Chhim Base Type 1 (Jiyeh 6/Beirut 2)



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
175	B	4	CHF 1D	F.VII: 2 (1998)
181	B	4.5	CHF 1A	F.IVB: surface (1998)
919	B	4.5	CHF 1A	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1032	B	?	CHF 1A/B	E.II: 2b (2001)
1057A	BW	4.5	CHF 1A	E.VIIIAB: 17 (2001)
1556	BW	5	CHF 1B	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)
1653	B	4	CHF 2?	E.IV: surface, outside cistern mouth (2003)
1830	B	4.8	CHF 1A	E.IVA: 8001 (2004)

Pl. 260. Amphorae: CHHIM BASE TYPE 3



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
643	B	6	CHF 1B	E.VI: 15 (2000)
656	B	5	CHF 1B	E.VI: 23 (2000)
795	B	5	CHF 1D	F.III: SW corner (1999)
938	BW	4.5	CHF 1C	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1064	B	5.25	CHF 1B	E.XI: surface (2001)
1142	B	4	CHF 1A	E.II: modern fill (2002)
1301	B	5.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 13 (2002)
1351A	BW	5.5	CHF 2	E.XVI: surface (2002)
7547	BW	7	CHF 1B	E.VI: 35 (2000)

Pl. 261. Amphorae: Chhim Base Subtypes 4.1 and 4.2

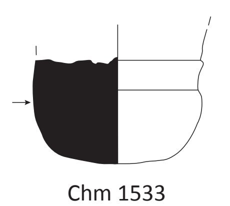


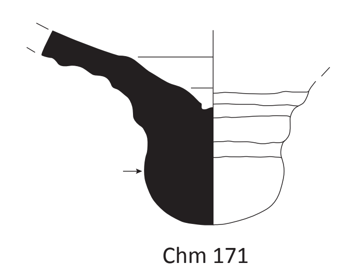


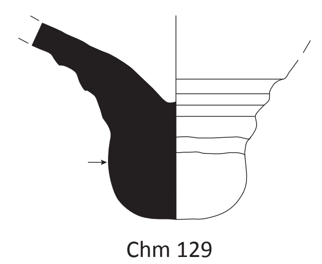


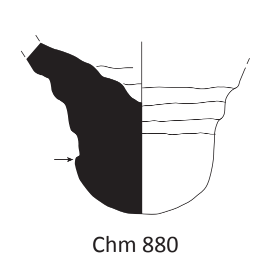


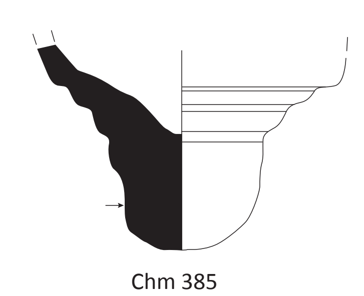


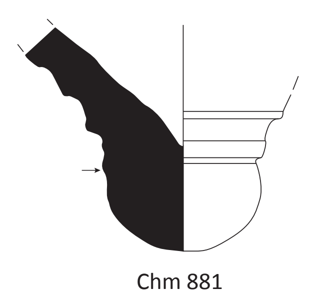

Chm 1533

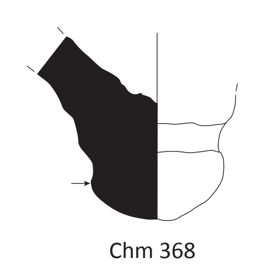

Chm 171


Chm 129


Chm 880


Chm 385


Chm 881


Chm 368



Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
129	B	4	CHF 1B	E.I: 5 (1999)
171	B	4	CHF 1B	F.III: surface (1998)
368	B	3.7	CHF 1B	E.XXIII: surface (1999)
385	B	4	CHF?	E.I: 5 (1999)
880	B	3	CHF 2	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
881	B	5	CHF 1B	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1533	B	5	CHF 2	E.IV: modern deposit (2003)

Pl. 262. Amphorae: Chhim Base Type 5






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
946	BW	10	CHF 1D	E.VIID: 12 (2001)
991	BW	11	CHF 1B?	E.IIC: 4 (2001)
1003	BW	12	CHF 2	E.XI: surface (2001)
1834	BW	8.5	CHF 1A	E.II: 12 (2004)

Pl. 263A,B. Amphorae: Chhim Base Type 6

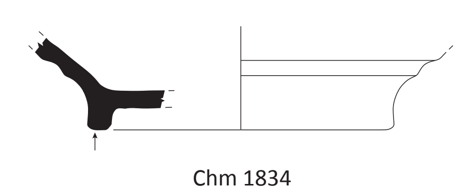




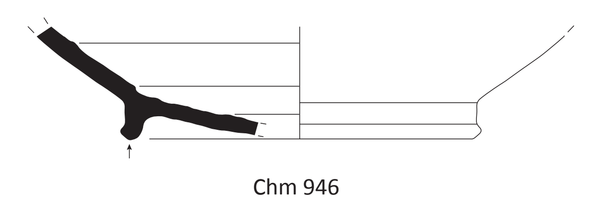




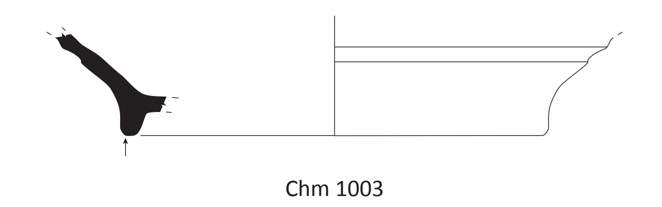




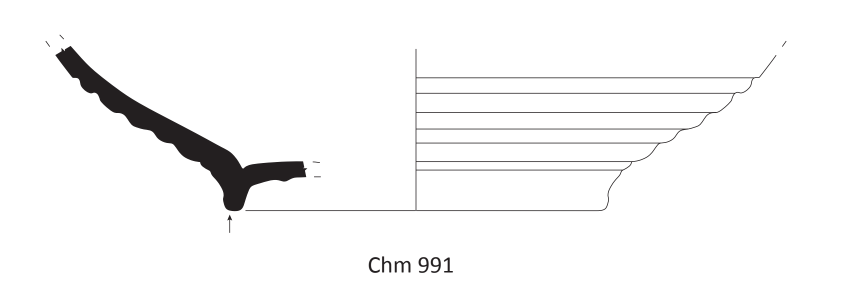
Chm 1834



Chm 946



Chm 1003



Chm 991



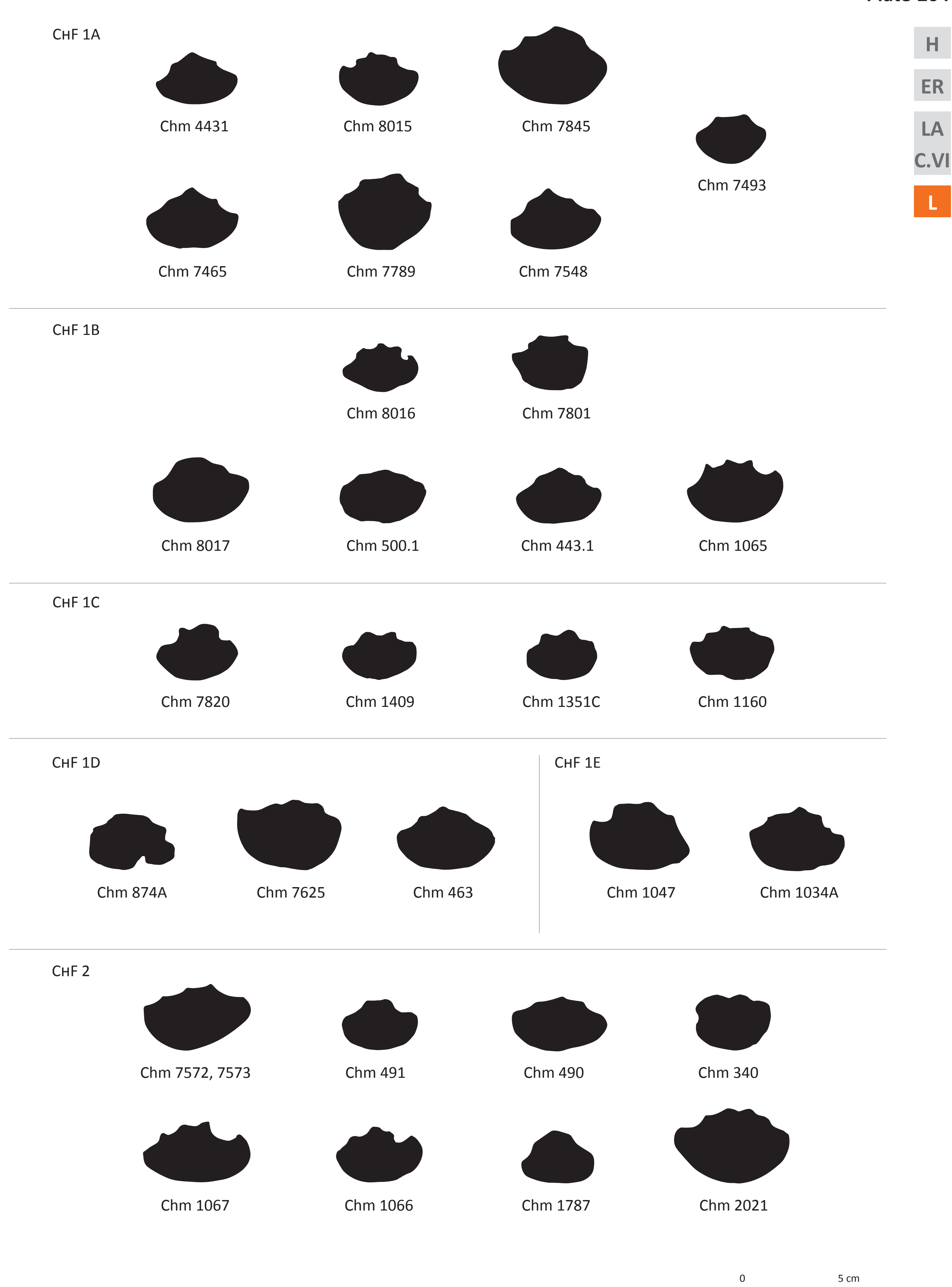






Chm No.	Fabric/Ware	Handle type	Chhim amphora type	Sector
340	CHF 2	Chhim type	?	E.II: 2 (1999)
443.1	CHF 1B	Chhim type	5	C.III: 60 (1996)
463	CHF 1D	Chhim type	12	A.I: 57 (1996)
490	CHF 2	Chhim type	12	A.I: 61 (1996)
491	CHF 2	Beirut type	12	A.I: 61 (1996)
500.1	CHF 1B	Chhim type	12	A.I: 61 (1996)
504	CHF 1B	Chhim type	?	A.I: 61 (1996)
874A	CHF 1D	Chhim type	7.1	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1034A	CHF 1E	Chhim type	8.1	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
1047	CHF 1E	Chhim type	5	E.VIII: 16 (2001)
1065	CHF 1B	Chhim type	9	E.II: 13 (2001)
1066	CHF 2	Chhim type	4	E.II: 13 (2001)
1067	CHF 2	Chhim type	4	E.IIA: 2b (2001)
1160	CHF 1C	Chhim type	?	C.V: 2 (2002)
1351C	CHF 1C	Beirut type	1	Site: surface
1409	CHF 1C	Beirut type	1	E.XVII: 14 (2002)
1787	CHF 2	Chhim type	2	E.XXVB: 2 (2003)
2021	CHF 2	Chhim type	?	A.XI: 2 (2004)
4431	CHF 1A	Chhim type	5	Site: surface
7465	CHF 1A	Chhim type	10	E.VII: 35 (2000)
7493	CHF 1A	Beirut type	9	E.VIIA: 12 (2000)
7548	CHF 1A	Chhim type	8.2	E.VI: 35 (2000)
7572	CHF 2	Chhim type	8.2	E.VI: 40 (2000)
7625	CHF 1D	Chhim type	7.2	D: 1, test (1998)
7789	CHF 1A	Chhim type	?	E.XXII: 31 (2015)
7801	CHF 1B	Chhim type	?	E.XXII: 11’ (2015)
7820	CHF 1C	Beirut type	10	E.IIA: 2b (2000)
7845	CHF 1A	Chhim type	8.1	E.IIA: surface (2000)
8015	CHF 1A	Chhim type	11	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
8016	CHF 1B	Chhim type	?	G.I: 4 (2016)
8017	CHF 1B	Chhim type	12	F.VII: 1 (2016)

Pl. 264A,B. Amphorae: Chhim handles


CHF 1A
Chm 4431
Chm 8015
Chm 7845
Chm 7493
Chm 7465
Chm 7789
Chm 7548
CHF 1B
Chm 8016
Chm 7801
Chm 8017
Chm 500.1
Chm 443.1
Chm 1065
CHF 1C
Chm 7820
Chm 1409
Chm 1351C
Chm 1160
CHF 1D
Chm 874A
Chm 7625
Chm 463
CHF 1E
Chm 1047
Chm 1034A
CHF 2
Chm 7572, 7573
Chm 491
Chm 490
Chm 340
Chm 1067
Chm 1066
Chm 1787
Chm 2021
0
5 cm






Chm No.	Fragment	Dimensions (cm)	Fabric/Ware	Sector
539	R	18	CHF 2	F.III: SW corner (1999)
817	R	14	CHF 1B?	E.IIB: 2b (2001)
929	RW	30	CHF 1A	E.IIA: 2 (2001)
1007	RW	28	CHF 1B	E.II: 19 (2001)
1012	NSh	–	CHF 1E	A.IX: 12 (2001)
1068	R	25	CHF 1B	E.II: 17 (2001)

Pl. 265A,B. Storage vessels: Chhim, miscellaneous


Chm 817
Chm 539
Chm 1068
Chm 929
Chm 1007
Chm 1012
0
5 cm

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